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A BINDING BY JOHN OF WESTPHALIA

(See No. 489)

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS MOSTLY FROM THE PRESSES OF THE FIRST PRINTERS SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF PRINTING WITH MOVABLE METAL TYPES THROUGH THE SECOND HALF OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

COLLECTED BY RUSH C. HAWKINS
CATALOGUED BY ALFRED W. POLLARD AND
DEPOSITED IN THE ANNMARY BROWN
MEMORIAL AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

OXFORD
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
AT THE COST OF GENERAL RUSH C. HAWKINS
1910

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PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

ABOUT THE COLLECTING

PROBABLY the most universal of all acquired habits is the habit of owning books, which, in many instances, is closely allied with book-collecting, so that often without knowing it the book-owner becomes a habitual collector, not in the usual acceptation of that term, which so frequently implies a fad or the desire of notoriety, but in the sense of gradually bringing together books relating to subjects in which the collector happens to be interested.

These are the collectors who form libraries for some useful purpose rather than for the sake of mere ownership, or, in other words, to augment their pride in the possession of objects of such commanding market value as to be beyond the financial capacity of any one but the millionaire. Libraries made for some personal or practical purpose sometimes develop into collections of general importance, which ultimately find their way into institutions open to the public. The present collection belongs to neither class; it is the result of a book-buying habit that began in 1838, when its victim was about seven years old, and has continued with rarely an intermission for seventy-one years.

My formal education, as with all New England children of my time, began with the district school. What I learnt there was of no real importance from my then viewpoint; i. e., when I compared it with the stories of the Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary wars told to me of an evening by a great-grandmother who was born in 1759. These accounts of midnight forays and slaughters, often told in the dancing light of an open fireplace wood fire with rare dramatic effect, excited heroic emotions which were more active than useful in their effect upon the daily routine study.

Unfortunately, perhaps, they planted ever spreading roots in a fruitful soil. For never was a boy more easily lifted to the upper heroic level than the snow-bound lad who so often those long winter evenings listened to the blood-curdling experiences of the early settlers of his native country. But

hearing about them, though it was much, was not enough. The heroic fever was on and demanded new fields for further harrowing tales and accounts of exciting achievements.

At the time referred to, the late thirties and early forties of the nineteenth century, there were still living in many of the towns in Vermont, heroes of considerable local fame who had fought in some of the later Indian wars and had served in our army during the Revolution. They usually were fond of picturing the thrilling scenes of battle through which they had passed; and sometimes, after exhausting home resources, they would stray into foreign fields for famous tales of daring. One of their favourite heroes was Sir William Wallace, who, with his mighty claymore, was in the habit of slaying whole heaps of offending Englishmen 'with one round sweep of the ponderous weapon that only he could wield'.

But these verbal accounts were fragmentary at the best, and not wholly satisfactory to the inquiring mind of a certain boy who was a deeply interested listener; and with the first considerable amount of money he ever possessed he purchased an illustrated 'Life of Sir William Wallace'. This was the beginning; the perusal of this bloody narrative only sharpened the appetite for more, and then in regular order came the buying of the 'Scottish Chiefs', 'Robinson Crusoe', the 'Mysteries of Udolpho', 'Church's Indian Wars', the 'Life of Paul Jones' and other volumes of equal importance and interest.

The acquisition of the 'Life of Wallace' was during the early part of my ninth year, and by the time I had passed into my fourteenth, I had become the owner of a considerable collection of books for a boy, and, besides, I had gotten together about fifty of the rather large, florid, and vari-coloured lithographs which were then about the only works of art distributed among the New England people. On these beginnings a sure foundation for a career of book and picture buying was laid; toil upon the unfinished superstructure has been going on ever since, but with the time of its completion seemingly as far off as ever.

From the spring of 1851 the attending of book auction sales became a favorite habit, and thenceforward my purchases covered a rather wide field for a beginner. American history took the lead, followed by a close second in the works by English dramatists from the time of Shakespere. After and up to 1861 books upon a variety of other subjects were purchased; but Americana, English poetry and dramatic literature continued in the forefront.

In 1855 I acquired my first fifteenth-century book without any further purpose than possibly the gratification of passing curiosity. But this accidental purchase proved to be the forerunner of a pleasurable occupation destined to continue through life. Upon examination this incunable proved to be almost literally a sealed book, for I found it quite beyond my power to fathom its history. When, where, and by whom was it printed? At once the solving of these questions became the one absorbing occupation of that particular period; and careful inquiry among my bibliographic friends proved to be useless; they could give me no assistance; their ignorance of the genesis of printing was equal to my own. Long time I felt about in total darkness until at last I discovered the works of Panzer and Hain. From these there came present light and incentive for the future. These authors led me to infer that the little volume came from the press of Stephanus Plannck, the printer at Rome who in 1493 first issued the letters of Columbus announcing his discovery of America.

This discovery led to the consideration of a larger theme than the chronology of early printing. The practice of that art since its discovery and its value as one of the greater if not the greatest of all the factors for the promotion of what is known as our modern civilization, has placed it in the forefront of all civilizing forces. It has proved to be the torch-bearer of the nations, lighting the way of men to paths of higher achievement in every department of human effort. Printing came in time to be the hand-maid of the Reformation; without its aid Luther and his helpers in the great work they had undertaken would have stumbled where it enabled them to walk erect.

Having become convinced of the value to the world of Gutenberg's discovery and the seemingly inadequate recognition in the way of historic memorials it had received, the thought occurred that a new and greater motive for collecting had been discovered, and that even with limited means something worthy of the object in view might be accomplished, and I endeavoured to formulate a plan of operation.

Before the year 1501 printing presses had been set up in about 238 places, all in Europe but one; and my plan was to obtain if possible a copy of the first book issued from each of the first presses, and failing in that to obtain specimens from them even though not of the first issue. Between the years 1855 and 1861 I acquired a small number of fifteenth-century impressions, none of much importance; but I had made some progress in establishing connections with European booksellers who were

willing to assist in promoting this plan. Meanwhile I had sought out and read all the available works by authors who had written about the early history of wood engraving and printing with movable metal types, and the knowledge thus acquired pointed to a better-defined plan of action, which was destined to slumber for about six years and then to be brought into active and unceasing use.

From the beginning not more than twenty items of the whole collection were purchased in the United States. About four-fifths of the books came from German, Italian, French, Belgian, Dutch, Austrian and Spanish booksellers, and the rest from the London dealers, private owners and auction sales. A majority of the booksellers were personally known to me, and in many instances our relations had ripened into friendships that were calculated to increase their interest in the collector's success. Notable among these was the late Albert Cohn of Berlin and the late Anatole Claudin of Paris. Both were learned, accomplished linguists, and ripe scholars, had great knowledge of books, and above all were pleasant companions and kind friends. From the first of our intercourse it was their habit to report their fitting 'finds' for my collection before offering them to others or putting them in their catalogues, and it was through their assistance that I succeeded in securing many of the most valuable books of the collection. Bernard Quaritch of London, 'The Czar of the old book trade' as the booksellers of the Continent called him, came into the book-collecting part of my life about a dozen years after those of the Continent, and our intercourse only ended with his death. He proved to be very helpful, not so much as to the number of items as to their quality, for at least twenty books from his establishment are among the rarest of the whole collection. His exceptionally long career, his experience in having handled an unprecedented number of rare and valuable works, and the courage he often displayed in the auction room in making many of the record book-prices of the nineteenth century, gave him a name destined to stand high among the immortals whose reputations are inseparably interwoven with the history of books.

After the year 1865 I spent about two-fifths of my time in European countries, mostly in Germany, France, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Austria and Italy, the winters in the milder climates, the summers among the larger cities and the more attractive and interesting smaller ones.

Aside from the pursuit of health, these wanderings were chiefly devoted to searching among the more dusty shelves of dealers in old books.

Sometimes there were compensating rewards, but oftener these dusty searchings resulted in nothing found.

Up to about 1875 fifteenth-century publications had not been regarded with much favour even by the most enlightened booksellers, and they were often thrown into the most out-of-the-way dark corners to moulder or to become bedding material for the more appreciative rats and mice in search of comfortable quarters. Once, in one of the lesser towns of Bavaria, an odd specimen of an old seller of ancient volumes placed in my hands a venerable tin lantern with a tallow dip inside, and then conducting me to an outside semi-cellar pointed out a dust-covered heap of something, told me to explore, and left. Under the accumulations of evidently many years I discovered quite a pile of books, all old and several of the fifteenth century, which would have been of considerable value if the destructive mould and vermin had not been before me.

In 1872, at Rome, I had an opportunity to present a letter of introduction to the then president of the Historical Society of Italy. The letter stated I was in search of incunabula and that I would be grateful for his assistance. He received me with the utmost courtesy and tendered his good offices, gave me liberty to search through his shelves, saying I might find a few I could have, as he had no use for such early books. The quest was rewarded with the discovery of three items: the first book printed at Foligno by a printer who may have worked with Gutenberg, the second from the first press at Padua, and the text part of the Ulm Ptolemy of 1482, which was joined to the missing maps purchased at a New York auction sale about ten or fifteen years later. The owner had forgotten that these books were in his library and offered to present them to me, but finally consented to accept thirty-eight lire for them. They are now worth at least ten times that number of dollars.

Happening to be in the shop of a bookseller in one of the lesser Italian cities in the summer of 1879, talking with one of the employés, I was approached after leaving it by a not over fascinating individual who said he was a professor at the University. He had a friend who might be willing to sell some books of the kind I wanted, and if I wished he would make an engagement for a meeting at ten o'clock of the next forenoon. This offer was accepted, and at the hour agreed upon my newly made friend conducted me to an unprepossessing-looking house fully a third of a mile from the outskirts of the city. The company consisted of two repulsive female specimens of the low-class furies type and two men, one

of them he who had brought me. They all had vicious eyes and looked as though used to any kind of business and ready for it. A few worthless books had been arranged on a table for inspection and they demanded enormous prices. I gave them a careless look and then made an unpleasant remark about having been deceived. Thereupon came from the four a fierce and angry howl of indignation. I fancied I was in for an encounter, calculated the weight of the odds against me, grasped my trusty cane the tighter and kept myself between the door and the howling gesticulators, who appeared quite ready for a sudden attack. Fortunately the door opened outwards, but not being latched or fastened it flew open as soon as my back touched it and I almost fell backward down the steps into the road. The whole pack continued to yell after me from an open window until I was out of hearing. Upon my return to the hotel I related my adventure to the landlord. He said my being there in the daylight rather than after dark possibly saved my life, as the house was well known to be the resort of the most desperate criminals in that part of Italy, was a notorious receiving station for stolen goods, and that it was believed that robberies and other crimes had been perpetrated there.

A few days after the incident with the professor, at a hotel in Venice I met an American (via Jerusalem) who said he had known me in New York. He had no difficulty in finding out that I was in the market for old books, and offered his services, saying he knew of a family living in one of the palaces on the Grand Canal who, not being well off, were selling their household effects: among them he thought there were valuable old books, and if I would like to inspect, he would make an engagement for me. Two days after the offer I was conducted to the palace of his friends. The pseudo-owner was a dealer (with a thin disguise of noble varnish) in things seemingly old, but chiefly bogus. I examined his books, found them of small value, and the interview ended. In this instance there was no loss of temper or break in good manners, but it was pitiful to witness the distress of a heart wounded wellnigh to the breaking point, mercilessly damaged by a mere North American barbarian.

Several years later, at the Didot sale in Paris, I happened to have a seat next to a then prominent London bookseller. He was an acquaintance of several years, a fellow of fine wit and an entertaining companion, and we got on quite well together—in not bidding against each other. One day when nearing the offering of the first book printed at Venice, he turned to me in a rather quiet and authoritative manner and said: 'I must tell you

that I have an unlimited bid for the Venice book, and there will be no use in your bidding for it.' I did not bid, and he got the book for half the amount I had intended to pay for it, if necessary. In one of the catalogues of his firm printed little more than a year after the purchase the same book was offered for sale! The 'unlimited order' had been for himself. In affairs outside of his business might this individual, possibly, have been somewhat honest?

While living in Paris I got on the track of one of the 1544 books printed in the city of Mexico, and then in the hands of a certain Don Basilio at Seville, Spain. After considerable correspondence we agreed upon the price, but as to payment and delivery neither one would trust the other and the American Minister at Madrid was appealed to. He referred the matter to his Secretary of Legation, who wrote to a foreign acquaintance residing at Seville. Between them a second correspondence ensued, which ended without any progress being made. A few months after, in London, I accepted an invitation to luncheon and to inspect a private library. The first book shown me was the Mexican of 1544, for which my entertainer had paid four times the price asked by the unfaithful Don when he first offered it to me! Solution: The friend of the Secretary of Legation, being no doubt of a thrifty nature, scented in the transaction some honest pounds to be turned in his direction, sought out the Don, examined the book, wrote to a bookselling friend in London who knew of a customer—and then, Addition, Division, and Silence.

One of the most frequent deviations from the straight line of honesty practised among a certain number of dealers in old books, is that of not noting in their catalogues the defects so often found in second-hand volumes. I have known quite a number of such offenders who proved incapable of reformation. But for each of these I could name at least a dozen in the same business who were and are scrupulously correct in describing the shortcomings that might detract from the value of their offerings. I once came very near to paying a large price for a very rare book from the earliest Italian press, but in time, before purchasing the bill of exchange, discovered that the letters of the last sixteen leaves had been reproduced by pen upon old paper having the *watermark* of the original leaves. The volume was returned to its owner and its receipt acknowledged without explanation or comment.

From about 1865 to 1890 I was in the habit of sending to dealers in old books in several of the Continental European countries orders to be

executed at auction sales and always with the same never varying results. If ever I succeeded in obtaining the item ordered it was at the top price named in the order, and I do not remember a single instance of having obtained one at a franc, mark, gulden, or lira less. Once, having had positive evidence that a German agent had made an arrangement with a confederate to bid against him for a certain book, for which he had paid the rather high limit price authorized, I wrote to him asking if it was true that he had engaged one of his friends to bid against him for the one particular item, and asking for an explanation. To my surprise there came a quick return answer acknowledging that the price had been bid up as charged, and justifying the dishonesty by asking: 'Did you not write in your letter that you were willing to pay —— marks, and did I pay more?' He further explained that the bidding against him by a friend employed for the purpose was only to give others an opportunity to come in and compete, otherwise he would have bid the limit price at first without having engaged a competitor.

At the fact of being swindled I was not in the least surprised. For had I not of my own free will given an opportunity, and what right had I to complain? But the out-and-out frankness of the brazen justification was enough to stagger one's heart-beats for the moment. I had known this double-beaked vulture for twelve years or more, had often paid him considerable amounts of money for purchases, and still he was willing to improve his opportunity to perpetrate a fraud upon one to whom he was under many obligations in the nature of profitable patronage. I suppose, commercially, this individual would be considered an opportunist, not a rascal.

From this I would by no means have the reader infer that traders in old books are generally dishonest. No doubt many among them are keen at a bargain, yet they are not sharpers who would not hesitate to deceive if they thought it would pay. I have known several who were so conscientious in their business relations that they offered to cancel advantageous sales when they found that the items sold did not confirm catalogue descriptions. And taken as a class, probably, for honest business methods they will compare favorably with any other engaged in commercial occupations. This unpleasant incident, one of many, is not recorded for the purpose of making out a case against booksellers, but to show that there are thorns in the paths even of those fortunate individuals who are permitted to experience the joys of successful collecting. Those

joys were never mine. They are often the possessions of those who crave the superiorities that flow from the fact of having secured an exclusive prize —for instance, 'the only uncut copy known.' The average collector of no matter what gloats over his priceless find because by the mere fact of such possession he has added to his social or other reputation. Often the price is a matter of pride if it is unprecedented and has kept the thing desired out of the hands of a competitor who was unable to reach the step above him in the financial ladder. This class of collectors, although sometimes not of the discriminating kind, are often useful in the way of making loans for public exhibitions and valuable gifts to museums. In the United States many of the private collectors have been the founders and supporters of important public collections that are devoted to the elevation and refinement of public taste.

But this mild censure of indiscriminate buying does not imply that I do not believe in it. On the contrary, I would encourage collecting of any kind as being better than none; for the chances are that in a majority of instances the public will become the beneficiary of the collector. My own preference is collecting with a well-defined and definite purpose in view rather than for the pleasure of collecting; and in my unimportant career I have acted upon that belief.

The first volumes obtained were all in the heroic strain; they were purchased for reading, and were devoured over and over again. The purchases begun in the summer of 1851 were editions of the early English poets, especially the dramatic, from the time of Shakespere down to and including the Byron period. These also were read as purchased and retained until 1884. Going on at the same time with the books of poetry collecting, there was a continuous but modest effort to acquire early works of more or less consequence relating to the Americas, which proved to be so much of a success that in 1884 the group of Americana numbered about 1,000 volumes—quite a number among them being rare and of considerable value.

In 1861, feeling sure that the coming conflict between the States was to be serious and would probably last for a considerable time, I took measures to obtain the books I knew would be printed about it, as fast as issued. The instructions were to secure only those relating to the fighting part of the war on land and at sea, leaving out speeches, sermons and addresses of all kinds. This collection was started for a purpose and is not yet complete. It is now deposited in a convenient and comfortable

room by itself in the library of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where it extends an invitation to the coming Kinglake who may be willing to devote the working part of his life to the writing of an adequate history of our Nation-Saving Civil War.

The labors of collecting thus briefly described were light in comparison with the many years of toil involved in the bringing together of the small collection of early printed books described in this catalogue. This collection was undertaken with one particular object in view: to perpetuate the memory of the First Printers of the fifteenth century and their work, which I have always regarded as being the most important in its results of any labor ever performed by any one set of workers. The undertaking has been carried on with a deliberate determination to accomplish as far as possible the end in view. From the first it has been continuous and sometimes strenuous, involving watching out in many directions, active correspondence with European booksellers, attention to foreign sales, the reading of many thousands of catalogues and of bibliographical works, and paying considerable attention to the early history of wood engraving.

The most satisfactory and successful collecting came from personal conduct with dealers in all the European countries save Russia, Spain, and those of the Balkans. As has been said, several among those of Germany and France became personally interested, were very helpful, and as a rule were willing to accept reasonable profits.

Next in usefulness after the dealers come the Librarians of several of the lesser European libraries. Some of them were willing to dispose of their duplicates at reasonable prices, while others would only exchange. The owners of private collections sometimes had a few fifteenth-century items they did not value, having no use for them; these they were willing to exchange, while an offer to purchase would be resented. Upon one occasion, when trying to arrange a change of possession with a very noble French collector, I came dangerously near being invited to an early morning interview at the Bois; and only managed my escape by making a most profuse declaration of no intent even to hint at any transaction calculated to taint the atmosphere with a suggestion of business.

To my best recollection there were two occasions when I ought to have been sorely tempted, but managed to resist the calls to fall from grace which might have proved to be disastrous. The first temptation was at Rome during the winter and spring of 1872–3, when books were being, literally, tumbled into that city from the closed religious establishments and

dumped into piles in out-of-the-way places. To these some not-over-reliable government employés had easy access; and one particular expert among them having considerable knowledge of book values conceived the idea of going into the business of pilfering and selling. A willing bookseller of my acquaintance, with some reputation for his knowledge and a good deal of experience, became his partner, and, being a stranger, I was one of the first to whom he offered at unheard-of low prices some very rare editions; and I had almost arranged for the purchase of a number of valuable items, when I happened to remember that the lots from which I was selecting were always shown in a back room and never brought to the front for the inspection of the average customer. This fact gave birth to a suspicion that there was something wrong and negotiations came to an end. After the purloining had been going on for a few months it was detected; there was a quiet scandal but no arrests, for the reason that the chief offender was a member of one of the most respectable—not noble—families of Rome.

Another instance, involving the downfall of a librarian of one of the larger public libraries in one of the Northern Kingdoms, presented an opportunity for easy acquisition with little or no risk of being found out. Upon this occasion the temptation was exceptionally fascinating and the door to successful taking without detection left wide open. The fifteenth-century books, of which there was a large collection, were stored by themselves without being catalogued, in a room to which I was given the key, told to take my time and generally to do as I pleased. The first day was spent in handling the books for the purpose of selecting those I desired for examination, and when I returned the key, described what I had done, and stated that I intended to return for further examination, the librarian offered to have the books selected sent to my hotel, where they could be looked over at my discretion. I thought this a very singular offer to come from an official charged with an important responsibility, probably betrayed my thoughts by my demeanor, and politely declined the offer. My over-kind librarian friend was equally confused at my refusal to accept his offer, for he had known me for several years and of my eager search for early imprints. This unfortunate official was detected after several years of his deviations from the honest performance of duty, and a careful investigation proved he had made away with many rare and very valuable volumes; it probably never can be known how many. He was not arrested, but permitted to disappear,—did so, and so far as known, from the face of the earth.

Not the least, however, of the many pleasures flowing from my bookish occupations has been the intercourse with the enlightened library officials with whom it has been my good fortune to associate, with some of them for more than a third of a century. I have known and outlived five generations—Doctors Panizzi, Jones, Rye, Bullen and Garnett—of 'Keepers of Printed Books' (librarians) at the British Museum, and am now holding over into the eleventh year of the sixth. And I have known since 1866 officials connected with the National Library at Paris, and others at Rome, Bologna, Milan, the Royal Libraries at Vienna, Munich, Brussels, the Hague, and others in the libraries of several of the larger cities of Germany, France, Holland and England. The Abbé Ceriani, Director of the Ambrosiana at Milan, I knew the longest—from 1866 to 1908. In the late seventies of the last century I became acquainted with Dr. Carl Richard Lepsius, Director of the Royal Library at Berlin, and a little earlier with Leopold Delisle, Director of the National Library at Paris, Dr. M. F. A. G. Campbell, Director of the Royal Library of the Hague, and Dr. Henri Hymans of the Royal Library at Brussels. Of the many I knew some were intimates. There was more or less correspondence between us and always social intercourse whenever I happened to be where any of them was located. Several of these men were in the larger sense truly great in their particular spheres of human activities, and had earned world-wide reputations. The Abbé Ceriani was an accomplished Semitic scholar; Dr. Lepsius a philologist and Egyptologist of great distinction; while Leopold Delisle has long stood at the head of the paleographers, possibly, of all times—indeed, he is considered by many of his countrymen the greatest living Frenchman. But of one thing there is a certainty: that he is the most prolific of all French antiquaries and probably the most deeply learned. But the most genial and companionable of all was the late Henry Bradshaw of King's College Library at Cambridge. I first knew him in 1878, and to the time of his untimely taking off never visited London without 'running down' to see him. He was so learned and accomplished —and so companionable and truly kind! For geniality and charm of manner he had a standing quite his own. I once asked him whom he considered the greatest librarian living; his prompt answer was: 'Justin Winsor', who at that time was in charge of the library of Harvard University. A year later I put the same question to Winsor, who answered without hesitation: 'Henry Bradshaw', and neither was far out of the way in his opinion of the other.

The last time I saw my friend was at a parting after leaving his chambers one summer night for the 11 o'clock train to London. We had crossed the quadrangle to reach the gate for a cab; it was raining violently, but without hat or umbrella and in an evening suit he insisted upon seeing me 'on board', and as we held each other's hands for what proved to be our final parting he said: 'My dear General, I can never forget that you are an American and take an interest in early printing.'

Collectors may be divided into three classes. The first and most numerous is composed of the very rich, often made millionaires by some sudden turn of the wheel of fortune which has placed in their possession the wherewithal to purchase all the acknowledged attributes and prerequisites for a successful entrance into the realm of Vanity Fair—the kingdom of wealthy women who are greedy for fashion. Men sometimes tire of this kingdom, and when they do some of them become collectors. Not that they have discriminating knowledge or care for what they collect, but they are sure to be praised and quoted by others of their class; and they usually collect through agents, whose advice and services are often expensive. Half a century ago one of this particular kind made a great reputation by the purchase of one picture. The fact of the purchase was advertised abroad as well as at home, and the purchaser found himself famous. The second class is composed mostly of lesser men, both as to fortune and mental equipment, who read in the encyclopedias and in the handbooks of travel the chapters and paragraphs on their especial fads. These are the noisy collectors, who talk learnedly of what they don't know, and when they succeed in capturing a mouse announce a lion. When they take to paintings it is astonishing to hear of the miracles that happen their way, results of their superior knowledge and discreet enterprise in unearthing long concealed masterpieces. This habit of finding the masterpieces of many of the greater of the old painters is not confined to the second class alone. Far too many among the first class are more particular about the names on their labels than concerning the merit of the paintings they represent. The third class is a mixture of many kinds and conditions of men. Sometimes a poor man who has studied deeply and become an enthusiast has been known to deprive himself of every comfort for the purpose of having about him inanimate objects satisfying his taste for the beautiful. Many of the most important and serviceable of the natural-history collections have been made by hard-working professors of limited

means, and sometimes by laymen having the requisite knowledge and thoroughly in love with their work. The highest type of a collector is the man endowed for the work of his choice by natural inclination and trained by observation and study, who enters the chosen field with a well defined object in view. These often accomplish lasting results that inure to the benefit of the people. Of such was Mazarin, the Earl of Spencer, James Lenox and John Carter Brown. Mr. Lenox, a merchant and the son of a merchant, brought together during his life one of the most remarkable collections of books, as to variety and value, ever assembled during the life of any single collector. He was not only a buyer of books, but also an intelligent critic of their contents—having read many of the most important and examined all; and no one could have been better acquainted with their bibliographical value. His last effort of any kind when confined to his bed with his last illness was the examination of a copy of the Durandus of 1459, his last purchase. After the examination he wrote his last letter to his librarian expressing his satisfaction with the purchase. The other American collector ranking next to Mr. Lenox was the late John Carter Brown, who made a surely unique collection of rare works relating to the Americas from the time of their discovery. This collection is now lodged in a secure building, liberally endowed and open for use of the public.

From my viewpoint it is better to collect for the gratification of a fad than not to collect at all. For sometimes faddists become, unconsciously, real enthusiasts and in the end accomplish results of lasting value. Any kind of collecting, providing it be pursued with intelligence for a worthy purpose, is the occupation of all others the best calculated to bring satisfaction to those who may desire to find recreation in engaging in affairs which are free from the conflicts and cares of business. The pursuit often makes for the cultivation of the mind and the tempering of our intercourse with each other with that sweet consideration which commerce in material things does not inculcate.

Possibly in the pursuit of incunabula there may be certain advantages over any other scheme of collecting. A certain atmosphere of romance not connected with the printers of any other period hangs about the first diffusion of the knowledge of the art of printing by the Germans. It was through their efforts that the present was and is enabled to become acquainted with the past—to learn what has gone before worthy of being applied to the uses of the later day; while the practice of the new art brought all the nations so close to each other that the exchange of thoughts

and intelligence became a part of the everyday commerce of the nations. These early printers were often compelled to do pioneers' work. They sometimes had to make their way against the influence of ignorance and superstition, and the opposition of professional scribes, who for centuries had monopolized the right to distribute only such intelligence as might suit the narrow purposes of the reigning church and the interests of the not over enlightened rulers of states.

But the persistent Teutons were not to be defeated. They persevered until they overcame all opposition, and then the world, or rather what there was of it in the last half of the fifteenth century which passed for partly civilized, was compelled to take notice and heed their message. And by the end of that century the new art had obtained such a firm hold, that the various European peoples were almost compelled to regard it as one of their everyday essentials; and from that time to the present the printed word has continued to grow in usefulness and importance until it is now admitted to be the greatest blessing ever devised for the benefit of the human race.

My communication nears its end, and I fear that I have been far too personal. But let me say this: 'The "valuable time wasted" in the chosen fields I do not regret.' Far from it, and if I had my life to live over again, no matter in what department of human effort my lines might be cast, I would again wander in the paths leading to those occupations which make for repose and for a pleasure that cannot be coined out of commercial pursuits, no matter how successful. It is now more than seventy-one years since the purchase of my first book, and I can say in all sincerity that I have been collecting books ever since. Of all the numerous occupations in which I have been engaged, this has been the ever present and dominating one. Through a long life it has created for me another world quite apart from the common; it has filled it with the joy of an intelligent search for a good object, and has borne pleasurable fruits of a quality not to be found in another field. The most complete satisfaction has come from the pursuit of a clearly defined purpose—a personal one at first and for the benefit of others finally. These motives for collecting have, fortunately, kept me from becoming a book-miser, gloating over the capture of some great rarity about which he might know little or nothing outside the covers, title-page, and condition. When these are what they ought to be, his happiness is complete. Yet the book-miser is not to be condemned, but to be encouraged and approved; for at his final taking off his treasures may be dispersed and

fall into more appreciative hands. Let us pity him for having failed to get the best he could out of his possessions.

It is a source of satisfaction, in carefully looking backwards over my long period of collecting, that I do not recall any quickening of heart-beats after either success or defeat in an auction room. After encountering failure it is always well to believe that the future is left to us, and from it we may pluck success in repayment for present defeat.

R. C. H.

1909.

THE PRINTERS

In his section of the introduction to this catalogue General Hawkins has told the interesting story of how the collection of incunabula now housed in the Annmary Brown Memorial was brought together, and he desires me to supplement his narrative by some general notes on the Printers. Of the value of the results of his labours there can be no doubt. Starting in 1855 with a not very interesting little volume containing the charges of the Papal Chancellery as sanctioned by Innocent VIII, attributed to one of the later Roman presses, he has acquired during the succeeding half-century some 540 books which illustrate the beginnings of printing in the different countries and cities of Europe, and (somewhat less systematically) the work of later craftsmen, such as Erhard Ratdolt, who exercised notable influence in the development of the art.

The size of the collection is its least important feature. It might even lose a few dozen books without any serious sacrifice of interest. The practice of turning out a later or otherwise inferior specimen as soon as a better one has been acquired, although many worthy collectors have given it their sanction, is not free from a touch of brutality. The owner in this case having a regard for his old friends, upwards of a hundred purchases of this kind (with a curiously high percentage of books 'not in the British Museum') are included in the total given above and duly entered in this catalogue. These, however, are kept apart and are not at present shown, though it is proposed to fit up a supplementary room in which they may be displayed, and to increase their importance by adding to them a few more notable books which at present slightly overcrowd the main exhibition. This consists of some four hundred and fifty incunabula, all shown open, so that the nature and quality of the printing can be fully seen. Thus displayed they offer to the visitor as he walks round the four walls of a single room a better idea of the spread of printing throughout Europe between the years 1460 and 1500 than, to the best of my knowledge, can be obtained with equal ease in any other museum or exhibition

in the world. Specimens of the work of the First Printers in every important city, and in many of the smaller places also, can be seen at a glance, and for the special purpose of the display one or two representative specimens are more effective than a number. Were all the treasures of early printing in some of the great European libraries shown in the same way it would be impossible to see the wood for the trees. Here the object is that both the wood as a whole and each individual tree according to its importance shall be equally visible, and it is obvious that only by the most skilful choice of examples can this end be attained. The large measure of success achieved has been made possible by the perseverance with which the central object has been kept in view during more than fifty years. To do honour to the men to whom the world owed the great gift of Printing has been (certainly not to the exclusion of other things, but in due measure and degree) one of the main objects of the collector's life, and it is this which makes it appropriate that the books should be housed in what has become hallowed ground and dedicated to the memory of the wife amid whose companionship and sympathy most of them were acquired.

Among the books here catalogued will be found many of those which contain early references to the invention of printing. Save by these, the collection is not designed to illustrate the history of the invention, but its diffusion throughout Europe. The period of experiment and first achievement can only, perhaps, be seen fully illustrated in one library in the world, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and to bring together even such adequate, though less complete, exhibitions as those on view in the British Museum and in some other great libraries is no longer possible. Only by force of arms can the known copies of the Psalter of 1457 and the 36-line Bible be made to change ownership, and the smaller documents and fragments which supply controversialists with materials for the changes they so assiduously ring as to the respective parts played by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer are almost equally unobtainable. Typographically the present collection is only brought into relation with the invention by two small tracts (Nos. 1 and 2 in the catalogue) in the same type as the Catholicon of 1460. That the Catholicon (a large Latin Dictionary) was printed by Gutenberg there is no direct proof, but it is quite unlike the work of Fust and Schoeffer, and we know of no other printer at Mainz to whom it can be attributed. The ascription, moreover, is strongly

supported by the wording of the colophon. 'Under the guardianship of the Most High', it begins, 'by whose will the tongues of babes become eloquent and who ofttimes reveals to the little that which He hides from the wise, this noble book Catholicon was printed in the year of the Lord's incarnation 1460 in the bountiful city of Mainz of the renowned German nation', which the divine clemency, it goes on to say, had made pre-eminent by the great gift of printing. From the pen of any one else thus to class the inventor with the babes and little ones of the earth would have lacked all propriety. Only he himself could have used such phrases, and thus these two little quartos in the same type as the Catholicon, just at the moment when printing was about to take its great leap forward, show us the figure of Gutenberg standing aside, in silence and obscurity, while Fust and Schoeffer pursued their successful career.

In the course of printing their fine Latin Bible of 1462 Fust and Schoeffer abandoned the use of coloured capitals, presumably as too troublesome, and thus brought to a close, as far as Mainz was concerned, the period of experiment. For the next ten years the practice of the firm remained absolutely unaltered. Unless a printed capital occurs on it, no expert can say, without comparison, if a single leaf of a Latin Bible in their type 118[1] (Proctor type 5) comes from the edition of 1462 or 1472. So, again, the Aquinas super quarto libro sententiarum of 1469 (No. 3 in this collection) is typographically of the same stage as the Rationale of Duranti, from which chronologically it is separated by the same interval. At this period Schoeffer was still securing his paper with as many as four pins to prevent it from slipping, and his 1474 edition of Cardinal Turrecremata's Exposition of the Psalms (No. 8) is the first of his small folios of which we can be sure that it was printed two pages at a time. In both these particulars Strassburg printers had moved more quickly, but Mainz conservatism had its good side. If we compare the small quartos printed at the very end of the century by Peter von Friedberg with contemporary books of the same kind at Strassburg or Cologne we find that at Mainz the early standard of presswork had been sedulously preserved, whereas in the other cities slovenly printing had already begun.

The last of the Mainz books in this collection (No. 18) owes its inclusion to the interesting colophon by Johann Schoeffer which gives the family

[1] i.e. of an average measurement of 118 mm. to 20 lines.

tradition of the origin and diffusion of the new art. It is our only authority for the pretty story of the bestowal of the hand of Christina Fust on Peter Schoeffer as a reward for his 'adinuentiones', and we gather that Christina was not only an affectionate wife, but a somewhat too loyal daughter, since the exaggerated credit given to Fust is as marked as the total silence as to the part played by Gutenberg. The last words of the colophon narrate how the art, previously kept secret, was 'in diuersas terrarum prouincias diuulgata', spread abroad to various parts of the earth, by the servants of the firm in 1462, the year of the disastrous sack of Mainz by one of its rival Archbishops. In an account of the invention given by Ulrich Zell, the first printer at Cologne, to the writer of the Chronicle published there by the younger Koelhoff in 1499 (see No. 82) we find a like reticence as to the fact, now well established, that printing was in progress, some time before the sack of Mainz, at two other cities, Strassburg and Bamberg, its appearance in each case being certainly due to the influence of Gutenberg rather than of Fust and Schoeffer. At Bamberg at this time printing took no root, its early existence there being only known from the survival of a few thin illustrated books printed by Albrecht Pfister in the clumsy type with which Gutenberg had made his experiments. At Strassburg it throve mightily. In or before 1460 Johann Mentelin had produced there the first volume of a great Latin Bible; as early as 1464 his son-in-law Adolf Rusch (the 'R-printer') was also publishing; Heinrich Eggestein was at work in or before 1466, and an anonymous printer, known from one of his books as the Printer of Henricus Ariminensis, in 1468. Thus about the time of Gutenberg's death Strassburg had four presses at work, all represented in this collection, while Mainz had only one. As Mentelin was a native of Strassburg it seems probable that he had made the acquaintance of Gutenberg while the latter was residing there, and subsequently learnt the secret from him, at some date which we have no means of ascertaining, though it may well have been soon after the lawsuit of 1455 and the appearance of the 42-line Bible at Mainz. It is noteworthy that the idea of secrecy which Johann Schoeffer ascribes to his father's firm was far more the policy of Gutenberg, and of those who seem to have come under the influence of his tradition. Thus no Strassburg printer put his name in a book until 1471, and we find a like reticence in the case of the first firms at Basel and Nuremberg, both of which may be connected with the inventor.

The 'familiares' of the Fust and Schoeffer workshop, who left Mainz

in consequence of the troubles of 1462, were probably Sweynheym and Pannartz, who must have set up their press at Subiaco not later than 1464; Ulrich Han, who completed a book at Rome on the last day of 1467 and had then probably been some time at work; and Ulrich Zell, a clerk of the diocese of Mainz, who, being already a graduate of Erfurt (since 1453), matriculated for business ends (so we must believe) in the University of Cologne in 1464. Where the bulk of the German printers who set up presses in the next few years in various cities of Europe had obtained their training it is difficult to say. It is possible that some of them were never trained at all. More than one printer (though I do not remember any German among them) distinctly claims to have been self-taught, and there is no reason to discredit the statement. As early as 1460 the functions of punches and matrices must have been well known or the reference in the colophon of the Catholicon to the 'mira patronarum matronarumque concordia'[1] would have been unintelligible, and any man of mechanical ability who had once seen a handful of type and a quire of a printed book would have had little difficulty in repeating the steps of the invention which it had cost the first contrivers so much thought to work out.

If one of the early printers had kept a diary and secured its transmission to our own day, we should surely have blessed his memory, though the record might easily have been a sad one. Lucky was the man who received an invitation to set up his press in a new town and was housed and fed and financed and provided with copy to print and had no anxiety save to do his work creditably. Sweynheym and Pannartz may have received such an invitation from Cardinal Turrecremata, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery at Subiaco, with whom they probably quarrelled after some time, finding new patrons in the brothers Dei Massimi at Rome. We know that Gering, Freiburger, and Kranz were thus invited to Paris. But without such help the German missionary of the new art had a hard and busy time before he could put on sale copies of his first book. If he started a press in his own town many of his difficulties would be lessened. Often he travelled many hundreds of miles to a place where he was a stranger and had to speak a strange language. His first inquiries were probably directed to the amount of support which he was likely to receive, and if these proved unsatisfactory he might journey on to another place. Then he had to hire a house, and a strongly built one, as the old presses were

[1] Cp. also No. 105.

kept steady by being placed between supports which reached from floor to ceiling, so that thick beams would be needed if the clumsy screw was to work quietly. Owing to this clumsiness of the screw and the fact that at first only a single page was printed at a time, if it were desired to do business on any but the smallest scale, two, four, or even six, presses would be required, since a large book would take many months to finish unless it were divided into sections and printed simultaneously on different presses.

While his presses were being made, or even earlier, the printer would have to decide his two most difficult problems, the book with which he should make his start and the character of the handwriting which he should imitate in his first type. These two problems were very closely linked, and upon his decision as to them would very largely depend the printer's success or failure. Often he was a man of considerable education, well able to decide such points for himself. On the other hand he would sometimes seem to have been no more than a superior artisan, attracted to printing rather by its mechanical than its literary side. In the latter case he would be dependent on the best help and advice he could get, and when starting in a foreign country such local advice must always have been needed, even by the best educated men. At Rome both the first two firms obtained the help of scholars, and of scholars moreover who were bishops as well. In other Italian cities the first printers had to secure the services of one of the restless professional litterati, who, while lauding their employers to the skies in Latin epigrams, were, we may be sure, very difficult to deal with.

Roughly speaking, the printer-publisher of the 15th century had seven sets of possible customers to consider: i. churches in need of service-books, ii. monastic libraries, iii. parish priests, iv. schoolmasters, v. students, professors, and (in the case of the first two) practitioners, of law, medicine, and philosophy, vi. general readers, vii. educated lovers of literature. Of these, the general reader, until nearly the end of the century, was probably the least important, although being only a little less destructive in his habits than the schoolboy it is easy to underestimate the number of books produced to meet his demands. Albrecht Pfister at Bamberg was the first printer to cater for him (save by way of almanacks and broadsides), and as he sought his favour by printing in a clumsy church type his efforts were naturally unsuccessful. Günther Zainer at Augsburg, Antoine Vérard at Paris, William Caxton at Westminster, all knew his tastes and throve by supplying them, more especially when they discovered the great secret

that (except it be fiction or a soul-saving book of devotion) he cares less for text than for pictures. In Germany monastic libraries were the printers' best friend. There were some dozens of books, large, unreadable, picked from the literature of the three preceding centuries, without which no monastic library felt itself complete, and the German printers made their profit by turning out numerous editions of these, many copies of which have come down to us in a preservation so excellent as to suggest that they were very little read. Service-books for churches were also much in request from the outset in Germany, and a little later in France. In Italy they seem for some time to have been regarded with suspicion as not ecclesiastically correct, just as no churchman nowadays would use modern illuminants for altar lights, and as an earlier priesthood preferred stone knives to the new-fangled ones made of iron. The parish priest of little learning was another fruitful source of income to early printers. His appetite for helps to hearing confessions, for sources for sermons (those full of 'pulchra exempla', edifying stories, being specially in request), and for manuals showing what to do in case of accidents before or during mass, was seemingly inexhaustible. School-books for teaching Latin were also in great demand everywhere, and, especially in Italy and Germany, there was a steady sale for books of law and a smaller one for medical works. Lastly, there were editions of the Latin classics (afterwards also of the Greek), which, except here and there by subsidized presses, were hardly produced at all outside Italy, but in Italy were turned out in amazing numbers, sufficient to supply the whole of Europe, as indeed they did.

Such, roughly, was the range of choice offered to a 15th century printer and, as we have said, on the wisdom of his selection from it hung his fortune. It is true that good prices were paid for books and that labour was probably cheap, but the best paper was so dear as almost to equal the cost of the print, and unless sales were quick a firm soon found its capital locked up and its credit exhausted.

When the book to be printed was selected the choice of type would be to some extent narrowed down. At first there were special church types for service-books and Bibles, but these were soon reserved for the large service-books for use in choir, in which the type was necessarily massive and clear, both to avoid mistakes in reading and sometimes also to enable the book to be shared by several singers. Save for a few experiments, roman types in Italy and Gothic in Germany were at first used for books of all kinds, but the tendency was to regard roman as specially appropriate to editions of the Classics, to use upright and rather plain Gothic for other

Latin books, and a more sloping Gothic for books in the vernaculars. For the English market quite distinct types were used for legal books in Anglo-French. Besides these subject-divisions of types the local schools of handwriting had great influence on the forms of letters, more especially in the early days of printing, and this accounts for the great variety in the founts used before 1480. After about that date types of the same general character and often indistinguishable in nearly every detail were in use in places long distances apart, in some cases because the later printers found it easier to imitate an already existing type than to adapt written characters to their needs, in others, in all probability, owing to the sale of punches or matrices.

While great care had to be taken in choosing a good design for a type, a single fount often served an early printer for several years. There were no title-pages in these first days, and the printer's business was only to print the text of his book, leaving headings and headlines, as well as ornamental capitals, to be supplied by hand to suit purchasers' tastes. As the cry for cheapness grew louder printers found it necessary to leave less and less to be done by the scribes, whose bill for rubricating a book must have added very materially to its cost to the buyer. Special types were then cast for use in headings and headlines and on title-pages, and many printers provided themselves with fine sets of woodcut capitals. But at the outset even such a splendid printer as Jenson issued book after book in only a single type.

Besides constructing his presses, making punches and matrices and casting his types, and buying or borrowing a manuscript (or an earlier printed edition) to print from, a master printer had to hire, and in many cases to train, his journeymen, to procure paper, either direct from a manufacturer or from a dealer, and also materials for ink, and to secure the services of a 'corrector', unless he were prepared to act in that capacity himself. All these preliminaries took time; in some cases, apparently, as much as two years, and seldom probably less than a twelvemonth. Thus John of Speier, who published his first book in 1469, and the numerous German printers in other cities of Italy whose first books are dated 1470 or 1471 must have left their homes when the presses at work in Germany were still very few. About 1468, as we have seen, Schoeffer was the only printer at Mainz; there were four firms (if Mentelin and his son-in-law, Rusch, are reckoned separately) at Strassburg; Ulrich Zell, moreover, was at work at Cologne, Nicholas Bechtermuncze at Eltvil, Berthold Ruppel at Basel, and Günther Zainer at Augsburg. It is possible that at these

presses all the German invaders of Italy (besides those who went to France) had been trained. As we have seen, however, it is not absolutely necessary to suppose this. What is certain is that in 1470 and the next few years new presses constantly gave proof of their activity. On January 1st, 1470, besides the five German and German-Swiss cities already named, only two Italian ones (Rome and Venice, the Subiaco press was closed) possessed presses which had published a book. By the end of 1480 printing had been introduced into 22 towns in Germany, of which all but three (Bamberg, Eltvil, and Merseburg) are represented in this collection, into 49 in Italy (38 here represented), 4 in Switzerland (all represented), 8 in France (5), 13 in the Low Countries[1] (10), 5 in Austria-Hungary (1), 6 in Spain (4), and 4 in England (3), these last entries being in accordance with the rather absurd custom of distinguishing those not very distant places, London and Westminster. Thus we reach a grand total of 111 places which had possessed presses, out of which no fewer than 84 are represented in this collection, mostly by the work of their first printers.

In about 67 of the 111 places mentioned in our last paragraph as having witnessed the establishment of a press, printing had taken firm root and was still being practised in 1480, while in some 44 others, about two-thirds of these being small places in Italy, the printer had come and gone, and the town either possessed no press for the rest of the century or an entirely new start had to be made. These figures compel us to think a little of the cost at which the new art was so rapidly diffused, and introduce us also to the interesting, but rather bewildering, tribe of wandering printers. To turn first to the unsuccessful printers, a little inquiry shows that their number was extraordinarily large. We must allow something for the fact that many of the men who took up the new art were probably well advanced in life. The printer had not only to live on his resources while making his lengthy preparations, but to meet all sorts of expenses, and finally to pay a heavy bill for paper. To do this required capital, and the possession of capital is more often the attribute of age than of youth. The average duration of life, moreover, was much shorter in the 15th century than it is now, and if a printer began work at over forty, his business career, whether ended by death or retirement, would naturally be short. Granting this, however, it is still remarkable that of upwards of 350 printers

[1] In the introduction to 'Holland' in the catalogue something is said as to the so-called Costeriana. These are left out of our reckoning in this introduction, because, whatever view may be taken of them, their printers played no part in the diffusion of the art, nor did printing take any real root in the Netherlands until it was introduced, or reintroduced, by craftsmen trained in the German school.

who began work before the close of 1480, not more than ten per cent. continued in business for as much as twenty years, and several of these are lost to sight for considerable periods and then reappear, as if they had been driven by want of capital to work for other men, and subsequently started again on their own account. If we take another test of success, quantity of production, we find that only about the same proportion of printers are known to have completed 100 books. On the other hand there is a pathetically large number of men who only printed a single work, saw their savings swallowed up by its failure, and had to resign their hope of becoming master printers and fall back into the ranks of journeymen. For every man who really throve there must have been two or three who made a bare living, and as many more who failed absolutely. Our statistics, we may be sure, cover many tragedies.

Turning now to wandering printers, we need not include among them cases of men like Leonardus Achates or John of Westphalia, who after printing one or two books at a first town, moved on quickly to another where they settled down to a long career, still less such an instance as Erhard Ratdolt, who after ten years' work at Venice, broke up a thriving business to return to his native Augsburg, to print liturgies there for German bishops. In another class of cases there was probably no removal at all, merely the maintenance of a subsidiary business, either while a single book was being seen through the press or for a longer period. The earliest real wanderer whom we meet is Johann Neumeister of Mainz, who made his start at Foligno in 1470, according to Mlle Pellechet went subsequently to Toulouse, and according to Proctor, in 1479, to his native Mainz (as to which I have increasing doubts), is found at Albi in 1481, and finally at Lyon in 1487, where he worked for some years before his death. Other wanderers mostly confined themselves to a single country, often to a single district, but whether they travelled much or little, they confuse statistics, and leave us wondering how much of their apparatus they were able to take with them on the road.

The twenty years which followed 1480 have considerable interest in the history of printing, for it was in these two decades that the division between printer and publisher became common and that the type-founder, or at least the type-cutter, ready to put his skill at the disposal of different printers, gives the first evidence of his activity. In the form of books we have the development of the title-page and the rapid growth in popularity of book-illustration, which previously had hardly been prominent save

at Augsburg and Ulm. There was also a great cheapening in prices, and, alas that it must be said, a corresponding fall in the standard of quality. Along with all this movement there went, if we might trust statistics, a steady and progressive diffusion of the art. In the twenty-one years 1460 to 1480 it had spread from Mainz to 110 different places; in the twenty years 1481 to 1500 it was practised for the first time in 127 others. Thus so far from the rate of progression falling off it appears even to have increased. The figures, however, are misleading. The spread of the art did indeed continue. Two notable cities, Leipzig and Antwerp, saw their first books published in 1481, and stepped at once into the front rank as centres of printing. Rouen was six years later still in welcoming its first printer and never attained to quite the first rank. In Spain cities of such importance as Burgos and Toledo did not take up their task till 1486; in Austria Vienna was a little earlier than this, beginning in 1482; in Denmark and Sweden the first incunabula were not produced until after the date which we have taken as marking a transition. It is impossible, of course, that any one date should apply with equal justice to every country in Europe. In Italy practically all the towns which were able to keep a printer in good employment had received the art by the end of 1474; in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, allowing the three already named exceptions (Leipzig, Rouen, and Antwerp), 1480 fits the case very fairly well, while it suits Switzerland and England even better. In Austria-Hungary it needs to be advanced to 1482; in Spain, as we have seen, to 1486; in Denmark and Sweden 1500 is hardly sufficiently early. The point to be noted is that, whether we take it as a little before or a little after 1480, there is necessarily in the case of every country some date by which pioneers had already settled down in every city suited to be a centre of printing, and when the further extension of the art thus assumes quite a different character. Thus of forty-two places in Italy where incunabula were printed for the first time after 1474, Perugia, Reggio d'Emilia, Pisa, Siena, Soncino (of some importance for its Hebrew press), and Pescia are the only ones responsible for more than a dozen books apiece, all these being duly represented in the present collection. Of the remaining thirty-six towns no fewer than twenty-five were visited by only a single printer, and in fifteen or sixteen of these only a single book was produced. In Germany there are nine single-press towns, six of which only produced a single book apiece. In Switzerland all the four new places are single-bookers. In France, of thirty-one new places, no fewer than twenty-five possessed only a single press, mostly with a very small

output; in Holland Leiden and Haarlem welcomed two presses, the four other new places only one. In Spain, out of eighteen new places, ten had only a single printer. In England there is no room for these invidious comparisons, for in the last twenty years of the century printing received no extension at all.

As compared with the previous period we thus have to note in the last twenty years of the century a greater increase in the number of places in which printing was used to produce only a few books, very often only one or two, and took no permanent root, and a correspondingly diminished increase in the number of those where it promptly throve. In many of the new towns, especially in Germany and France, there was no general printing at all. A bishop or cathedral chapter, desiring to have new service-books, sent for a printer to come and print an edition on the spot, in order that the proofs might be more easily corrected, and as soon as the edition was completed the printer went his way. Sometimes a schoolmaster, or a professor, anxious to have his own works printed or to get textbooks for his pupils, seems to have imported a printer for the purpose, or perhaps to have persuaded one who was passing through the town to stay there and produce a book. In Italy the travelling printer is more in evidence. Thus we find Jacobinus Suigus printing one book at Sangermano in 1484, one book at Vercelli in 1485, one book at Chivasso in 1486, and these three books constitute the total output of incunabula at the places named. The single books published at places so obscure that they have to be searched for in large gazetteers, have their own position in the history of printing, not merely as curiosities, but as reminding us of the difficulties of proof-correcting at a distance in the days when roads were bad and there were no regular posts. But in arithmetical statistics Sangermano and Venice each count as one, and unless the enormous difference in the importance of these units be realized statistics become more than usually misleading. No apology is intended in these remarks for deficiencies in the present collection, which is exceptionally rich in the products of the presses of obscure places, difficult as they are to procure. It may even be said that had many more of them been placed in the exhibition there would have been some danger of its balance being disturbed. As it is, they will be found to be liberally represented, while the relative position of the greater presses has been indicated by the inclusion of a larger number of specimens.

In the days when boastful vows were in fashion a modest man, who had no reason to doubt his prowess, was sometimes content to swear that

where fighting had to be done he would never be found more than six feet behind the foremost. Whether the British Museum possesses fewer or more numerous different incunabula (i. e. excluding duplicates) than some other great libraries is at present a matter of conjecture. But that the examples which it possesses cover the widest field and are most truly representative of the course of printing in the 15th century, no one who has used Robert Proctor's Index will be likely to deny. The following table shows how the present collection of incunabula, formed on a smaller scale, but with the same aim of being generally representative, compares with that at the British Museum, as set forth in Proctor's Index. In both collections, it should be said, in the overwhelming majority of cases each town is represented by one or more books from its first press, but now and again (in the present collection in about a dozen instances), where these have proved unattainable, examples from a second or later press take their place. As will be seen from the catalogue, very many presses are represented not merely by an early specimen but by the first printer's first book, or the first in which he has put a date. On the other hand, two first presses, those of Rosenbach at Perpignan and of Govaert van Ghemen at Copenhagen, are represented by books printed after 1500, and therefore not technically incunabula according to the highly artificial definition of that word. With these explanations the table may be left to speak for itself.

	1460–1480			1460–1500		
	Number of towns possessing presses	Number in British Museum	Number in this collection	Number of towns possessing presses	Number in British Museum	Number in this collection
Germany	22	21	19	50	42	38
Italy	49	41	38	72	54	48
Switzerland	4	4	4	8	4	5
France	8	6	5	39	15	11
Holland	8	6	6	14	11	11
Belgium	5	4	4	7	6	6
Austria-Hungary	5	3	1	10	8	5
Spain	6	5	4	24	15	12
England	4	4	3	4	4	3
Denmark	–	–	–	2	1	1
Sweden	–	–	–	3	2	0
Portugal	–	–	–	4	3	1
Montenegro	–	–	–	1	1	0
Total	111	94	84	238	166	141

The near approach to the maximum of completeness possible to any modern collector which this table reveals could not have been attained had the pursuit of the books of the First Printers been weakened by attention to subsidiary objects. It is not in this catalogue, therefore, that evidence must be sought as to the comparative popularity of different authors and their books. Only in one case, that of the Fasciculus Temporum, on account of the alternative paragraphs in it relating to the invention of printing, has a book been pursued for its own sake, and the twenty-four editions registered in the catalogue show that here also success has been attained. Incidentally the Fasciculus Temporum offers a good, though somewhat elementary, test of the comparative proficiency of the woodcutters of most of the countries in Europe in which printing was practised in the 15th century. Although, however, illustrated books have not been collected seriously for their own sake there are sufficient examples in the present collection to enable the study of them to be carried a good deal further than this. For Germany, where woodcuts came into general use at Augsburg early in the 'seventies, the material offered is fairly considerable. For Augsburg itself there is one of the finest early illustrated books, the Speculum humanae saluationis printed at the Monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra in or before 1473, Zainer's Schwabenspiegel, Baemler's Die vier und zwanzig goldnen Harffen and Auslegung des Amts der heiligen Messe, Schoensperger's Belial and his reprints of Koberger's editions of the Reformation der Stadt Nürnberg, and Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle. For Nuremberg itself there are the original editions of these two works and the earliest Nuremberg illustrated book, Sensenschmidt and Frisner's Justinian of 1475 with its ten charming little column cuts. To represent the rather infrequent book-illustrations of Cologne there are the fine footpieces in Quentell's edition of the Fasciculus Temporum (1480) and the younger Koelhoff's Chronicle (1499); from Lübeck comes the striking edition of the Rudimentorum Nouitiorum (1475) with its curious pictorial tables and capitals; from Ulm, Leonhard Holle's Ptolemy with fine capitals and woodcut maps; from Mainz, Meydenbach's Hortus Sanitatis (1491); from Oppenheim, some of the books with which Köbel, early in the 16th century, tried to emulate Erhard Ratdolt.

In Italy, although instances of illustrated books occur sporadically from 1468 onwards, the great period of book-illustration was the last decade of the 15th century, and few of the First Printers concerned themselves with it. Nevertheless from Rome we have, from the press of Petrus de Turre, the second edition of the Ptolemy with Sweynheym's engraved maps; from

Venice numerous examples of the decorative work of Ratdolt, the Sphaera Mundi of Sacro Bosco with the designs of Hieronymus de Sanctis (1488), and the Supplementum Chronicarum; from Milan the Theorica Musicae of Gaforus (1492); from Pogliano the graceful borders of the Petrarch De viris illustribus (1476); from Forli two Venetian cuts in the De structura compositionis of Ferrettus (1495), one of them with the charming school scene where two small children are studying hornbooks in the company of a dog while their elders sit gravely to be lectured. Despite similar disadvantages in France, Abbeville offers a fine frontispiece in its first book, Boutillier's La somme rurale (1486), and there are numerous cuts in two late chronicles, Vérard's Mer des Histoires and the Histoire de Clotaire of Jehan Bouchet published at Poitiers by Engelbert de Marnef. From Holland, where conditions were more akin to those in Germany, Veldener's Kruidboek of 1484 affords a sight of two cuts from the famous Speculum humanae saluationis, and (both in the same year) at Zwolle Van Os's edition of S. Bernard's Sermons bears a very fine frontispiece of the saint in the presence of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Child, while Haarlem yields from the press of Bellaert the Boeck des gulden throens with a few very characteristic cuts. From Spain there is little to chronicle save numerous decorative capitals; from England nothing but some rude woodcuts to the Chronicles of England, the deficiency in each instance only slightly exaggerating the facts.

It would be easy to gather similar notes to these as to other subsidiary points of interest in the books which have found their final resting-place in the Annmary Brown Memorial—to speak of their early bindings, one of which is reproduced as a frontispiece, or to select for special quotation some of the notes by original owners. But the bindings are described and the notes recorded in the pages of the catalogue itself, and would but lose interest by being considered apart from the books to which they belong. It only remains, therefore, to say a few words as to the very elaborate form adopted for the present catalogue, in regard to which, save for a general instruction that First Printers were to be kept to the front, the present writer has been given a free hand. In reviewing Proctor's Index of the Early Books at the British Museum, it was said that that great work, which lifted the whole study of incunabula bodily on to the plane which the insight of Henry Bradshaw had marked out for it, contained in skeleton form a practically complete history of printing

in the 15th century. As we have already seen, the present collection, within its limits, is only slightly less representative than that at the British Museum itself, and the ambitious design was thus conceived of building up the skeleton narrative which the mere titles of the books, arranged in Proctor's order, would have presented, into a real body of typographical history. The design has been carried out, and I hope I am not unduly confident in believing that a better idea of how the art of printing was spread throughout Europe between the years 1460 and 1500 will be obtainable from the present catalogue than from any other single volume as yet in existence. Moreover, as I was bound to do, I have tried to indicate as exactly as possible just what part each of the printers represented in the collection played in that great missionary work, and at what moment in his career the books by which he is represented were produced. Heavy as the task has proved, it is needless to say that I have built throughout mainly with materials collected by previous workers. The Indexes of Proctor and Herr Burger have been used as a general basis; for Italy I have had the help of Signor Fumagalli's Lexicon Typographicum, for France of the works of Claudin, for the Netherlands of Campbell's Annales, for Spain of Dr. Haebler's Bibliografia Iberica, for England of the writings of Mr. Gordon Duff. The only claim put forward is that the brief historical introductions fairly represent the existing state of knowledge and scientific opinion as to the typographical facts regarding the countries, cities, and individual printers with which they deal. Thanks to the impetus given to the study of incunabula by the works of Proctor and Herr Burger, our knowledge is almost daily being increased. Since the German section was in type I have already learnt to doubt whether Conrad Fyner ever returned from Urach to Esslingen and whether the good Brothers of the Common Life at Rostock printed all the books that Proctor attributed to them. A few years hence much that is here written will no doubt be out of date, but I hope that in the meantime it may prove of some little use.

As regards the descriptions of the individual books the representative character of the collection once more influenced me in the direction of fullness. In a catalogue of a mere chance collection of incunabula, where a book has been adequately described by Hain in his Repertorium Bibliographicum, or better still by M. Polain in his admirable continuation of Mlle Pellechet's 'Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France', a reference to these works is as good as a new

description. But the catalogue of a really representative collection ought to be self-containing, and I wished to make the books speak as far as possible for themselves and tell their own tales.

In addition to my obligations to the authors already mentioned, I have two more personal debts to acknowledge—one to Mr. George England, now Assistant Librarian to the Earl of Crawford, without whose splendidly accurate preliminary work it would have been impossible for me to have got through my task during my six weeks' stay in Providence; the other to Mr. George Parker Winship, of the John Carter Brown Library, and to the other friends I found in that city, by whose kindness those six weeks of strenuous work remain in my memory as one of my most pleasant holidays.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

22 *February*, 1910.

GERMANY

WHATEVER view may be taken as to the priority of Dutch or German experiments in printing with movable types, there can be no dispute that it was in Germany that the art first attained a perfection which enabled it to compete successfully with the best work of the scribes, and that it was by German printers that it was introduced into all the chief countries of Europe. Seven German towns had possessed presses by the close of 1470, twenty-two by the close of 1480, thirty-eight by 1490, and fifty by the end of the century. Their combined output, though exceeded by Italy, equalled that of all the rest of Europe, being now represented probably by about 7,000 different incunabula still extant.

Until shortly before 1500 little use was made of Roman types in Germany, but there was a great variety in the Gothic founts, and many of these, both large and small, were of real beauty. Enterprise was shown in printing such enormous medieval compilations as the various Specula of Vincent de Beauvais, the Pantheologia of Raynerius de Pisis, and the works of Aquinas, and there were long series of Bibles, both Latin and vernacular, and many fine service-books, and legal texts and commentaries. The printing trade seems as a whole to have been prosperous, and many printers had long and prolific careers.

MAINZ

THE first book to which its printers put their names and the date of publication was the famous Mainz Psalter printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1457, and from 1460 until far into the 16th century in one Mainz book after another the claim was made and repeated that it was this city that God had deigned to prefer and make illustrious before all others by the gift of printing, and that it was Mainz that was the inventor and perfecter of the art (impressoriae artis inuentrix elimatrixque). It was not until 1499 that any whisper of a protest against this claim was put forth, and then only in a story, heard from an old printer, of praefigurations in Dutch schoolbooks of such a kind as to leave to Mainz the substantial honours of the invention. While, however, the primacy of Mainz is thus incontestable, it was never after 1470 the chief centre of printing in Germany. For several years Peter Schoeffer was its only printer, and it is even possible that some of the smaller firms of whom we hear after 1475 may have printed their books in his office. Its output of recorded incunabula was less than two hundred, or about a seventh of that of Cologne, though some allowance must be made for the greater size and importance of its books.

JOHANN GUTENBERG?

(*First printer*)

WHILE there is good evidence to support the popular attribution of the invention of printing with movable types to Johann Gutenberg, this evidence is not of a kind to enable us to state with certainty what was the precise part which he played in it, in face of the possibility of early Dutch experiments on the one hand, and of the claims of Fust and Schoeffer on the other. He is credited with having made some invention in connection with printing as early as 1437, but the world is familiar with inventors who are unable, without the help of others, to develop their inventions to the point of profitable production, and it is possible that Gutenberg was one of these. Before obtaining a loan from Fust in 1450 he had probably printed some small pieces in a large type, of which part of an Almanac attributed to 1448 and another fragment survive. While working with Fust's money he either developed great energy and managing power which resulted in the production of the famous 42-line Latin Bible, or his share in this remains uncertain, and much of the credit of producing it must be assigned to Peter Schoeffer. In that case the one large book which it is easiest to credit to Gutenberg is the Catholicon, a Latin dictionary by Joannes Balbus, of which an edition was issued at Mainz in 1460. The colophon of this book, while it gives no name of any person, is one which the inventor of the art might well have written, and the attribution of the credit to the city of Mainz rather than to any individual, may have been the result of a compromise which Fust, and (save for one outbreak in verse on the part of Magister Franciscus, his corrector of the press) Peter Schoeffer also, seems to have observed. The two small books here assigned, with a query, to Gutenberg, are printed in the same type as the Catholicon of 1460, and were probably issued about the same time. After the sack of Mainz in 1462, as a result of the war between its rival archbishops, Gutenberg seems to have done no more printing, and he died as a pensioner of the new Archbishop in 1468.

MATTHIAS DE CRACOVIA. Tractatus rationis et conscientiae.

[1460–62?]

1ª. [M]ultoꝝ tam clericoꝝ ꝯ laicoꝝ quere‖la ē non modica. occupacio grauis ‖ et questio dubiosa. quomodo quis ‖ se habere debeat in celebrando uel ‖ cōmunicando . . . 22ª. COLOPHON: Tractatus racionis et consciencie de sumpcōne pa‖buli salutiferi corpis dñi nostri ihu xp̄i. Finit.

Quarto. [a^{10} b^{12}.] 22 leaves. 30 lines. 142 × 82 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 82, leaded to 95 mm.). Spaces left in the text for the names of the speakers. Hain *5803. Proctor 147.

Of this book Mr. Gordon Duff, following Auguste Bernard, writes (Early Printed Books, p. 35):—'In the copy of the *Tractatus racionis* belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the following manuscript note occurs: Hos duos

sexternos accomidauit mihi henrycus Keppfer de moguncia, numquam reuenit ut reacciperetur, &c. This Keppfer was one of Gutenberg's workmen, and his name occurs in the notarial instrument of 1455, so that this inscription forms a link between the book and Gutenberg.'

205 × 138 mm. Rubricated, with capital M on 1^a in blue. [1

THOMAS AQUINAS. Summa de articulis fidei. [1460–62?]

2^a. [P]Ostulat a me uestra dileccio. ut de ar‖ticulis fidei et ecclesie sacramentis ali‖qua vobis conpendiose ꝑ memoriali ‖ transcriberem cuꝫ dubitacōnibus que ‖ circa hec moueri pñt . . . 13^a. COLOPHON: Explicit summa de articulis fidei et ec‖clesie sacramentis. edita a fratre tho‖ma de aquino. ordinis fratrum predi‖catorum. Deo. Gracias.

Quarto. [a^8 b^6.] 14 leaves, the first blank. 34 lines. 140 × 83 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 82 mm.). Line-endings very uneven. Hain 1425. Proctor 148.

The title of this book forms the fourth and that of the Tractatus rationis et conscientiae the sixth of the entries in the Advertisement set forth by Peter Schoeffer about 1469, which also includes the Catholicon. As their workmanship is very inferior to that of the books of Fust and Schoeffer it is practically certain that they were not printed by that firm, but that the stock had been bought up. The fount of type passed into the hands of the brothers Bechtermuncze of Eltvil, one of whom continued to print with it for some years. But the books in Schoeffer's advertisement were stated to have been all printed at Mainz. These two books must therefore have been printed before the transfer of the type, and Gutenberg is the only known person to whom they can be assigned. He may have sold them to Schoeffer when he parted with his type, or Schoeffer may have bought the stock after Gutenberg's death.

199 × 139 mm. Rubricated, the initials on 2^a and 8^a in blue and red. The title 'Sūma. bti Thome de Articl'is fidei' is written on the blank first page, and on the last 'Seq̄t' dyalogus ꝑ sāc ꝓione'. [2

PETER SCHOEFFER

PETER SCHOEFFER, a native of Gernsheim, was a clerk in minor orders of the diocese of Mainz. His name occurs with that of Fust in the colophon to the Psalter of 1457, and an undated Donatus in Psalter-type, in which it occurs alone, may have been printed by him as a specimen before he joined Fust, and not, as is usually said, after Fust's death in 1466. Schoeffer was credited by his corrector of the press with a knowledge of engraving which enabled him to penetrate first into the inner mysteries of printing (see note to No. 7) and by his son Johann Schoeffer with 'adinuentiones' in recognition of which Fust gave him the hand of his daughter in marriage (see No. 18). By their combination of technical skill and business ability he and his father-in-law developed the commercial and artistic possibilities of the new art and ensured its success. From 1457 to Fust's death in 1466 the chief productions of the firm were the Psalter and Rationale diuinorum officiorum of Duranti with large coloured capitals,

the Clementine Constitutions (1460) and Decretals of Boniface with annotations skilfully arranged round the text, the fine Bible of 1462, and the two editions of Cicero de Officiis. Until 1477 Schoeffer continued to work on much the same lines, but Italian competition must then have rendered his law-printing less profitable, and for the rest of his career he devoted himself largely to printing Missals. He died in 1502, having printed, alone or in partnership with Fust, upwards of 120 recorded books and documents. He was succeeded by his son Johann (see No. 18).

THOMAS AQUINAS. Super quarto libro sententiarum. 13 June, 1469.

1ª. [M]Isit verbū suū || et sanauit eos || et eripuit eos || de intericōnibꝫ || eoꝝ ⁊c̄. 274ª. COLOPHON (red): Preclarū hoc opus quarti scripti scī thoꝛ||me de aquino. Alma in vrbe mogūtina. inꝛ||clite nacōis germāice. quā dei clemētia tā || alti ingenij luīne. donoꝯ gratuitu. ceteris || terraꝝ nacōib⁹ p̄ferre. illustraéꝯ dignaꝽ||ta ē. Artificiosa quadā adinuencōe impriꝛ||mendi seu caracterizandi absꝯ vlla calami || exaracōne sic effigiatū. et ad eusebiā dei inꝛ||dustrie est cōsūmatū. p̄ petrū schoiffher de || gernp̄hem. Anno dn̄i millesimoquadrinꝛ||gentesimosexagesimonono. Tredecima || die Iunii. Sit laus deo. [Device.]

Folio. [a–n^{10} o$^{10-1}$ p–v^{10} x^{8} y$^{8-1}$ z A–E^{10}.] 274 leaves. 2 columns. 60 and 61 lines. 273 (278) × 190 mm. Types 3, 5 (Gothic 91, 118 mm.). Hain *1481. Proctor 87.

The close resemblance in appearance (save for the absence of the printed capitals) between this book and the Duranti of 1459 shows how little Schoeffer's practice changed during these ten years.

385 × 281 mm. Rubricated; the capital on 1ª in red and blue on a mauve ground. Michael Wodhull's copy with his note of purchase for £10. 10*s*., Jan. 15, 1791, and memorandum 'this copy appears to have passed from the Valiere to the Crevenna Library and thence into England'. [3

AUGUSTINUS. Sermo de festo praesentationis beatae virginis Mariae. [Not after 1470.]

2ª. Prefacō in laudē bn̄dc̄e ꝟginis || marie mr̄is ih̄u nr̄i redemptoris. 8ᵇ. l. 19: Explicit sermo ecclesiasticus de festo gaudiose p̄sentacōiª || dulcissime matris ihesu virginis marie semper benedicte. 10ª. END: . . . dabit capiti tuo augmenꝛ||ta gratiaꝝ et corona p̄tegat te. [Device in red.]

Folio. [a^{10}.] 10 leaves, the first blank. 31 lines. 184 × 120 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain 1993. Proctor 139.

Printed in the same type as the Bible of 1462. Probably the work entered in Schoeffer's advertisement as 'historiā de p̄sentacōe beate marie ꝟginis', and if so, printed not later than 1470, and possibly some years earlier.

280 × 196 mm. Rubricated. [4

AUGUSTINUS. De vera vitae cognitione. [1470–75.]

1ᵇ. Augustine pater. aquilino more iohānis
Ingenij velis petis alta recondita celis
Inde venis lucens. lucem cunctisꝯ reuelans
Quā dum p̄tinuo patulam factis esse libello . . .

34ª. l. 14. END: Augustini de vere vite p̄gnicōe libellus explic̄. [Device in red.]

Quarto. [a–c^{8} b^{10}.] 34 leaves. 28 lines. 129 × 79 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 91 mm.). Hain *2092. Proctor 138.

Not mentioned in Schoeffer's advertisement of 1469 or 1470, and therefore presumably printed after its issue, but in the same type as the Durandus of 1459. As to the authorship and teaching of this book, see note to the 'Quaestiones de reuelatione Antichristi' (Memmingen, A. Kunne, No. 148).

196 × 141 mm. Rubricated. [5

JOHANNES DE TAMBACO. Consolatiõ theologiae. [1470–75.]

1^{a}. [Q]uoniã scd'm apl'm quecũq; ‖ scripta sũt ad nr̃am doctri‖nã scripta sũt. ut p ꝑsolacõ‖nẽ scp̃turaꝝ spẽ habeamus ‖ . . . 99^{b}. l. 24. END: Explicit ꝑsolacõ theologie ꝑpilata a mgr̃o ‖ iohãne de tambaco sacre theologie doctore ‖ eximio.

Quarto. [a–l^{8} m^{10}, with a leaf inserted between e 8 and f 1.] 99 leaves. 27 lines. 125 × 99 mm. Types 5, 6 (Gothic 118, 92 mm.). Hain *15235. Proctor 136.

This book is made up of eleven quires of eight leaves each, and a final quire of ten, all printed in Schoeffer's second small text type (92). Leaf 41, printed in larger type, was inserted between quires 5 and 6 to fill up a gap in the text which apparently had escaped notice until it was too late to supply it in any other way. It is possible that two sets of compositors were employed on the book, the second set beginning at quire 6, and that the gap was caused by a miscalculation. A difficulty of this kind was usually surmounted by saving space by means of a lavish use of contractions.

205 × 141 mm. Rubricated. [6

GREGORIUS IX. Decretales. 23 Nov., 1473.

1^{a}. [Text (red)]: Incipit noua ꝑpilatio decre≈‖talium gregorij .ix. 304^{a}. COLOPHON (red): Anno incarnationis dn̄ice. M. cccc. lxxiij. ix. kł decembris ‖ Sanctissimo in xp̃o p̃re ac dn̄o / dn̄o Sixto p̃pa .iiij. ponti≈‖fice maximo.ꝛ Illustrissimo / nobilissime domus austrie / Fri≈‖derico.ꝛ Rönorũ rege gloriosissimo.ꝛ rerũ dn̄is.ꝛ Reuerẽdissi≈‖mo ī xp̃o p̃re dn̄o Adolpho archip̃sule magũtino.ꝛ in nobili ‖ vrbe Magũcia.ꝛ q̄ nr̃os apud maiores aurea dicta / quã di‖uina etiã clemẽtia dono gratuito p̄ ceteris terraꝝ nationib^{9} ‖ arte imp̃ssoria dignata ẽ illustr̃e.ꝛ hoc p̃ns decretale glosa ‖ cũ ordinaria dn̄i bernhardi / nõ atramẽtali penna cannaue ‖ sed arte quadã ingeniosa imprimendi / cunctipotente aspi‖ranti deo Petrus schoiffer de gernꝑheim suis consignando ‖ scutis feliciter consummauit. [Device in red.] 304^{b}. END: Correctusq; liber ꝑficiet docilem.

Folio. [a–c^{10} d^{6} e^{4+1} f–h^{10} i k^{6}; l m^{10} n^{8} o^{10+1} p q^{10} r^{8} s^{6+1}; t x^{10} y^{6} z^{6+1} A–C^{10} D^{8} E^{6}; F G^{10} H^{8+1} I K^{10} L^{12}.] 305 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 62 lines of text, 81 of commentary. 368 × 259 mm. Types 5, 6 (Gothic 118, 92 mm.). Hain *7999. Proctor 103.

Among six epigrams on the penultimate leaf of this book are the verses beginning 'Scema tabernaculi', already printed in the editions of the Institutions of Justinian of 24 May, 1468, and 29 October, 1472, claiming that by his skill in engraving Peter [Schoeffer] had outstripped both the Johns [i. e. Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust] and entered before them into the sanctuary of printing.

In some copies, as in this, the epigrams are printed on 304^{b}, in others on 305^{a}.

449 × 305 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. This copy offers a striking instance of the habit of the early printers of using a different paper for the outer

sheets of the quires. Owing to some defect in the making, probably insufficient sizing, the outer sheet of each quire throughout the book is discoloured and has suffered as if from damp, while the inner sheets have all the characteristic excellence of the best 15th century paper. For the last leaf of quire 10 and the first of quire 11 vellum leaves have been substituted for paper. On 1^a is the inscription: Conuentus Rohrhaldᵉ F Prm. Ord. S. Paulj primi Eremita. [7

TURRECREMATA, Johannes de. Expositio psalterii. 11 September, 1474.

1^a. [B]Eatissimo patri et clemẽtissimo dño pio se≠‖cundo pontifici maximo Iohānes de turre≠‖crematа sabinēsis ep̃s / scẽ romane ecclesie ‖ cardinalis sancti sixti vulgariter nūcupa≠‖tus . . . 173^b. Colophon (red): Reuerendissini cardinalis! tituli sancti Sixti domini io≠‖hannis de Turrecremata! expositio breuis et vtilis super ‖ toto psalterio Mogũtie impssa / Anno dñi. M. cccc. lxxiiij. ‖ tercio Idus septembris p̃ petrũ Schoyffer de gernßhem ‖ feliciter est consũmata. [Device in red.]

Folio. (a–h^{10} I^{10+1} k–q^{10} r^{12}.) 173 leaves. 35 (36) lines. 209 × 118 mm. Types 1, 5 (Gothic 234, 118 mm.), and large versal letters. Hain *15698. Proctor 105.

The heavy versal letters, copied from those in Ulrich Han's edition of 1470, were apparently not ready when the first quire of this book was printed, as spaces are left for them to be supplied by hand. In the second quire similar spaces occur on the rectos of the first half and versos of the second half.

316 × 218 mm. Rubricated, with a fine initial B at the beginning of the text in blue and red surrounded by brown scroll-work. On the inner cover and the first fly-leaf are inscriptions: Codex mõsterii stī mathie apli extra muros treneñ. ordīs sti Benedicti. [8

TURRECREMATA, Johannes de. Expositio psalterii. 4 April, 1478.

2^a. [B]Eatissimo patri et clemẽtissimo dño pio ‖ secũdo põtifici maximo Iohānes de tur≠‖recremata sabinēsis ep̃s / sc̃e romane ec≠‖clesie cardiālis sancti sixti vulgariter nū‖cupatus . . . 197^a. Colophon (red): Reuerendissimi cardinalis / tituli sancti Sixti / domini ‖ Iohannis de Turrecremata! expositio breuis et vtilis ‖ super toto psalterio Mogũcie impressa / Anno domini ‖ .M. cccclxxviij. die quarta aplis p̃ Petrũ Schoyffer ‖ de Gernßheym feliciter est consummata. [Device in red.]

Folio. [a^{12} b–s^{10} t v ^{8}.] 198 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. 186 × 115 mm. Types 1, 5 (Gothic 234, 118 mm.), and versal letters. Hain *15701. Proctor 115.

A reprint of the edition of 1474, with fewer lines to a page, and so filling 23 additional leaves in addition to the two blanks.

280 × 196 mm. Rubricated; the capital on 2^a in red and green, that on 4^a, at the beginning of the text, in red and blue. [9

GREGORIUS IX. Decretales. 10 March, 1479.

1^a. Text (red): Incipit noua ꝓpilatio decre≠‖talium gregorij .ix. 304^a. Colophon (red): Domini nr̃i ihesu xp̃i a natiuitate anno .M. cccc. lxxix. men‖sis marcij idus sexto. sedẽ apl̃icã Sixto qr̃to, orbis monar‖chiã australiũ ducũ ex antiqua familia Friderico .iij.

urbis || q̄ magūtine Diethero de ysenberg cum p̄cipatu curā ar⁄||chīpsularē obtinētib⁹ ⁊ post apud iam dictā nobilē urbem || primū, inde a paduanis accurata diligētia factas emēda||cōes. nūc tertio velut igne ardētissimo aurū, lectione pre⁄||uia maturate examinate ꝓbateq; feliciter finiūt debito || cū apparatu decretales gregoriane, omniū reuera hijsīpis || testimonium perhibentib⁹ correctissime ⁊ petro schoiffer de || gernsheim cuius armis signātur auctore cūctipotētis agē||te grā cui p̄hēnis honor et gloria Amen. [Device in red.]

Folio. [a–c^{10} d^{6} e^{4+1} f–h^{10} i k^{6}; l m^{10} n^{8} o^{10+1} p q^{10} r^{8} s^{6+1}; t–x^{10} y^{6} z^{6+1} A–C^{10} D^{8} E^{6}; F G^{10} H^{8+1} I K^{10} L^{12}.] 305 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 62 lines of text and 81 of commentary. Types 5, 6 (Gothic 118, 92 mm.). Hain *8006.

A reprint of the issue of 1473, the quiring of which is followed throughout.

475 × 328 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with an illumination of the Pope at the beginning of the first book. In 15th century blind stamped binding with bosses and the remains of clasps. In 1623 it belonged to the library of the Eremite friars of S. Hugo at Freiburg in Switzerland. [10

JACOB MEYDENBACH

The reputation of Jacob Meydenbach depends entirely on his earliest book, the fine Hortus Sanitatis here catalogued. He only issued seven recorded books in all, the last bearing a date, and the only one besides the Hortus Sanitatis to which he put his name, being the Explanatio in septem psalmos poenitentiales of S. Gregory, also in this collection.

HORTUS SANITATIS. 23 June, 1491.

1ª. Title (woodcut): Ortus Sanitatis. 453ᵇ. Epilogue and Colophon: . . . Quem quidem || librum omni diligētia collectum ⁊ elabo||ratum. intelligibili caractere proprijs im||pensis Iacobus meydenbach ciuis Mo||guntinus luculētissime impressit. sūmāq; || adhibuit diligentiam. operāq; maximā || vt singule herbe ac singuli flores. suos na||turales colores. ac anīalia ipsa. volucres. || pisces deniq; ⁊ alia in hoc preclarissimo || ope descripta. suas sicuti eas natura pro||duxit haberēt effigies ⁊ figuras. Hoc mo||do lectitanti prodesse ac intuentem oble||ctare impressor ipse Iacobus voluit. ||

Impressum est autem hoc īpm in inclita || ciuitate Moguntina. que ab antiquis au||rea Moguntia dicta. ac a magis id est sa||pientibus vt fertur primitus fundata. in || qua nobilissima ciuitate ⁊ ars ac scientia || hec subtilissima caracterisandi seu impri||mendi fuit primū inuenta. Impressum || est inquam sub Archipresulatu Reueren||dissimi ⁊ Dignissimi principis ⁊ dñi do||mini Bertoldi archiepiscopi Mogūtiñ || ac principis electoris cuius felicissimo au||spicio graditur recipitur ⁊ auctorisatur. || Anno salutis Millesimo Quadringente||simo Nonagesimo primo. Die vero Io||uis vicesima tercia mensis Iunij.

Folio. A B^{8} C–Z a–l$^{8\cdot6}$ m^{8} n–y$^{8\cdot6}$ z^{8} ⁊ aa–ii$^{8\cdot6}$ kk ll^{6} [*^{8} **^{6}] A^{8} B–E^{6}. 454 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 47 lines. 221 × 141 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 92, 155 mm.). Hain *8944. Proctor 160.

Meydenbach's first book and from its numerous woodcuts by far the most interesting from his press. The Tractatus de Herbis is based on the German Herbarius by Dr. Wonnecken von Cube, printed by Schoeffer in 1485; the other treatises on birds, fishes, and stones, and the Tractatus de urinis, are compiled from other sources and often curiously illustrated.

304 × 204 mm. [11

GREGORIUS I. Explanatio in septem psalmos poenitentiales.

30 March, 1495.

1ª. TITLE: Beatissimi Gregorij pape || tocius ecclie luminis p̄clarissi||mi in septē psalmos penitenti||ales explanatio admodū vtil'. 82ª. COLOPHON: Explanatio beatissimi Gregorij pape in septem || psalmos penitentiales finit foeliciter. Impressa || Maguntie per Iacobū Medenbach ciuem ibi||dem. Anno a partu virginis salutifero. Millesi||mo Quadringētesimo Nonagesimoquinto. die || ỹo penultima mensis Marcij.

Quarto. a–n⁶ o⁴. 82 leaves. 32 lines. 147 × 85 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 92, 155 mm.). Hain *7941. Proctor 163.

205 × 141 mm. [12

PETER VON FRIEDBERG

PETER OF FRIEDBERG printed about 36 recorded books at Mainz between 1493 and the end of the century. More than half of these were written by Johann Tritheim or Trithemius, Abbot of the neighbouring Benedictine monastery at Sponheim, and several, if not all, of the others were probably recommended to him by the Abbot, a remarkable man and prolific writer (b. 1462, d. 1516).

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. Tractatus de laudibus Sanctae Annae. 21 July, 1494.

1ª. TITLE (red): De laudibus sanctissime || matris anne tractatus per≠||quā vtilis domini ioannis || tritemij abbatis spanhemensis ordinis diui pa≠||tris benedicti. 31ª. COLOPHON: Impressum in nobili ciuitate Maguntina p̄ Petrū || Friedbergensem Anno virginei partus .Mcccc. xciiij. || .xij kalendas Augusti.

Quarto. a–d⁶ e⁸. 32 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. 148 × 83 mm. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 81, 149 mm.). Hain *15632. Proctor 173.

This, though not the earliest of Peter of Friedberg's books, the British Museum copy of his Directorium Missae having been bound, according to a manuscript note, in 1493, is the earliest bearing an exact printed date.

210 × 140 mm. Rubricated. [13

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. De proprietate monachorum. 1495.

1ª. TITLE: De proprietate monachorum || tractatus p̄quā vtilis domini || Iohannis tritemij abbatis spanhemensis ordinis sancti || benedicti. 18ª. COLOPHON: Impressum in nobile Ciuitate moguntina per || Petrū Freidbergensem Anno virginei partus || Millesimo-q̄dringentesimononagesimoquīto.

Quarto. a–c⁶. 18 leaves. 36 lines. 147 × 84 mm. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 81, 149 mm.). Hain *15619. Proctor 181.

210 × 142 mm. Rubricated. [14

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. Catalogus illustrium virorum.

[After 14 August, 1495.]

1ª. TITLE (red): Cathalogus illustrium viro⁊ || germaniā suis ingenijs et lu≠||cubrationibus omnifariam exornantium: dñi iohannis || tritemij abbatis spanhemensis ordinis sancti benedicti: || ad Iacobū Vimpfelingū sletstatinū theologum. 82ª. Explicit liber dñi Iohannis tritemij abbatis || spanhemensis. de viris illustribus germanie. 83ª. Epistola

magistri Iacobi vim‖pfelingi sletstatenſ ad reuerendū patrem dñm iohānem ‖ tritemium abbatē spanhemensem: in additiones cathalo‖gi germanoꝝ. 87ᵃ. END: Explicit.

Quarto. [*⁶] A–M⁶ N⁴ O⁶. 88 leaves, 7–82 numbered 1–75. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 81, 149 mm.). Hain *15615. Proctor 179.

This is a book of considerable bibliographical value, the 'viri illustres' being all men of letters, and many of them Tritheim's contemporaries. He gives in each case the names of their works, and at the end of his treatise 'confesses' to a long list of his own.

187 × 131 mm. [15

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. Oratio de duodecim excidiis obseruantiae regularis. [After 28 August, 1496.]

1ᵃ. TITLE: Oratio domini Ioannis tritemij ‖ abbatis spanhemensis de duo‖decim excidijs obseruātie re‖gularis: habita in capl'o ‖ annali in monasterio ‖ Reinhartzbornensi ‖ in hircynia silua. ‖ v. kal'. septem‖bris. Anno ‖ dñi .M. ‖ .cccc. ‖ .xcvj. ‖

Causas nosse volens defectus relligionis
Has tibi que sequitur cartula scripta refert.

19ᵇ. Finis oracōnis dñi ioannis tritemij abbatis nūc adest. ‖ habite .v. kl'. septēbris in capīo ānali. anno .M. cccc. xcvj. 20ᵃ. Matthei herbeni bethasij traiectenſ. Carmen elegiacū . . . 20ᵇ. Exemplar bulle Vrbani pape de religiosis symoniacis. 21ᵇ. l. 3. END: . . . Pontificatus nostri Anno Sep‖timo.

Quarto. a–c⁶ d⁴. 22 leaves, the last blank. 35 lines. 144 × 83 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 81 mm.). Hain *15637. Proctor 184.

196 × 130 mm. [16

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. De triplici regione claustralium. 6 August, 1498.

1ᵃ. TITLE (red): Liber de triplici regione clau≠‖stralium et spirituali exercicio ‖ monachorum: omnibus religiosis non minus vtilis q̄ ‖ necessarius. 92ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Finis adest exercicij spiritualis claustraliū ‖ per Petrū Fridbergensem in nobili vrbe Ma≠‖guntina Octauo Idus Augustias. Anno sa≠‖lutis. M. cccc. xcviij. 93ᵃ. Incipit spiritualis exercitij ‖ compendium. Ioannes tritemius. 97ᵇ. END: Explicit compendium quotidiani spiritua≠‖lis exercicij: p Ioannem tritemiū abbatem.

Quarto. A–C⁸ D E⁶ F–M⁸ N⁶. 98 leaves, the last blank. 36 (35) lines. 142 × 81 mm. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 81, 149 mm.). Hain *15618. Proctor 188.

This, though not the last book printed by Peter of Friedberg, is the last bearing an exact date. Leaves 1ᵃ, 3ᵃ, and 8ᵇ are found in two different settings.

210 × 142 mm. Rubricated. Wanting leaves 93–98. [17

JOHANN SCHOEFFER

ON the death of his father, Peter Schoeffer, in 1502, Johann succeeded to the business and carried it on successfully till far into the 16th century.

TRITHEIM, JOHANN. Compendium primi voluminis Chronicorum de origine regum Francorum. 12 July, 1515.

1ᵃ. TITLE: Compēdiū siue Breuiariū ‖ (maj.) primi voluminis annalium siue historiarum ‖ de origine regum et gentis Fran≠‖corum ad reuerendissimum ‖ in Christo patrem et ‖ principē dominū Laurentiū Episcopū vuirtzpurgeñ ‖ oriēialisq̄ Francie ‖ ducem.

Ioannis ‖ Tritemij Ab⸗‖batis. ‖ [Woodcut of the imperial arms.] ‖ Cum gratia et Priui-legio. Cesaree. Ma. 55ª. COLOPHON: (maj.) ¶ Compendij sive breuiarij voluminis ch⸗‖(min)ronicorum. siue annalium Ioannis Tritemij abbatis Sancti Iacobi ‖ vuirciburgen-sis quondā uero Spanhemensis de origine regibusq; ‖ francorum finis. Vicesima die mensis nouembris. Anno domini ‖ Millesimoquingentesimoquartodecimo Aetatis suę quinquagesi‖mo secundo. 55ᵇ.

¶ IMPRESSVM ET COMPLETVM EST PRESENS
chronicarum opus. anno dñi MDXV. in uigilia Marga
retæ uirginis. In nobili famosaq; urbe Moguntina, hu⸗
ius artis impressorię inuentrice prima. Per IOANNEM
Schöffer, nepotē quōdā honesti uiri IOANNIS fusth
ciuis Moguntiñ, memorate artis primarij auctoris
Qui tandē imprimendi artē proprio ingenio ex⸗
cogitare specularię cœpit año dñicę natiuitatis
MCCCC.L. indictiōe XIII. Regnante illu
strissimo Ro. imperatore FREDERICO
III. Prędente sanctæ Moguntinæ sedi
Reuerēdissimo in chr̄o p̄re domino
THEODERICO pincerna de Er⸗
pach prīcipe electore Anno aūt
M.CCCC.LII. perfecit dedu⸗
xitq; eā (diuina fauente gra
tia) in opus inprimēdi
(Opera tñ ac multis
necessarijs. adin⸗
uentionibus
PETRI
Schöffer de
Gernsheī mini⸗
stri suiq; filij adopti⸗
ui) Cui etiam filiam suam
CHRISTINAM fusthiñ ꝑ
digna laborū multarūq; adinuē⸗
tionū remuneratiōe nuptui dedit. Re⸗
tinerūt aūt hij duo iā prędominati IOANNES
fusth & PETRVS Schöffer hāc artem ī secreto (om̄i⸗
bus ministris ac familiaribus eoꝝ, ne illā quoꝙmodo mani
festarēt, iureiurādo astrictis) Quo tandē de año dni MCCCC
LXII ꝑ eosdem familiares ī diuersas terraꝝ ꝓuincias diuulgata
haud parum sumpsit īcrementum.

CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CAESAREE MAIE⸗
statis iussu & īpensis honesti IOANNIS Haselperg ex Aia maiore
Constantieñ diocesis. ∴
[Schoeffer device.]

Folio. [*⁴] A⁶ B⁴ C–H⁴·⁶ I–L⁴. 56 leaves, the last blank. 46 lines, with marginalia. 202 × 111 (147) mm. Types 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, Gk. 1 (Gothic 234, 286, 118, 92 mm., Roman 87 mm.). Proctor 9858.

With a woodcut of the imperial arms on the title-page, and of a bishop and layman kneeling before the Emperor Maximilian on 2ª, and some pretty capitals of the French style. The two largest types used for the first line of the title and

for names in headings are those of the Psalter of 1457. The colophon by Johann Schoeffer, son of Peter Schoeffer, and grandson of Johann Fust, clearly contains what had become the Schoeffer family tradition as to the invention of printing, a curious tissue of truth and falsehood.

285 × 193 mm. [18

STRASSBURG

GUTENBERG is believed, on the evidence of the law-suit of 1439, to have experimented with printing during his stay as an exile in Strassburg, and it is therefore significant that a year before the sack of Mainz in 1462, to which the spread of printing in other towns is usually attributed, a fine Latin Bible had been completed at Strassburg. The name of the printer of this Bible, Johann Mentelin, occurs in or before 1466 in the preface to the De Doctrina Christiana of S. Augustine catalogued below (No. 19), but no Strassburg printer put his name and date in the colophon of a book until 1471, a tradition of secrecy which may perhaps have been derived from Gutenberg. The early Strassburg books have not the distinction and elegance of those printed by Fust and Schoeffer, some of them may even be called clumsy, but they are of exceptional interest typographically. After about 1483 they rapidly become commonplace, only regaining interest in the closing years of the century through their illustrations. Some of the later printers, e. g. Prüss, Grüninger, and Flach, were very prolific, and probably over a thousand Strassburg books are still extant, a number which places the city only second to Cologne numerically, and probably ahead of it in respect to the actual quantity of work done.

JOHANN MENTELIN

(*First printer*)

JOHANN MENTEL, or Mentelin, a native of Schlettstadt, was settled at Strassburg in 1447, as a notary and writer in gold (scriba aurarius), and in that year purchased his citizenship. He is mentioned by Johannes de Lignamine in his Chronicle under the year 1458, along with Gutenberg and Fust, as printing 300 sheets a day, and the Freiburg copy of his first Great Bible is dated by the rubricator 1460 at the end of the Psalms, and 1461 after the Apocalypse. Quite early in his career Mentelin seems to have had the help of his son-in-law, Adolf Rusch (the ' R-printer '), who also printed books on his own account (see No. 26), though without putting his name in a single one of them. While Mentelin himself until 1473 also remained anonymous he printed several advertisements to push his books, and his career can be followed quite as closely as those of many less reticent printers. Bibles, Latin and German, works of the Fathers. a few classics, some medieval theology, and finally the great Speculum of Vincent de Beauvais were his chief productions, the bulk of most of them being

considerable, so that he was a busier man than his small numerical total, of some five and thirty books, betokens. He died in December 1478, and his son-in-law, Adolf Rusch, does not seem to have carried on the business very long.

AUGUSTINUS. De arte praedicandi. [Not after 1466.]

1ᵇ. Canon ꝑreconmendacōe huius famosi operis siue ‖ libelli sequētis. de arte predicandi sancti augustini. 3ᵃ. [H]Oc opus nostrū qđ inscribit̃ de doctrina xp̄iana. in ‖ duo quedā fuerā ꝑma distribucōe partit⁹ . . . 17ᵃ. l. 39: Explicit q̃rt⁹ de doct̃na xp̄ana bt̄i Augustī ep̄i. 18ᵃ. (Table): Accēdit auditoꝝ mentes. ardēter dicere . . . 21ᵇ. END: Virginitatis laus magnifica. BH.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b¹².] 22 leaves, the last blank. 39 lines. 179 × 111 mm. Types 3, 4 (Gothic 92, 121 mm.). Hain *1956. Proctor 200.

Either this book or the edition printed by Fust must offer the earliest example of the substitution by a second printer of his own name in a passage relating to the original producer of the book, of which there are too many examples in incunabula. Mr. Proctor and other bibliographers have treated Mentelin as the unscrupulous plagiarist, but this decision appears to be against the weight of evidence. The anonymous editor states that after comparing the copies he was able to find at Heidelberg, Speier, Worms, and 'tandē eciam in argētina'—finally also at Strassburg—as he thought that there could be no quicker way of presenting his text to students, 'discreto viro Iohanni mentelin incole argētenēsi impressorie artis mgr̄o. moīs oībꝫ ꝑsuasi. q̃ten⁹ ip̄e assūmẽ dig̃ret̃. onus ꝛ laborē ml'tiplicādi hūc libellū ꝑ viā impssiōis'.

In the Mainz edition Fust's name is substituted for Mentelin's, and the words 'atque tandem etiam in Argentina' cease to have any appropriateness. Another reason for the Strassburg edition being the earlier is that, as explained at the end of the preface, the index references require to be completed by hand, whereas Fust made his complete in print, a point which Schoeffer emphasizes in his advertisement. In the British Museum copy the rubricator has added the date 1466 and his initials J.S., believed to stand for Joannes Span, a Dominican of Eichstätt.

270 × 190 mm. With the label of the 'Biblioteca Ambrosii Firmini Didot'. [19

ASTESANUS DE AST. Summa de casibus conscientiae. [1469.]

1ᵃ. [V]Enerando in xp̄o p̄ri ‖ et dn̄o. dn̄o iohanni ‖ Gayetano de vrbe di≠‖uina ꝑuidentia dig≠‖nissime sacroscte ro≠‖mane ecc̄ie sancti the≠‖odori diacono cardīa≠‖li fr̄. astexan⁹ de ast de ‖ ordine frm̄ mīoꝝ eius ‖ humil' ꝑuus reuerentiā suiqꝫ recōmendacōꝫ ‖ in dn̄o debitā ꝛ deuotā . . . 435ᵃ. [C]Vpiēs g° fr̄ astexan⁹ cōpi‖lator h⁹ sūme ad hōrē dei ‖ vtilitati ꝑñi seruire tabl'aꝫ ‖ istā sup̄ eandē sūmā scd̄m ‖ ordīeꝫ alphabeti studui ꝑpo‖ne . . . 443ᵇ. line 20. END: Yronia. de hac. li. 2. ti. 28.

Folio. [a–i¹⁰ k¹² l–o¹⁰ p q⁸ r s¹⁰ t⁸ v¹⁰⁺¹ x–z¹⁰ ꝛ⁸ A¹⁰ B¹⁰⁺¹ C–G¹⁰ H⁸ I⁶ K–R¹⁰ S⁸ T⁶ *, **, ***¹⁰]. 444 leaves, 186 and last blank, 191, 195, 247, and 255 half cut away so that they only have one column on each side, whereas other pages have two. 61 (60) lines. 284 × 190 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 92ᵇ mm.). Hain *1888. Proctor 207.

Mentelin printed three undated editions of this book, of which this is the first. Three copies of it have manuscript dates 1469 in them, while that in the

British Museum was bought and rubricated in 1470. It is to this edition therefore that Mentelin's advertisement beginning 'Volentes emere summā vere amabilem, cunctoꝝ aspectibus merito gratiosam, vulgarit̃ summā Astensis nūcupatā', must be supposed to refer.

398 × 286 mm. Rubricated, with illuminated capitals and floral borders at the beginning of each book. On 1ª is the inscription 'Monasterij Baumburij'. [20

CONRADUS DE ALEMANNIA. Concordantiae Bibliorum.

[About 1474.]

2ª. CVilibet volen≠‖ti requirere con‖cordācias in hoc ‖ libro vnū est p≠‖mitus attēden≠‖ dum . . . 416ª. Col. 2: Explicit cōcordācie ‖ frīs ꝓradi ȣ allemaīa.

Folio. a (1–9^{10} 10, 11^{8} 12^{10}); b (13–17^{10} 18^{8+1}); c (19–31^{10} 32^{12}); d (33–40^{10} 41^{8} 42^{12}). 417 leaves, the first and last blank. 3 columns. 66 lines. 303 × 209 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 92 mm.). Hain *5629. Proctor 222.

The 42 quires of which this book consists were printed in four sections. Of the twelve quires of the first section some in this copy have the sheets signed with the letter a and numbered. Thus leaves 107–111, forming the first half of the 12th quire, are stamped successively a 1, a 2, a 3, a 4, a 5. In the second section the quires are stamped b, in the third c, in the fourth d. No doubt the book was printed simultaneously on four different presses, and this device was adopted to keep the sheets of each quire in the right order and mark the work done on each press. The help given to the binder, however, was slight compared to that offered by signatures consecutive throughout the work, and two sets of these have been supplied by hand, one in numerals, the other alphabetical, a fresh alphabet being begun for each section.

The Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris possesses a proof of leaf 162 of this book on the reverse of which is printed the end of an advertisement, no doubt of the Concordantiae itself, beginning 'Cupiens igitur pretactum volumen emere vna cum ceteris subscriptis bene emendatis, veniat ad hospicium infra notatum, et habebit largum venditorem. Item Speculum historiale Vencencij. Item Summam Astaxani. Item Archidyaconum super decretis. Item Ysidorum Ethimologiarum'. As the Speculum Historiale was finished 4 December, 1473, this gives 1474 as the date of the present volume. A copy of it in the town library at Strassburg bears a note of its presentation to the neighbouring Charterhouse by 'honorabilis vir Iohannes Mentelin, ciuis Argentinensis'.

400 × 275 mm. Rubricated; with an illuminated capital on 1ª. Bought at an early date for six florins. With note on fly-leaf 'Liber btē dei gēitricꝭ Sc̃tiq̃ Alexandri mr̃is pr̃onorū Monasterij nouiopis ppe hallis ordīs canonicorū r̃gulariū diui augusti ep̃i. magd: diocesis'. A duplicate from the library at Stuttgart. Old leather binding (rebacked) with tags and paper label: Concordancie. maiores super. bibliā. Mona. Noui. K. vij. [21

HEINRICH EGGESTEIN

Heinrich Eggestein, a native of Rosheim, was a calligrapher. From 1427 to 1463 he was keeper of the official seal of the 'Curia praepositura' at Strassburg. His work as a printer probably began about the latter year, as a copy of his first Latin Bible in the Royal Library at Munich and two copies of his second Bible, at Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, are proved by manuscript dates to have been in existence as early as 1466. Eggestein printed over fifty books that have come down to us, and in the selection of them seems to have been a good deal influenced by the example of Fust and Schoeffer. The date of his death is not known. A calendar for 1480 is printed in his types, but it is probable that for some years before this he had taken little share in the business.

GRATIANUS. Decretum. 1471.

1ª. Text (red): In nomine sancte et indiuidue || trinitatis. Incipit concordia di||scordātium canonum ac primū || de iure constitucōnis nature hu||mane. Rubrica. 459ᵇ. Colophon (red): Presens Gratiani decretum vna cū apparatu Bartho. Brixieñ || in suis distinctionibꝫ causis et cōsecrationibꝫ bene visū et cor||rectū. Artificiosa adinuēcōnis imprimendi absq; vlla calami || exaratione sic effigiatū. et ad laudem oīpotētis dei est cōsū⸗||matū Per venerabilem virū Heinricū Eggesteyn. artiū libe⸗||raliū magistrum ciuem inclite ciuitatis Argentiñ. Anno dñi. || M°. cccc°. lxxj°.

Folio. [a-i¹⁰ k l⁸; A-V¹⁰ X Y⁸; aa-nn¹⁰ oo⁶⁺¹.] 459 leaves. 2 columns. 47 lines of text on 3ᵇ (316 mm.), elsewhere 81 of commentary. 403 × 276 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic c. 133, 98–9 mm.). Hain *7883. Proctor 261.

One of two books printed by Eggestein in 1471 in which he placed his name and the date, and also used red printing for the Incipit and colophon. The other, his second edition of the Clementine Constitutions, was completed on 21 November; this has no date of month or day and may be either earlier or later. No Strassburg book has an earlier printed date.

468 × 330 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with 35 large capitals in various colours. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note of purchase in 1811 for £4. Original pigskin binding, ornamented with small stamps, one inscribed 'Maria hilf', and parchment labels. [22

CICERO, Marcus Tullius. De officiis et Paradoxa. 1472.

1ª. (red): Marci Tulij Ciceronis. Arpinatis ꝑsu||lisq; romani ac oratorū maximi. Ad || M. Tulium Ciceronem filium suum || Officiorum liber incipit. Prefacio ge||neralis in libros omnes. 91ᵇ. Colophon (red): Pñs marci Tulij clarissimū opus arte || quadam ꝑpulcra. Per venerabilē pḧie || magistrū Ac etiā inclite Argentiñ ciui⸗||tatis ciuē dñm Heinricū Eggesteyn. sū||ma cū diligentia impssum ē Anno dñi || M. cccc. lxxij. 92ª. Manlio torquato. Flaccus. de vite hu⸗||mane breuitate. ꝑ ꝑparacō3 tēpis. hec. 92ᵇ. End: Vincula pyrithoo.

Folio. [a-k⁸ l m⁶.] 92 leaves. 27 lines. 154 × 86 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic c. 133, and 99ª spaced to 114 mm.). Hain *5240. Proctor 262.

Set up in close but clumsy imitation of the Fust and Schoeffer editions of 1465 and 1466, including the ode of Horace used to fill the last leaf.

196 × 145 mm. Inscribed on 1ª: Carthusiæ Gemnicensis. 16th century roll-stamped vellum. [23

CYRILLUS. Speculum sapientiae. [1475–80.]

1ª. Speculū Sapientie beati Cirilli episcopi alias quadripertitus apolo≠‖gieticus vocat⁹ In cuius quidē ꝑuerbijs omnis et totius sapientie spe≠‖culum claret. Feliciter incipit. 42ᵇ. END: Explicit tabula seu repertoriū capl'orū apologietici q̄dripartiti. Cirilli ||| Appolog⁹ est ꝑmo dubius vl' fictus de brutis aīalib⁹ ad instructōnem ‖ vite hūane format⁹. Et dicitur ab apos qđ ē longū et logos qđ ē ꝑmo ‖ dubi⁹ vl' fict⁹. q̄i ꝑmo longe a rei veritate Vl' dicitur ab ap qđ ē sine et ‖ pos qđ ē pes et logos qđ ē ꝑmo q̄si ꝑmo. sine pede id ē sine fūdamēto ‖ Vl' dicitur ab pos qđ ē sub et logos qđ ē sermo. q̄si sub vero sermone ‖ diūsus intellectus. Vl' dicitur a pos qđ est iuxta et logos qđ est sermo ‖ inde appologus. quasi iuxtā sermonen.

Folio (first quire) and quarto. [a–c¹⁰ d e⁶.] 42 leaves. 41 lines. 190 × 123 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 93 mm.). Hain *5904. Proctor 288.

280 × 204 mm. Rubricated. [24

LUDOLPHUS DE SUCHEN. Iter ad terram sanctam. [1475–80.]

1ª. Registrū de itinere ad terrā ‖ sanctā. 2ª. De terra sancta et itinere jherosolomitano et de statu eius et alijs mira‖bilibus que in mari conspiciūtur videlicet mediterraneo. ‖ Reuerendissimo in cristo patri ac domino dño suo gratioso. ‖ Baldewino de steinuordia padeborneñ. ecclesie episcopo. lu‖dolphus ꝑochialis ecclesie in Suchen rector debitā reueren≠‖tiam et honorem . . . 34ᵇ. l. 18. END: Finit feliciter libellus de jtinere ad terram sanctam ꝛc.

Folio. [a b¹² c¹⁰.] 34 leaves. 41 lines. 191 × 123 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 93 mm.). Hain *10307. Proctor 291.

The first printed account of travels to the Holy Land, and guide-book for pilgrims. How far it relates an actual journey is difficult to say, as the author like 'Sir John Mandeville' makes free use of his predecessors. Ludolf was a parish priest, probably at Suthen or Sudhen in the diocese of Paderborn, and wrote his book about 1350.

This edition in long lines is probably earlier than that in double columns in the same type.

293 × 203 mm. Rubricated. [25

THE R-PRINTER—ADOLF RUSCH

A GROUP of books in a Roman type with a peculiar form of the letter R (whence the name 'the R-printer' for their anonymous producer) can now be assigned with practical certainty to Adolf Rusch of Ingweilen, who married Salome, daughter of Johann Mentelin, and seems to have worked simultaneously for his father-in-law and for himself. From an inscription in a copy at Basel of his edition of the Rationale of Duranti we know that Rusch was at work at least as early as 1464, and he was thus the first printer to use Roman type. In 1470 Rusch seems to have told a customer at Nordlingen Fair that he himself was the printer of two books in Mentelin's types (the Terence and Valerius Maximus), but it seems safer to take this as evidence of the position which Rusch held in Mentelin's business than to interpret it as meaning that these

books were not printed in Mentelin's office. Rusch printed some fifteen books in his Roman type, and then procured a semi-Gothic fount. Probably the change was made after he succeeded to Mentelin's business in 1477, as his most important books in this type were parts of the Speculum of Vincent de Beauvais which seem to have been taken in hand as Mentelin's stock went out of print. Other books he seems to have printed for Anton Koberger of Nuremberg, including a great Biblia Latina cum postillis in types borrowed from Johann Amerbach of Basel. After about 1480 Rusch, as far as we know, gave up printing for paper-dealing.

LE GRAND, JACQUES. Sophologium. [About 1475.]

1ª. (Table): Capitula tractatus ꝑmi. libri ꝑmi Incipiūt. 3ᵇ. [I]Llustrissimi principis regis francorum ‖ deuotissimo confessori domino Michae‖li diuina prouidentia seu prouidēte gra‖tia episcopo Antisyodorensi. humilis sui ‖ patrocinii capellanus: frater iacobꝰ mag‖ni ordinis fratrum heremitarum sancti Augustini cō‖tinuū famulatum seu famulandi affectum. Lecta colli‖gere . . . 218ᵇ. COLOPHON: Zophihlogium editum a fratre Iacobo magni de Pari‖sius. ordinis heremitaꝝ sancti Augu. finit feliciter.

Folio. (a–d^{10} e^{8+1} f^{8} g–i^{10} k^{6} l m^{8} n o^{10} p q^{8} r–v^{10} x^{8} y^{10} aa bb^{8}.) 219 leaves, the last blank. 35 lines. 180 × 105 mm. Type 1 (Roman 103). Hain *10471. Proctor 240.

This is the later of the two editions of the Sophologium by the R-printer, produced after he had given up the use of points for keeping the paper in position in the press.

283 × 210 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [26

THE PRINTER OF HENRICUS ARIMINENSIS

WHILE some printers, like Peter Schoeffer, placed their names in almost every book they produced, others preserved a strict anonymity throughout their career, or throughout sections of it typographically so strongly divided from any others that their anonymous work cannot be connected with that to which they put their names. There are several of these anonymous firms among the early Strassburg printers, and they have to be distinguished arbitrarily, usually by the name of the book from their press which first attracted the attention of bibliographers. The De Quattuor Virtutibus of Henricus Ariminensis from which the present press is named was not published until after 11 November, 1472 (the date of its index), but it is now known that an edition of the Sentences of Peter Lombard in the same type was rubricated as early as 1468. The type continued to be used at Strassburg as late as 1477. In 1478 it is found in the possession of Michael Greyff at Reutlingen, but whether it was Greyff who used it at Strassburg cannot be stated. Mr. Proctor grouped under this anonymous printer books in three other types, but while one of these may have been used by him the two others almost certainly belonged to other firms.

GRUNER, VINCENTIUS. Officii missae expositio. [About 1472?]

1a. Officij misse / sacriꝫ canonis exposicio. ⁊ signoꝝ que inibi ‖ quotidie fiūt reꝑsentacōnis declaratio. cū pericu≠‖loꝝ contingere potentiū obuiacione. in alma vniuersitate ‖ lipczensi edita. incipit feliciter. 180a. l. 7. END OF TEXT: . . . qui viuit ⁊ regnat in secula ‖ seculoꝝ deus amen. 181a. Incipit tabula libri huius. 182a. END: [C]Apitulū quintū tercij tractat⁹ ē de gratiaꝝ actione si‖ue de laudib⁹ ⁊ de fine misse ⁊ ē vltimum.

Folio. (a–l¹⁰ m⁸ n⁶ o–s¹⁰ t⁸.) 182 leaves. 35 lines. 208 × 124 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 118 mm.). Proctor 301.

287 × 208 mm. Rubricated in red and blue with the larger capitals in various colours. In an early stamped leather binding showing the remains of an iron loop by which it was chained to a desk. Dr. Kloss's copy. [27

BARTHOLOMAEUS DE CHAIMIS. Confessionale. [After 1474.]

2a. Incipit interrogatorium siue ꝓfessionale ꝑ venera‖bilem fratrem Bartholomeum de chaimis de medio≠‖lano ordinis minorum cōpositum in loco sancte marie ‖ de angelis apud mediolanum. Et distinguitur in qua≠‖tuor ꝑtes principales. 138a. END: Deo gratias.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–f⁸ g¹⁰ h–q⁸ r⁶.] 138 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *2478. Proctor 307.

Like other reprints this edition ends with the Latin verses in honour of Christopher Valdarfer from that printer's edition of Milan, 29 September, 1474. This reprint must therefore have been printed after that date, and is connected by the state of the type with the Historia de proeliis et occasu ducis Burgundiae, which cannot be earlier than 1477.

285 × 205 mm. Rubricated; with the larger capitals in red and blue, by the same hand as the Collectorium super Magnificat of Conrad Fyner (No. 122), with which it is bound in half pigskin over wooden boards. [28

GEORG HUSNER

GEORG HUSNER signed and dated very few of his books, and from 1479 to 1493 disappears altogether from sight. His earliest known book, printed in conjunction with Johann Beckenhub, was completed 22 November, 1473. During this first period he printed about twenty-four extant books. After 1479 his name is only found in a single book printed in 1498, but he was probably the printer of the anonymous group named after the Casus Decretalium of 1493, and may have been connected with other anonymous books between 1479 and this date. His early founts of type are distinguished by rather fantastic majuscules.

AUREOLI, PETRUS. Compendium Bibliae. [1475?]

1b. Incipit ꝓpendiū lr̄alis sensus totius biblie seu diuine scripture ‖ editū a fr̄e petro aureoli ordinis minoꝝ. Et ponit̄ ꝑmo ꝓmen≠‖dacō sacre scripture in gn̄ali. 147b. COLOPHON: Cōpendiū lr̄alis sensus toci⁹ diuīe scꝓt̄e tā biblie q̄ꝫ aliaꝝ suis ‖ capl̄is ꝓpulchre distinctū ⁊ vt fert̄ editum a venerando fratre ‖ petro aureoli ordinis mīoꝝ. Explicit feliciter.

Folio. [a^{10} b–n^8 o^{6+1} p^6 q r^8 s t^6.] 147 leaves. 35 lines. 178 × 122 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 102 mm.). Hain *2141. Proctor 351.

Petrus Aureoli died as Archbishop of Aix in 1322.

282 × 203 mm. Rubricated, and with the rubricators date '1477' following the colophon. [29

HEINRICH KNOBLOCHTZER

KNOBLOCHTZER worked at Strassburg from 1476 to 1484, and subsequently from 1489 to 1495 at Heidelberg. His earliest type closely resembles that used by the Printer of Henricus Ariminensis, and he belongs to the earlier school of Strassburg printers. He devoted himself, however, to a more popular class of book than his predecessors, producing several romances and decorating his books with woodcut pictures, border-pieces, and capitals. More than fifty books are assigned to his press at Strassburg.

ANTONINUS. Confessionale. [1481–84.]

1ᵇ. Incipiunt rubrice tractatus fratris Anthonini ‖ ordinis predicatoꝝ necnon archiepi florētini de ‖ īstructōe seu directōe curā aīaꝝ regētiū. Et p̄mo ‖ De potestate ꝓfessoris in audiendo confessiones ‖ et absoluendo. 122ᵃ. Explicit summa cōfessionū seu interroga‖toriū pro simplicibus confessoribus. Edi‖tum ab archiep̄o florentino. videlicet fra‖tre Anthonino ordinis predicatorum. ||| Incipit sermo beati Iohannis Criso⸗‖stomi de penitentia. 125ᵇ. END: Explicit sermo beati Iohannis crisostomi de penitentia ·:·

Quarto. [*⁴] a–o^8 p^{10}. 126 leaves, the last blank. 32 lines. 152 × 92 mm. Types 3, 4 (Gothic 96, 120 mm.). Hain *1166. Proctor 390.

With numerous 8-line capitals (38 mm.), mostly of the Maiblumen or Lily of the Valley set.

198 × 135 mm. Rubricated, and with the printed capitals picked out in red. [30

JOHANN PRÜSS

JOHANN PRÜSS was born in Württemberg in 1447. He is almost certainly the printer of some anonymous books, editions of the Leben der heiligen Altväter and of the Antichristus, with rude but striking woodcuts, probably published in 1481 and 1482, but his signed and dated work begins with the Formulare of 1483. He used a few woodcuts in his later works, but did not make a specialty of book-illustration as Grüninger did after 1494.

About ninety incunabula are credited to his press, and he went on printing until 1511, when he was succeeded by his son, Johann Prüss the younger.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 1487.

1ᵃ. TITLE: Fasciculus tempoꝝ. 96ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum Argentine p Iohannem pryß. Anno dñi .Mcccclxxxvij.

Folio. [*]⁶ A^8 B–P^6. 98 leaves, 7–96 numbered 1–90, last two blank. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 180, 90 mm.). Hain *6936. Proctor 523.

With a few woodcuts of subjects not in the Cologne editions, e. g. one of the burning of a town (used for Sodom, Troy, and Babylon), also a Merman and Dog-faced man and a Comet. These last suggest that Prüss may have been influenced by the Rougemont edition of 1481. The Fasciculus Temporum, a summary of universal history, with fuller notes on recent events, was written by Werner Rolewinck, a Carthusian of Cologne, who gave many of his works to Arnold Therhoernen to print, and lived till 1502. The first edition of the Fasciculus was printed in 1474 by Therhoernen, who in 1477 added to some copies of it a supplement on the last page narrating the death of Charles the Bold. Four other Cologne firms issued editions of the book, and it was republished in all the chief centres of printing, sometimes with brief additions by other hands. The four Latin editions issued by Johann Prüss here catalogued illustrate the medieval policy of small editions and frequent reprints.

This edition narrates the repulse of the Turks from Rhodes and the accession of Innocent VIII. The passage on the invention of printing follows the expanded account of the Rougemont edition.

288 × 207 mm. [31

STATUTA. Statuta prouincialia vetera et noua Moguntina. [1487.]

1ª. TITLE: Statuta prouincia‖lia vetera et noua. 51ª. Finiunt statuta prouin‖cialia moguntina noua. 51ᵇ. De indulgētijs festi corporis christi. Ibid. l. 28, END: Datū āno dñi Millesimo quadringētesimoquīquagesimoprimo.

FOLIO. a-d⁸ e f⁶ g⁸. 52 leaves, the last blank, leaves 4–51 numbered Folium III–Folium vltimū. 43 lines and head-line. 195 (212) × 114 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 180, 90 mm.). Hain *15041. Proctor 529.

244 × 183 mm. Rubricated. [32

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 1488.

1ª. TITLE: Fasciculus tempoꝝ omnes anti‖quorum cronicas complectens. 96ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum Argentine per Iohānem ‖ pryꝺ. Anno domini .Mcccclxxxviij.

Folio. [*]⁶ A⁸ B–O⁶ P⁴. 96 leaves, 7–96 numbered 1–90. 7ª: 45 lines and head-line. 204 (214) × 155 mm. Types 3, 4, 7 (Gothic 90, 300, 156 mm.). Hain *6937. Proctor 533.

Save for the substitution of different types in the title and head-lines and a line less in each column of the table, a close reprint of the edition of 1487.

284 × 198 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [33

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. [1489?]

1ª. TITLE: Fasciculus tēpoꝝ omnes anti‖quorum cronicas complectēs. 96ᵇ. END: . . . ꝛ nō sine thurcorum etiam ali‖quali strage multoꝝ.

Folio. [*⁶] A⁸ B–O⁶ P⁴. 96 leaves, 7–96 numbered 1–90. 7ª: 50 lines and head-line. 201 (212) × 140 mm. Types 4, 7, 8 (Gothic 300, 156, 80–81 mm.). Hain *6916. Proctor †563.

A reprint of the edition of 1488, with an additional paragraph announcing

the death of Mathias Corvinus in 1490. With a full-page woodcut of an author presenting a book to a king on the verso of the title.

254 × 184 mm. Wanting sign I_4 and I_5. [34

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. [Not before 1490.]

1ª. TITLE: Fasciculus temporum omnes an‖tiquorum cronicas complectens. 96ᵇ. END: . . . et nō sine thurco⁊ etiam aliquali ‖ strage multorum.

Folio. [*]⁶ A⁸ B–P⁶. 98 leaves, 7–96 numbered 1–90, the last two blank. 7ª: 49 lines, and head-line. 196 (207) × 143 mm. Types 8, 13, 15 (Gothic 80–81, 146, c. 208 mm.). Hain *6915. Proctor 571.

A reprint of the undated Latin edition already catalogued; with a full-page woodcut of a blind beggar on the verso of the title.

253 × 181 mm. From the library of the Würzburg Jesuits. [35

Another copy.

277 × 195 mm. Title cut out and pasted on a new leaf. This bears the inscription 'In vsum Fratrum Minorum ad. D. Annam Bambergae' in a fairly early hand. Old half-stamped leather over wooden boards. [35 A

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum.

[After 27 October, 1492]

1ª. TITLE: Ein Cronica von anfang der welt. by§ ‖ vff die iar Christi .M. cccc. lxxxxij. Ge≈‖nant Fasciculus temporum. Ein burd‖lin der zeyt. sagt von allen bepsten. vñ ‖ keysern Ouch von vil warhafftigen ge‖schichten. Vnd wie man das versteen ‖ sol such am ersten plat nach dē register. 140ᵇ. END: Eyn wunderlich selt⁊am werck der nartur / eyn steyn trithalb centner schwer ‖ ist gefallen von den lüfften vff sant Floren⁊en tag nach mittag / als man zalt ‖ M. cccc. xcij. iar zů Ensi§hym jm Suntgow ob wendig dem Elsas / jn künig ‖ Maximiliani eygen lande. vnd hat man den steyn verwart vñ jn die kirchen ‖ mengclichen zů besehen offenlichen gehenckt. Eyn vngehört würckung der na‖ture.

Folio. [*, **⁶] A–X⁶ Y⁴. 142 leaves, the last two blank. 13ᵇ: 44 lines. 208 × 140 mm. Types 7, 12, 13 (Gothic 156, 92–3, 146 mm.). Hain *6940. Proctor 549.

This edition has four new woodcuts (a king tempted to idolatry, the sale of Joseph on the seashore, Hercules, and the stoning of Zacharias) of considerable merit.

280 × 195 mm. From the library of the Munich Franciscans. [36

COLOGNE

IN numerical output Cologne easily surpasses any other 15th century centre of printing in Germany, nearly 1,300 books from its presses being recorded in Dr. Ernst Voulliéme's 'Der Buchdruck Kölns bis zu Ende des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts', an admirable bibliography of which much use has here been made. An exceptionally large proportion of this output, however,

was in the form of small quartos, sometimes of no more than six or eight leaves, hardly equivalent in their contents to a single sheet of one of the great folios printed at Strassburg or Nuremberg. Ulrich Zell, who introduced printing into the city in or before 1466, was especially prolific of these small quartos, which he printed with great neatness and skill. While over twenty master-printers worked in the city during the 15th century Zell (nearly 200 books), Johann Koelhoff (about 150), and Heinrich Quentell (over 400) accounted between them for considerably more than half its output. The influence of the University was exceptionally strong at Cologne, Zell and other printers finding it advisable to matriculate in order to secure its privileges, and a censorship being established in 1478. Nineteen out of twenty of the books printed were in Latin, about half of these being religious or theological, and nearly two-thirds of the rest textbooks for the schools and the University. With the notable exception of the two great German dialect Bibles printed by Quentell about 1480, few of the Cologne books were illustrated.

ULRICH ZELL

(*First printer*)

Ulrich Zell, a native of Hanau, is first heard of as matriculating at the University of Erfurt in 1453. In many of his imprints he calls himself 'clericus diocesis Moguntinensis', and it was no doubt while a clerk in minor orders in the diocese of Mainz that he learnt to print, probably from Fust and Schoeffer, whom he imitated in his excellent presswork. Zell came to Cologne in or before 1464, in which year he matriculated in the Artistenfakultät of its University. His first book was, almost certainly, the undated Cicero de Officiis; his first bearing a date the S. Chrysostom super Psalmo L. After some years of prosperous printing Zell appears to have renounced his orders and taken a wife, marrying Katharina von Spangenberg, the heiress of one of the patrician families of the city. Zell's views on the origin of printing are recorded in the Cologne Chronicle of 1499 printed by the younger Koelhoff (see No. 82). He died in 1501, having printed upwards of two hundred editions, more than a hundred and twenty of which are small thin quartos, while about fifty are folios.

ANTONINUS. Summa confessionum. [About 1470.]

1ª. [I]Ncipiūt Rubrice super Tractatū de instructione || seu directione simpliciū confessorum . . . 4ª. Prologus sup Tractatu de instructio||ne seu directiōe simpliciū cōfessoꝝ Editū || a dño Anthonino archiepō florētino. 139ª. COLOPHON: Explicit Summa ꝑfessionū. seu Interrogato||rium pro simplicibus Cōfessoribꝰ Editū Ab || Archiepō florētino. videlicꝫ. frē Anthonino || ordinis predicatorum ·⁘· ·⁘· 139ᵇ. Incipit Sermo beati Ioh̄is Crisostimi || de penitentia. 143ᵇ. END: Explicit sermo De penitentia.

Quarto. [a–s⁸.] 144 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 147 × 89 mm. Types 1, 2

(Gothic 96, 115 mm., here measuring 109 and 120 mm.). Hain *1162. Proctor 819. Voulliéme 123.

Zell's first edition of this work was printed in or before 1469, the date of purchase of a copy of it now in the University of Breslau. The present edition is the second of two close reprints.

213 x 144 mm. Rubricated. [37

BERNARDUS. De planctu Mariae. [About 1470.]

1a. Tractat9 beati bernhardi de plāctu btē marie ||| [Q]Vis dabit capiti meo aquam et oculʼ || meis ymbrem lacrimaꝝ ... 6b. COLOPHON: Exlicit tractatus beati Bernhardi de plantu||ctu Beate Marie.

Quarto. [a6.] 6 leaves. 27 lines. 140 x 88 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96, here measuring 105 mm.). Hain *2907. Voulliéme 240 (with only the first misprint).

Probably the first of three editions of this work printed by Zell.

215 x 139 mm. Rubricated. [38

Another issue.

6b. COLOPHON: Exlicit tractatus beati Bernhardi de plāctu || Beate Marie.

200 x 138 mm. [39

NIDER, JOHANN. Consolatorium timoratae conscientiae. [About 1470.]

1a. Consolatorium timorate consciētie Vene||rabilis fratris Iohānis Nyder. sacre theo||logie ꝓfessoris eximij De ordīe predicatorū || Prologus. 108a. END: Tantum de cōsolacōne timorate cōscientie di||xisse sufficiat. A cuiusmodi cōpilacōne si quisꝙ || qdʼ suum est recipere velit: nichil aut modicum || autori manebit.

Quarto. [a-m8 n o6.] 108 leaves. 30 lines. 149 x 87 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96, here measuring 99 mm.). Hain 11806. Proctor 843. Voulliéme 846.

203 x 139 mm. Rubricated. [40

PIUS II. [AENEAS SYLVIUS.] Bulla retractationum. Accedit eiusdem Epistola ad Iohannem de Aich de curialium miseria. [About 1470.]

[1a. Pii p̄pe secūdi. Bulla retractationū oīm dudū || ꝑ eum in minoribus adhuc agētem pro. Con||cilio Basilieñ. ꝛ coñ Eugenium summū pōtifi||cem scriptorum Incipit feliciter. 11a. Pii p̄pe secūdi. Bulla ꝛtractationū oīm dudū || ꝑ eum in minoribus adhuc agētem pro. Con||cilio Basilieñ. ꝛ coñ Eugeniū summum pontifi||cem scriptorum finit feliciter ·:· ·:·] 12a. [E]Neas silui9 poeta. S. P. dicit dño Ioh̄i || de Aich ... 36b. l. 21: ... Ex prule pridie kalʼ decembris. Anno domi||ni millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo || quarto Indictioñ septima.

Quarto. [a-d8 e4.] 36 leaves. 27 lines. 145 x 90 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96 mm.). Hain *260 and *194. Proctor 847. Voulliéme 954.

Until he was over forty Enea Silvio Piccolomini had been a layman holding minor orders and had served the Council of Basel and acted as secretary to their Antipope Felix. After an interval, during which he was one of the Latin secretaries to the Emperor Ferdinand, he made his peace with Pope Eugenius and was rewarded with a Bishopric. Soon after this he publicly disowned his youthful writings, and he repeated this repudiation in this

Bull of Retractation after he was Pope. Both retractations were addressed to the University of Cologne, with whom while supporting the Council he had been in controversy.

206 × 138 mm. Rubricated. The second tract only, beginning on 12ª. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his notes. [41

THOMAS AQUINAS. De articulis fidei. [About 1470.]

1ª. Incipit summa edita A sancto Thoma De || Aq̄no. De Articul' fidei. ⁊ Eccīe Sacramētis. 15ᵇ. END: Explicit sūma edita. A sancto thoma. De aqui||no. De Articulis fidei Et ecclesie sacramentis. ||| Venerabilis dn̄s Nycolaus de cusa presbiter || Cardīal' apl'ice sedis lēgat⁹ ꝑ almaniam In īno||uacōe statutoꝝ ꝑuincialium eccīe Colonienꝑ. eis||dem statutis interseruit articulū qui sequitur. ||| Item lauda⁹ ⁊ legi mādam⁹ in sinodo. dyoce||sanis libellū sancti Thome de aquino. de articul' || fidei. ⁊ sacramentis eccīe. Qȣꝯ ꝑcipiatur curatis || ut ꝑtem que est de sacramentis habeāt. ⁊ stude||ant diligenter.

Quarto. 16 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 96 mm.). Hain *1424. Proctor †848. Voulliéme 1155.

Some copies on 15ᵇ have the misprint 'ligat⁹' for 'legat⁹'.

211 × 139 mm. Rubricated. [42

THOMAS AQUINAS. De modo confitendi et de puritate conscientiae. [About 1470.]

1ᵇ. (Table): [C]Onfessio debꝫ eē pura ⁊ nō supflua . . . 2ª. Incipit libellus Mgr̄i Thome de Aquino. De || modo cōfitendi ⁊ de puritate. Conscientie. 31ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit Libellus magr̄i Thome de Aquino || De modo cōfitendi. et De puritate Consciencie.

Quarto. [a–d⁸.] 32 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 135 × 82 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96, here measuring 106 mm.). Hain *1342. Proctor 878. Voulliéme 1137.

214 × 145 mm. Rubricated. According to a note on 1ª originally bound with Antoninus de instructione et directione simplicium confessorum and the Sermo de poenitentia of S. John Chrysostom. [43

AMBROSIUS. De officiis. [About 1472.]

1ª. Incipiūt Capitula libri primi. De officijs bea||ti Ambrosij. 115ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit liber tercius ⁊ vltim⁹ Beati Ambro||sij. De officijs. Deo gracias.

Quarto. [a–n⁸ o p⁶.] 116 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 149 × 84 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96, here measuring 109 mm.). Hain *905. Proctor 860. Voulliéme 104.

216 × 140 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. The second quire is wanting and has been supplied in a 15th century hand. [44

AUGUSTINUS. De vita beata. [About 1472.]

1ª. Liber sancti Augustini Episcopi De vita bea||ta. admodū notabilis Incipit feliciter. 18ᵇ. Incipit liber sancti Augustini ep̄i de honesta||te mulierum. 21ᵇ. Incipit libell⁹ sācti Bernhardi Abbatis de || Honestate vite. 24ᵇ. l. 17. END: Explicit Libellus sancti Bernhardi Abba||tis De honestate vite.

Quarto. [a–c⁸.] 24 leaves. 27 lines. 144 × 84 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96, here measuring 109 mm.). Hain *1960. Proctor †863. Voulliéme 200.

200 × 128 mm. Rubricated. [45

EUSEBIUS. Epistola de morte Hieronymi. [About 1472.]

1ª. Incipit epistola beati Eusebij. Ad san‖ctum damasū portueñ epm ⁊ Theodo‖siū Romanorū senatorē. De morte glo‖riosi confessoris Iheronimi. doctoris ‖ eximij. 47ᵇ. END: Explicit epistola beati Eusebij. Ad sanctū da‖masum portueñ episcopum ⁊ Theodosiū Ro‖manoꝝ senatorem. De morte gloriosi cōfesso‖ris Iheronimi. doctoris eximij.

Quarto. [a–e⁸ f⁶⁺¹.] 47 leaves. 27 lines. 146 × 86 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 96, 115 mm., here measuring 110 and 125 mm.). Hain *6719 (1). Proctor 868. Voulliéme 403.

Bound usually (as here) with the Augustinus Epistola ad Cyrillum.

212 × 139 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. This and the following work have here been very carefully corrected and devoutly annotated by an early reader. The book comes from the library of the Carmelites at Cologne. [46

AUGUSTINUS. Epistola ad Cyrillum. [About 1472.]

1ª. Incip̄. Epistola btī Augustini doctoris ‖ Eximij ad beatū Cyrillū secunꝺ Ihero‖solomitanū Episcopū de magnificētijs ‖ Eximij doctoris btī Iheronimi p̄sbiteri. 10ª. Incipit Eplā Sancti Cyrilli secundi Iheroso‖limitani Episcopi. Ad beatū augustinū Ep̄m ‖ doctorem eximiū de miraculis beati Iheroni‖mi doctoris egregij. 51ª. Explicit Epistola beati [Augustini doctoris ‖ Eximij ad beatum Cyrillum secundū Ihero‖solomitanum] Episcopum de magnificētijs ‖ Eximij doctoris beati Iheronimi presbiteri. ‖ Incipit Epistola beati Iheronimi. Ad Susā‖nam lapsam. 59ª. Incipit Epistola sc̄i Iheronimi ad Elyodoꝝ ‖ 64ᵇ. END: Explicit Epistola sācti Iheroīmi. Ad Elyodoꝝ.

Quarto. [a–h⁸.] 64 leaves. 27 lines. 146 × 86 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 96, 115 mm., here measuring 110 and 125 mm.). Hain *6719 (2). Proctor 862. Voulliéme 187.

This and the Eusebius de morte Hieronymi seem always (as here) to be found bound together, and ought perhaps to be regarded as one book.

212 × 139 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. The words on 51ª bracketed above have been corrected in MS. in this copy in accordance with the incipit on 16ª. [47

RUFINUS. Expositio symboli. [Attributed to S. Jerome.] [About 1472.]

1ª. Incipit Exposicō Symboli Gloriosi Ieronimi ‖ Contra Iouinianū hereticum. ||| [C]Redo in deo patre omnipotente. Veꝝ ‖ prius q̄ incipiam de ipsis sermonū vir‖tutibus disputare . . . 29ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit exposicō Symboli Gloriosi Iheroni‖mi. Contra Iouinianū hereticum.

Quarto. [a–c⁸ d⁶.] 30 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 146 × 85 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96 mm., here measuring 108 mm.). Hain *8578. Proctor 877. Voulliéme 1057.

204 × 138 mm. Rubricated. [48

GESTA ROMANORUM. Gesta Romanorum cum applicationibus moralisatis et mysticis. [About 1482.]

2ª. Ex gestis romanorū histo‖rie notabiles de vicijs virtuti‖busq̄ tractātes. cū applicacoī‖bus moralizatis ⁊ misticis In‖cipiūt feliciter. 93ª. col. 2. COLOPHON: Ex gestis romanoꝝ cū pluribus ‖ applicatis hystorijs: de virtutibꝰ et ‖ vitijs mistice ad intellectum trans≠‖sumptis Recollectorij finis ē feliciter ‖ LAVS. DEO. ||| Item si aliqua capitula fuerint si ‖ ne titulis vel si tituli negligenter or≠‖dinati essent cum numero possunt p̄ ‖ recursum ad

hanc tabulā corrigi. 100ª. col. 2. END: Expliciunt due tabule siue duo || directoria contentoꝝ huius libelli. ꝑ || quarū primā vnicuiꝯ capitulo pōt || attribui debitus verus ꝛ ordinatꝰ ti-||tulus. ꝑ secūdā cito inueniunt pul-||chra ꝛ plurima exempla q̄ spersim in || singulis capitulis ꝛ in eorundē expo||sitōnibꝫ siue moralizationibꝫ ꝓtinet.

Folio. a–l⁸ m n⁶. 100 leaves, 2 to 100 numbered 'Foliū Primū.'–xcix. 2 columns. 49 lines, and head-line. 202 (214) × 141 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 115 and 82 mm.). Voulliéme 502.

A fine example of the work of Zell's middle period. The humorous stories of the Gesta Romanorum are here 'moralized', i. e. used as pegs for little sermons according to the ponderous medieval custom.

270 × 198 mm. Rubricated. [49

GULIELMUS DE GOUDA. Expositio mysteriorum missae. [1493?]

1ª. TITLE: Expositio mysterioꝝ misse ꝛ verus mo-||dus rite celebrandi. 18ᵇ. COLOPHON: Tractatulus fratris Guilhelmi de Gou||da. ordinis minorum de obseruantia: de expositione misse ꝛ de modo celebrandi || finit feliciter. Impressus Colonie apud Lijskirchen. 19ª. Sequuntur deuotissime ōrões añ missam a sacerdote || dicēde . . . 19ᵇ. END: . . . in eternū Amē.

Quarto. a⁸ b c⁶. 20 leaves, the last blank. 38 lines. 155 × 90 mm. Types 2, 5 (Gothic 115, 83 mm.). Hain 7824?. Proctor †919. Voulliéme 529.

Zell's second edition of this work.

205 × 138 mm. Rubricated. [50

ARNOLD THERHOERNEN

ARNOLD THERHOERNEN was probably a native of Cologne. His earliest book is a Sermon on the Feast of the Presentation written by Werner Rolewinck, a Carthusian of Cologne, who entrusted him with the publication of no fewer than thirteen different works. Altogether Therhoernen printed over ninety books and editions. The latest of these that can now be traced is the Historia 11,000 Virginum dated 1482, an edition of Petrarch's Carmen bucolicum, said to be from his press and bearing the date 1483, not being discoverable. In a few of his earliest books Therhoernen used printed leaf-numbers and in one of them a title-page, but he soon abandoned both these improvements. From 1475 onwards he used printed signatures and also kept his line-endings regular. In his earlier books they are very uneven. From 1471 to 1477 the upper-case letters in his first fount underwent a gradual change, in the course of which many barred forms were superseded by open ones, so that the appearance of the type was gradually transformed.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Sermo in festo praesentationis beatae virginis. 1470.

1ª. TITLE: Sermo ad populum predicabilis. In festo p̄sen||tacionis. Beatissime marie semper v̇ginis noui-||ter cum magna diligen̄. ad communem vsū mul-||torū sacerdotum presertim curatoꝝ collectus. Et || idcirco per īpressionē multiplicatus. sub hoc cur-||rente

Anno domini M°cccc°.lxx°. Cuiusquidem ‖ colleccionis atq; eciā multiplicacionis eius non ‖ puipēdenda racio si placet. videri poteret. In hui⁹ ‖ folij latere sequenti. 12ᵇ. l. 27. END: . . . et post hāc fra‖gilē vitā felicitatē eťnā. ꝙ n̄b̄ p̄staé digne⁹ ꝛ̄c̄ am̄.

Quarto. [a¹²·] 12 leaves, 2–12 numbered opposite l. 14 of the rectos, 1–11. 27 lines. 134 × 82 mm. Type 1ᵃ (Gothic 100 mm.). Voulliéme 1048.

Therhoernen printed two editions of this sermon dated 1470, one, of which several copies are known, having the back of the title-page blank, and this, of which only a single copy, in the Staatbibliothek at Cologne, has hitherto been registered, which fulfils the promise of the title-page by printing on the back of it a preface by Rolewinck narrating how he was induced to allow his sermon to be published 'in ciuitate coloniensi per discretum virum Arnoldum terhoernen, qui habitat infra sedecim domus prope conuentum fratrum predicatorum' (contractions expanded). Dr. Voulliéme ranks this edition with a preface as the earlier, and is probably right in doing so, as the end of the book, which here necessitates an extra line to the last page, is in the other improved and given a colophon. This is the first book with leaf numeration, and until recently was regarded as the first with a printed title-page, a distinction now assigned to a Papal Bull printed by Fust and Schoeffer about 1463.

207 × 139 mm. Rubricated. [51

PETRUS DE BERGAMO. Tabula operum Thomae Aquinatis. Sequitur tabula auctoritatum veteris ac noui Testamenti. 14 March, 1473.

1ᵃ. (red): In cristi noīe. Amen. ‖ [T]Abula hec egregie elaborata. ‖ mittit ad singulos libros sctī ‖ thome de aq̄no. doctoris incōpabīl'. ‖ ꝓ in ꝓhemio patet . . . 147ᵇ. l. 19: Explicit tabula beati thome ‖ doctoris sancti ex omnibus ‖ partibus et dictis suis secun‖dum ordinem alphabeti ·:· ‖‖ Incipit tabula eiusdem super ‖ totā bibliam quam partim ex‖ponit in libris suis ·:· 159ᵃ. COLOPHON (red): Explicit tabula auctoritatū veteris ‖ ac noui testamēti quas exponit doc‖tor sanctus beatus thomas in sum‖mis suis Impressum est totū opus ‖ ꝛ finitū ꝑ me Arnoldū ter hoernē ‖ Anno domini. 1473. Dominica Re‖miniscere ·:· De quo sit deus bene-‖dictus in secula ·:· [Printer's device.]

Folio. [a–q¹⁰·] 160 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 200 × 134 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain *2817. Proctor †932. Voulliéme 913.

The Second Sunday in Lent was popularly called Reminiscere Sunday from the opening words of the introit at Mass. In 1473 it fell on March 14th. The book itself is an early example of bibliographical work.

285 × 206 mm. Rubricated. On 143ᵇ is a contemporary note pointing out that the printer has placed on this page the matter which belongs to 148ᵇ and vice versa. [52

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 1474.

2ᵃ. (red): Tabula breuis et vtilis sup̄ ‖ libello q̄dā q̄ dicitur fascicul⁹ ‖ tēpo℞. et vbi īueniť punctus ‖ ante nume℞ ē in ꝑmo latere ‖ vbi vero post. ī. scd̄o latere in‖cipit feliciter. 11ᵃ. (Preface): [G]Eneracō et generacō laudabit opa tua . . . 12ᵃ. l. 40: Fasciculus tp̄m oēs antiquo℞ cronicas cōplectens incipit feliciter. 74ᵃ. COLOPHON (red): Impressa est hec cronica que dicitur fasciculus tēporū colonie agrippīe ‖ sicut ab autore suo quodā deuoto carthusiensi colonie edita est. ac se‖cundū primū exemplar quod ipse venerabilis autor

ꝓprijs cōscripsit || manibus ad finē vsqꝫ deducta ꝑ me arnoldū ther huernē. sub annis || dm̄. m. cccc. lxxiiij. De quo sit deus benedictus in secula Amen. [Device.]

Folio. [*10; a–d10 e–g8.] 74 leaves, the first blank. 11a: 40 lines. 200 × 132 mm. Line-endings irregular. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain *6918. Proctor 935.

The first edition of the Fasciculus Temporum printed from the author's original manuscript, but possibly preceded by one of the same year by Nikolaus Gotz. Rolewinck adopted Bede's chronology, which dated the creation 7199 years before Christ, and by means of circles for the names of rulers and dates between ruled lines keeps his arrangement admirably clear. The invention of printing is briefly mentioned (between a pilgrimage in 1457 and the case of a Westphalian girl who received the stigmata in 1464), in the words: Artifices mira celeritate subtiliores solito fiunt. Et impressores librorum multiplicantur in terra. This edition ends with the accession of Pope Sixtus IV in 1474. It was reissued in or after 1477 with a new last leaf. The sixty-four leaves of text are admirably indexed in a table of nine leaves, but although Therhoernen had used foliation in earlier books the leaf-numbering needed to make the index of any use was here left to be supplied by hand. The book is illustrated with woodcuts of the Ark, Nineveh, Treves, Rome, Jerusalem (same cut as that used for Treves), Cologne, the Crucifixion, and Christ in the act of blessing, of no importance in themselves, but which influenced later editions.

285 × 202 mm. [53

ARISTOTELES. Secreta Secretorum vel liber de regimine principum. Sequitur Breuiloquium de philosophia sanctorum. [About 1475.]

1a. Incipit liber qui dicit secreta secretoꝝ Vel || liber de regimīe regū et principū vel dn̄oꝝ vel e||pystole aristotelis ad alexandꝝ discipulū suū. 72b. l. 20. END: ... Et hec ad pn̄s de hijs sufficiant. ||| Et sic est finis.

Quarto. [a–i8.] 72 leaves. 27 lines. 133 × 77 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain 1782. Proctor (Supp.) 958a. Voulliéme 162.

The Secreta Secretorum, or book of the Government of Princes, is a medieval compilation which under the shelter of the name of Aristotle enjoyed a great popularity in the 15th century.

196 × 131 mm. Rubricated. [54

THOMAS AQUINAS. De regimine principum. [About 1475.]

1b. TABLE: [Q]Ve sit intentio auctorris et q̄d nomine reg⸗||ni intelligat. capitulū I. 2a. (red): Tractatꝰ scī thome de aq̄no de regimīe p̄ncipū. 33b. l. 21. END: ꝑ ꝓdi⸗||mento habere vt anime hoīm recreent.

Quarto. (a–c8 d10.) 34 leaves, the last blank. 26 lines. 130 × 84 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm.). Line-endings irregular. Hain *1487. Proctor †951. Voulliéme 1174?

201 × 138 mm. Rubricated. Dr. Kloss's copy. [55

PRINTER OR PRINTERS OF DARES, FLORES SANCTI AUGUSTINI, AND ALBERTUS MAGNUS DE VIRTUTIBUS

(JOHANN SOLIDI?)

As in the case of Strassburg anonymous specimens of Cologne printing have been brought together under names suggested by various well-known works. Some of these groups include all the books printed in the same type, others only those printed in some particular stage of a type's development by means of successive changes in individual letters. The two earliest of these groups are called after editions of the two rival histories of Troy (both spurious), those of Dictys and Dares. Most of the letters in both these founts are identical with those found in the books by Therhoernen in 1470, and at first they only differ from each other in the forms of P and V. The Printer of Dictys only used a barred P and a small V, the Printer of Dares (to whom about fifteen books are assigned) preferred an open P (only using a barred one in a single book) and used a larger V as well as the small one. It is possible that both of them were originally compositors in Therhoernen's employment. In 1471 or early in 1472 both founts began to be modified. That of Dares, by the substitution of open forms of E, M, N, and O, and a simpler S, glides into the group called, after one of its very latest books, that of the 'Printer of Flores Sancti Augustini'. By further changes in the course of 1473 this group again melts into that of the Printer of Albertus Magnus de Virtutibus, two of the latest books of which are signed M. I. S., i. e. Magister Ioannes Solidi, a printer who subsequently took the battered remnants of this same type to Vienne in France.

PAULUS II. De publicatione anni Iubilaei. After 19 April, 1470.

1ᵇ. Hec est copia litterarū Apostolicarū de || publicacione. Anni Iobilei incarnacionis || dominice. M. cccc. lxxv. 6ᵃ. l. 7. END: . . . Datum Rome apŏ || Sanctum petrum. Anno incarnacionis dominice || Millesimoquadrīgentesimoseptuagesimo Ter||ciodecimo. K. maij. Pontificatus nr̄i Anno Sexto.

Quarto. [a⁶.] 6 leaves. 25 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain 12480. Proctor †991. Voulliéme 899.

This is a member of the 'Dares' group. As its line-endings are very uneven, it was probably printed in 1470, soon after the issue of the Bull on 19 April, as would naturally be the case.

196 × 136 mm. [56

DIALOGI. Dialogi decem auctorum. 1473.

[1a. Oracio decē dialogoꝝ hoc cō‖tētoꝝ volumīe materiā breuissīe ‖ declarās. quoꝝ etsi singuli per se ‖ breues sint tātus tn̄ inest cuiꝯ ‖ īgenij fructꝰ. vboꝝ dulcedo. ꝓmo‖nis diluciditas. ⁊ qđ vehemenť ‖ ꝓbať rerū varietas. antiq̄tatis ‖ noticia. beate vite institucio. exē‖ploꝝꝯ copia vt maximꝰ quisꝯ ‖ haud īmerito censeri debeat. 1b. col. 2 (End of Preface): Anno dnī .M. cccc. lxxiij.] 2a. i Sidorus lectori ‖ salutē . . . 119a. COLOPHON: Dialogus consolatorius nō ‖ minus ornate q̄ vtiliter docēs ‖ quo quisꝯ modo pacis belliꝯ ‖ tempoé erga rem publicā habere ‖ se debeat finem habet optatū. ‖‖ Sequitur tabula . . . END: casu rei publice folio. c. viij.

Folio. [a–m10.] 120 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 35 lines. 191 × 130 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 100 mm., here 109). Hain *6107. Proctor 1101. Voulliéme 869.

The older authorities claimed this book as printed by Veldener at Louvain. It is, however, one of the latest of the seven books of the Flores Sancti Augustini group, which could have been better named after the edition of Bartholomaeus De proprietatibus rerum, of which, according to Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton was 'the prynter In Laten tongue at Coleyn, hymself to avaunce'. Caxton's connection with the firm was probably limited to the Bartholomaeus.

279 × 218 mm. Wanting leaf 1. Rubricated. On 119b is written in red in a small neat hand 'Frīs Jacobi de nussia vsui accōmodatus'. [57

LE GRAND, JACQUES. Sophologium. Not after 1473.

1a. [S]Equuntur capitula So≠‖philogii . . . 3a. Incipit Sophilogiū cu≠‖ius finis est amaé sciēcias. 167a. COLOPHON: Explicit Sophilogiū feliciter.

Folio. [a–q10 r8.] 168 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 38 lines. 187 × 126 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 98 mm.). Hain *10470. Proctor 1129. Voulliéme 615.

One of the earliest of the seven books of the Albertus Magnus group. In this state the type has been recast on a smaller body, the use of the smaller V, which had been dropt, is revived, and the barred O has disappeared. Changes of this nature may have been made either with or without change of ownership. Thus the fact that the two latest books of the group (1474 or 1475) are signed M. I. S. does not permit us to argue that Johann Solidi owned the type in 1470, or even in 1473.

Jacques Le Grand or Jacobus Magni was an Augustinian, born at Toulouse about 1350, who died about 1422. His Sophologium was a kind of handbook of morality and useful knowledge and passed through many editions.

284 × 200 mm. The first 34 leaves rubricated. Following the colophon is a note of purchase 'Emptū 1473 michalis', and another (in red) of ownership: Radernhardꝰ Carpentarij p̄missariꝰ in Baden 1474. [58

JOHANN KOELHOFF

KOELHOFF the elder was a native of Lübeck. Nothing is known of him before he produced his first book at Cologne in 1472, but the fact that this and one of his later types are closely modelled on the second and third types used

by Wendelin of Speier at Venice has suggested the probability that it was at Venice Koelhoff learnt to print. As Wendelin himself only began using Gothic type in 1472 it is surprising to find a book printed at Cologne in a fount closely imitating Wendelin's in the same year. In this first book, the Expositio Decalogi of Johann Nider, Koelhoff introduced printed signatures and continued to use them in most of his later books. Sometimes when he did not use signatures he printed catchwords, another device for helping binders to arrange sheets in the right order. Koelhoff was a prolific printer, producing upwards of one hundred and fifty books of theology, philosophy, law and education, mostly in folio. He died while at work on the Lectura libri institutionum of Nicasius de Voerda, which was completed by his son, Johann Koelhoff the younger, 6 April, 1493.

THOMAS CANTIPRATENSIS. Liber apum. [1478–80?]

2ª. Incipit liber qui dicitur bonum ‖ vniuersale de ꝓprietatibus apum. 127ª. COLOPHON: Explicit liber apum qui dicit̃ bonū ‖ vniuersale quia de prelatis et subdi‖tis tractat. de quo sit deus benedi-‖ctus in secula Amen. 127ᵇ. (Table): Principia singuloꝝ capituloruꝫ ‖ totius libri. naturā apum simplicit̃ ‖ exp̃mentiū incipiunt feliciter. Et pri‖mo de prelatis. 134ª. END: Explicit tabula.

Folio. a–q⁸ r⁶. 134 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 39 lines. 184 (191) × 136 mm. Type 7 (Gothic 95ᶜ mm.). Hain *3644. Proctor 1042. Voulliéme 1178.

One of many 15th century books from the short titles of which readers may expect interesting practical treatises, but which prove to be 'moralizations' by sermonizers with little or no special knowledge of the subject they take as their text.

274 × 199 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals with delicate penwork. [59

JOHANNES DE SANCTO GEMINIANO. Liber de exemplis et similitudinibus rerum. [1485?]

2ª. Incipit tabula vniuersalis totius ‖ libri subsequentis qui intitulatur de ‖ similitudinibus rerum . . . 16ª. Incipit opus perutile ꝛ ‖ validū p̄dicatorib⁹ de q̄cūq; mate‖ria dicturis. venerabilis atꝫ doctis‖simi magr̄i helwici teutonici ꝓfes-‖soris sacre theologie ordīs p̄dica-‖toꝝ. qđ intitulat̃ ab auctore liber ‖ de exēplis et similitudinibus rerū. 521ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit liber decimus ‖ et vltimus de exemplis et sil̃itudini‖bus rerum. Et in hᵒ finitur totum ‖ opus đ exemplis et similitudinib⁹ ‖ rerum intitulatum In quo simili-‖tudines inter creaturaruꝫ proprie‖tates et inter virtutes et vitia cete-‖raq; de quibus in sermonibus mē‖tio fiėi solet reperte pulcerrime de‖clarantur.

Folio. 1⁸ 2⁶; a–k¹⁰ l–z A⁸ B¹⁰ C–Z Aa–Mm⁸ Nn⁶ O P⁸. 522 leaves, leaf 15 blank. 2 columns. 42 lines and head-lines. 193 (202) × 130 mm. Types 7, 9, [5] (Gothic 95ᶜ, 150ª, [175ª] mm.). Hain *7542. Proctor †1061. Voulliéme 686.

'Exempla' was the technical name for the stories, many of them amazing, with which medieval preachers enlivened their sermons.

273 × 190 mm. Rubricated. [60

BOETHIUS, A.M.T.S. De consolatione philosophiae. 27 January, 1488.

1ª. TITLE: Boecius || De consolatione philosohie || cum commento optimo. ||| Iohānes gerson Can||cellarius parisiensis: || De cousolatione theologie. 102ª. COLOPHON: Libri quinq; de consolatione philosophie Boecij cū cōmento per me || Iohem koelhoff de Lubeck Colonie Ciuē diligenter elaborati Anno || salutis Mcccclxxxviij. ipo die btī Iohis chrysostomi finiūt feliciter. 103ª. SECOND TITLE: Iohes gerson Cancellarius || Parisiensis.:. || De consolatione theo||logie.:. 125ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: Impressus p me Iohānē Koelhoff de || Lubeck Colonie ciuem Anno salutis || M.cccc.lxxxviij.

Folio. [*]⁶ a–c⁸ d⁶ e–h⁸ i k⁶ l⁸ m⁶ n⁸; A–C⁸. 126 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 54 lines of smallest type and head-line. 214 (221) × 148 mm. Types 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (Gothic 150ᵇ, 175ᵇ, 80, 86, 290, 96, 235 mm.). Hain *3380. Proctor †1074. Voulliéme 262.

278 × 206 mm. Rubricated. [61

BARTHOLOMAEUS VON UNKEL

BARTHOLOMAEUS VON UNKEL, so named from a village on the Rhine, near Bonn, printed about thirty-five incunabula. He completed his first dated book 9 December, 1475, and the last bearing his name on 28 June, 1484. This was the Regimen conscientiae of S. Bonaventura, whose Breviloquium and Itinerarius he also printed about the same time, the three tracts passing into the possession of Koelhoff, who issued them with others of his own under the title Libri et tractatus sancti Bonauenture on Christmas-eve, 1486. Earlier in 1486, on 7 March, there had been completed the Christenspiegel of Dietrich Coelde, printed in the type used by Bartholomaeus, but with a woodcut belonging to Quentell. The typographical authorship of this book is thus uncertain.

GERSON, JOHANNES. Conclusiones de diuersis materiis moralibus. Eiusdem opusculum tripartitum de praeceptis decalogi, de confessione et de arte moriendi. [About 1480.]

2ª. Incipit prologus super conclusiones de || diuersis materijs moralibᵍ vtiles valde po≠||site per magistꝝ iohānem gerson. doctorem || theologie eximiū ac Cācellariū parisiensem. 42ª. Incipit opusculū tripartitū de preceptis || decalogi. De confessione ⁊ de arte moriendi || per eximium sacre theologie ꝓfessorē. Ma||gistrū iohannem gerson alme vniuersitatis || ꝑisienꝫ Cancellarium. 71ª. l. 22. END: Explicit opusculū triptitum de preceptis || decalogi. De cōfessione et de arte moriēdi || Editū ꝑ eximiū sacre theologie ꝓfessorē || Magistrū Iohem gerson alme vniūsita||tis parisieñ Cancellarium.

Quarto. a–iᵍ. 72 leaves, 1, 40, 41, and 72 blank. 27 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 102–104 mm.). Hain *7650. Voulliéme 463.

210 × 143 mm. Rubricated, with the capitals on 2ª and 42ª in grisaille. [62

AUGUSTINUS. Confessione. 9 August, 1482.

1ᵇ. Sciendū est ꝙ Btūs Augustinᵍ in tribꝰ vltī||mis libriˢ ꝓfessionū nimis obscurᵍ ē . . . 2ª. Ex libro retractationū scī augustini epi. l. 26. Liber ꝑmus ꝓfessionū scī Augustini Epi. 2ᵇ. Incipit hic feliciter ·:· 177ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit ꝓfessionū btī augustimi liber xiii. || Anno dñi Mcccclxxxij. in ꝓfesto laurētij.

Quarto. a–x^{8} y^{10}. 178 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 141 × 83 mm. Type 1^{B} (Gothic 103 mm.). Hain *2032. Proctor 1141. Voulliéme 185.

This tract has lower-case signatures (a–y), the De Disciplina christiana and De vita christiana upper-case ones (A and A–D); those to the De moribus ecclesiae catholicae are in mixt upper and lower case (Aa–Dd), those to the Tractatus super libros sancti Augustini by Jacobus de Voragine are in double lower-case (aa–dd). It is plausibly suggested in the 'Catalogue of Books printed in the 15th century now in the British Museum' that these variations, which seem intended to keep the signatures distinct, show that the five tracts were issued together.

211 × 143 mm. Rubricated. [63

AUGUSTINUS. De disciplina christiana. [1482.]

2^{a}. Incipit liber beati Augustini epī de disci‖plina xpiana. 10^{a}. COLOPHON: Explicit liber beati augustini episcopi de dis‖ciplina xpiana.

Quarto. A^{10}. 10 leaves, the first blank. 27 lines. 140 × 85 mm. Type 1^{B} (Gothic 103 mm.). Hain *1963. Proctor 1144. Voulliéme 193.

Probably issued with other Augustinian tracts. See note to the preceding entry.

207 × 140 mm. From the Kloss collection. Said to be Melanchthon's copy, with his notes. [64

CONRAD WINTERS VON HOMBORCH

NOTHING is known of the personal biography of Winters. His first two dated books were both completed 8 November, 1476, and a rubricator's date 1475 in a Munich copy of the Sermones quadragesimales of Leonardus de Utino proves that he was already producing books the previous year. The last date for the completion of any of his books is 9 August, 1482. He printed in all about sixty works. His first type (Gothic 99 mm.) is very like Zell's first, and his second (Gothic 200 mm.) indistinguishable from Zell's ninth.

LEONARDUS DE UTINO. Quadragesimale de legibus. [Not after 1475.]

1^{b}. Tabula omniū Sermonū cōtentoꝝ ‖ hoc in volumine . . . 2^{a}. Sermones Quadragesimales de legib^{9} fra‖tris Leonardi de Vtino. sacre theologie docto‖ris ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ. 311^{b}. END: Explicit registꝝ operis huius virtutes vitiaq; or‖dine alphabetico breuissime annotans In quo ‖ si quid de virtute ꝑmte repertū non fuerit de vi‖tio eī opposito ꝛ viceuersa aut vtriusq; sinonimi ‖ loco recte conspitietur ꝛc̄ ∴ ∴∴ ∴

Folio. (a b^{10} c^{8} d–m^{10} n o^{8} p^{6} q–s^{10} t–x^{8} y z ꝛ 9 aa^{10} bb cc^{6} dd–hh^{10} II^{6}.) 312 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 60 lines. 299 × 197 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Hain *16116. Proctor †1179. Voulliéme 744.

A copy of this book in the Royal Library at Munich has the rubricator's date 1475, the earliest date connected with any book printed by Winters.

395 × 287 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with a pretty capital in several colours on 2^{a}. [65

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 8 November, 1476.

2ª. Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis super ‖ libello quodā q̄ dicit̄ Fascicu‖lus tp̄m. ꝛ vbi inuenit̄ pūct⁹ ‖ ante numerū ē in p̄mo latere ‖ vbi vero post. in secūdo latere ‖ Incipit feliciter. 74ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opusculū vtiq̄ omni statui atq̄ hominū gradui ad vitā exēplandā p̄ ‖ utile: p̄tinens p̄gressum pat̄ ab initio mūdi. vsq̄ ad hoc nostrū temp⁹ ‖ cū actis notabiliorib⁹ eorundē: qđ deuotus quidā Carthusieñ ei⁹ autor ‖ p̄m⁹ Fasciculū tēpor̄ nūcupauit. Imp̄ssum p̄ me Cōradū de Hoemborch. ‖ meoq̄ signeto signatum Explicit feliciter. Sub anno dñi Millesimoqua‖dringentesimoseptuagesimo sexto. feria sexta ante Martini ep̄i. De quo ‖ sit deus gloriosus benedictus in secula AMEN. [Device.]

Folio. (a⁸ b–f¹⁰ g h⁸.) 76 leaves, the ninth and the last two blank. 10ª: 58 lines. 289 × 228 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Hain *6919. Proctor †1160. Voulliéme 1028.

The third Cologne edition of the Fasciculus Temporum. With woodcuts mostly copied from Therhoernen's, but the Jerusalem cut is here used for Nineveh instead of Treves, and there is an additional cut for the Temple.

397 × 293 mm. Rubricated, with numerous manuscript additions, including an account of the entertainment of Frederick and Maximilian by Charles the Bold in 1473. [66

ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS. Etymologiarum libri XX. [About 1478.]

2ª. Incipit epistola ysidori iunioris hispalen‖sis episcopi ad braulionez cesaraugustinū ‖ episcopum. 3ᵇ. col. 1, par. 2: Incipit liber primus ethimologiarum ysido‖ri hispalensis episcopi de disciplina et arte ‖ Capitulum primum ‖ 126ª. COLOPHON: Explicit liber ethimologiar̄ ysidori hispa‖lensis episcopi.

Folio. (a b¹⁰ c–k¹⁰·⁸ l–n⁸ o¹⁰.) 126 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. 271 × 181 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Hain *9271. Voulliéme 706.

With woodcut diagrams.

394 × 281 mm. Rubricated. [67

THOMAS AQUINAS. Summa de articulis fidei et ecclesiae sacramentis. [About 1478.]

1ª. Incipit summa edita a sancto thoma de a‖quino de articulis fidei ꝛ eccīe sacramentis. 15ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit summa edita a sancto thoma de aqui‖no de articulis fidei ꝛ ecclesie sacramentis.

Quarto. [a b⁸.] 16 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Hain *1423. Voulliéme 1156.

204 × 131 mm. Rubricated. [68

NIKOLAUS GÖTZ

NIKOLAUS GÖTZ, a native of Schlettstadt, appeared as a witness in a trial at Mainz as early as 1461. He was there entered as a goldsmith; as to whether he was already learning to print is mere conjecture. In 1470 he matriculated in the faculty of law at the University of Cologne, doubtless only for commercial reasons. His earliest dated books are the Vita Christi of the Cologne Carthusian Ludolphus completed in April, 1474, and a Fasciculus Temporum, which is noted in the colophon as extending 'A tempore Ade usque ad annos Cristi

1474'. The latest dated book in which Götz's name occurs is his 1478 edition of the same work, in this collection. Some thirty books are recorded as printed in his types, but some of these, including the Latin Bible completed on 9 May, 1480, were probably not printed by him. The researches of Dr. Zaretzky have brought to light the two important facts that some of Götz's books were printed for Heinrich Quentell, presumably before Quentell began printing for himself in 1479, and that the type used in the Dialogus inter Hugonem Oliverium et Catonem supra libertate ecclesiastica, dated 14 June, 1477 'supra Rychensteyn' was borrowed from him, though it does not occur in any book bearing his name. This Dialogue, though professedly concerned with the affairs of 'Thena', the modern Thuin in Hainault, was written in connection with a dispute at Cologne as to the taxing of the clergy, and 'supra Rychensteyn' was the address of a house at Cologne. A committee of the Town Council was appointed on 21 September, 1478, to inquire into the matter (the delay suggesting that the date 1477 in the Dialogus may have been a 'blind'), and Götz's disappearance as a printer was probably caused by the discovery of his complicity. The type of the Dialogus is identical with that used in a book which has long remained typographically anonymous, an edition of Augustinus de sancta virginitate, and also in two editions, one undated, the other dated 1482, of a 'Traktat der dotlichen Sucht der Pestelentz'. The earlier of these last has been attributed to 1477 (Voulliéme 1194, and Type Facsimile Society 1901 e). This and possibly the Augustinus de sancta virginitate may thus have been printed by Götz.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. [1478.]

1ª. Tabula breuis et vtilis super ‖ libello quodā qui dicit̃ Fascicu‖lus tp̃m et vbi inuenit̃ pūctus ‖ ante numer̃ est in p̃mo latere vbi vero post. in secundo latere ‖ Incipit feliciter. 10ª. [G]Eneratio et generatio laudabit opa tua et potēciā tuā ꝑnunciabūt Scribit̃ psalmo. 144 . . . 73ª. DEVICE AND COLOPHON: Fasciculus temporum ‖ A carthusiense cōpilatū ‖ In formā cronicis figu‖ratum Vsq; In Annum ‖ 1478. A me Nicolao gotz ‖ de Seltzstat imp̃ssum.

Folio. [*⁸ a–e¹⁰ f g⁸.] 74 leaves, 9 and 66 blank. 10ª: 58 lines. 283 × 205 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 98 mm.). Hain *6922. Proctor 1112. Voulliéme 1029.

The ten woodcuts in this edition, the last of which is on 26ᵇ, are copied from that printed by Conrad Winters in 1476. With Götz's metal-cut device.

395 × 280 mm. Rubricated. [69

AUGUSTINUS. De virginitate. [1478?]

1ª. Incipit liber beati augustini ‖ epi de sācta virginitate. 21ᵇ. l. 21. END: Explicit liber beati augustini epi‖scopi de sancta virginitate.

Large octavo. (a¹² b¹⁰.) 22 leaves, the last blank. 30 lines. 135 × 89 mm. Type [2] (Gothic 90 mm.). Hain *2078. Proctor 1519. Voulliéme 199.

Both Hain and Voulliéme call this book Quarto, but the chain-lines throughout this copy and also that in the British Museum are perpendicular.

For Götz's connection with this anonymous book see the preliminary note.

210 × 150 mm. (edges untrimmed). Rubricated. [70

PRINTED WITH GÖTZ'S TYPE

DIALOGUS. Dialogus super libertate ecclesiastica inter Hugonem Oliuerium et Catonem. 14 June, 1477.

2ª. Incipit Dyalogꝰ sup libertate ecclesiastica inter hugonem || decanū et oliuerium burgimagistrum et catonem secretariuꝫ || interlocutores theneñ. 15ᵇ. Explicit dyalogus super libertate ecclesiastica nouiter ꝓpositus || et supra Rychensteyn impressus. Anno a natiuitate domini || Millesimoquadringentesimoseptuagesimoseptimo mensis Iu||nij die vero decimaquarta. ||| Omnia consilio prius experire q̃ armis ||| Vt nequit Nimis.

Folio. [a b⁸.] 16 leaves, the first and last blank. 38 lines. 171 × 106 mm. Hain *6143. Proctor 2666.

For the typographical history of this book see the preliminary note to Götz.

The subject of the tract is disclosed in the first sentence where Dean Hugo asks Bürgermeister Oliverius, 'Tell me, is what I hear true, that the Council of "Thena" has taken away from the clergy their ancient privileges and believes that it can legally do this?' Oliverius explains that there is a difference of interpretation, and then the dialogue proceeds. In the end the Secretary whispers to him that their action is indefensible and they must take refuge in delay, whereupon Oliverius promises to lay what he has heard before the Council. When Hugo remarks on this policy of delay and spoliation, Oliverius expresses the hope that he may bring back some good news.

The paper used in this book has a watermark of an a surmounted by a quatrefoil, C. M. Briquet 'Les Filigranes', No. 7958. In his notes M. Briquet records this mark as occurring in paper found at Luxembourg 1472–78, Antwerp 1479, Utrecht in the Fasciculus Temporum printed by Veldener in 1480, Cologne 1477 (Jansen No. 191), and Louvain in books printed by John of Westphalia.

289 × 207 mm. On 1ª is written the short title 'Hugo de lībtate ecclastica'. Bound with Guldenschaff's Statuta Coloniensia of 18 April, 1478 (No. 72). [71

JOHANN GULDENSCHAFF

Johann Guldenschaff was a citizen of Mainz and calls himself so in his earlier books, thus giving rise to a needless theory that he worked first at his native city and subsequently removed to Cologne. The close connection with Cologne of some of the books in which he recalls his Mainz origin or citizenship negatives this theory. This edition of Joannes de Hildesheim's Liber de gestis et translatione trium regum was printed in 1477, that of the Summa de sacramento eucharistiae of Albertus Magnus has the more precise date 30 April in the same year. His last dated and signed book is the Auctoritates Aristotelis, &c. of 1487, but seven years later (31 October, 1494) his type was used in a Historia xj milium virginum. Including books probably later than 1489 Guldenschaff printed some sixty incunabula.

STATUTA. Statuta ecclesiae Coloniensis. 18 April, 1478.

2ª. Incipiūt Capittula statutoꝝ ‖ ecclesie Colon̄ a bone memorie ‖ domino Conrado archiep̄o Co‖loniensi edita. 124ª. COLOPHON: Hoc opus Statutoꝝ sum‖me necessariū pastoribus eccle‖siarum ꝛ rectoribus. ac sub ex‖cōmunicacōn. pena ab hijs hr̄i ‖ p̄ omnes ep̄os colonien̄. p̄cipi‖tur ꝛ mandat̄. ex libro princi‖pali statutoꝝ eccīe Colon̄. per ‖ Iohem guldēschaiff vigili cū ‖ cura impssuꝫ. Ac anno dn̄i .M.‖cccc. lxxviij. die decima octaua ‖ menſ Apriľ cōsūmatū Ad lau‖dem tercia die a mortuis resur‖gentis.

Folio. [a–c⁸ d⁶ e–p⁸ q⁶.] 124 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 36 lines. 198 × 131 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 110 mm.). Hain 15026. Proctor 1205. Voulliéme 1096.

One of three books by Guldenschaff completed in 1478.

289 × 207 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. Bound with the Dialogus super libertate ecclesiastica supra Rychensteyn impressus of 1477 (No. 71). Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note of purchase at King's auction, 17 November, 1791, for 7*s*., and of binding at a cost of 16*s*. The binding bears Wodhull's arms and has been attributed to Roger Payne. [72

JOHANNES DE HILDESHEIM. Historia de gestis ac trina translatione beatissimorum trium regum.—Alberti Magni super Matthaei euangelium notula de festo die epiphaniae.—Duo Augustini sermones de epiphania domini. 1486.

1ª. TITLE: Historia de trāslatione beatis‖simorū trium regū. 83ª. COLOPHON: Liber de gestis ac trina btīssiōꝝ triū re≠‖gū trāslacōe. q̄ gētiū p̄micie et exēplar sa≠‖lutis oīm fuerūt xp̄ianoꝝ p̄ me Iohe3 gul‖denschaff de mogōcia āno a natītate xp̄i. ‖ M. cccc. lxxxvi. fideli exaracōe impssus: fi≠‖nit feliciter. 86ᵇ. l. 26: Historie huiꝰ explicit registrū. 87ª. Sup mathei euāgeliū venerabilis dn̄i ‖ Alberti mgni notula de festo die epℏie do‖mini. incipit feliciter. 110ª. l. 23. END: Sermo btīssimi augustini de epℏia do‖mini explicit multū notabilis.

Quarto. [a–k⁸ l⁶ m–o⁸.] 110 leaves. 26 lines. 143 × 80 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 110, 150 mm.). Hain *9398. Voulliéme 681.

Guldenschaff's third edition of this work; the first and second were printed in 1477 and 1478.

198 × 129 mm. Rubricated. The first work only, ending on leaf 86. [73

HEINRICH QUENTELL

HEINRICH QUENTELL must be reckoned the most successful of the Cologne printers. He produced in all some four hundred incunabula, and established his business on such strong foundations that it lasted until the Thirty Years' War. Quentell was of Strassburg origin: it is not known when he came to Cologne. The money and premises for his business appear to have been found by a rich citizen of Cologne, Johann Helmann, whose daughter Quentell married. He seems at first to have employed Götz to print books for him, perhaps while he was preparing his own plant. In 1479 (the year after the completion of Götz's last signed book) Quentell started printing with great vigour and speedily produced two immense illustrated German Bibles, in which

it is curious that he put neither date nor his own name. No books from his press bear the date 1483, and Proctor therefore regarded him as making a fresh start in 1484. But for some five years after this he again never put his name in any of his books. He died either in September or early in October, 1501.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 1480.

2ª. [G]Eneratio et generatio laudabit opa tua . . . 2ᵇ. l. 31: Fascicul⁹ tēporū oēs antiquorū cronicas ꝑplectēs: admissus ab alma vniuersitate Colon̄. incipit feliciter. 64ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opusculū vtiq; omni statui. atq; hominū gradui. ad vitā exemplan⸗‖dam putile. cōtinens succincte ꝓgressum patꝝ. ab inicō mundi. vsq; ‖ ad hoc nostꝝ tēpus. cū actis notabilioribꝫ eorundē Qꝫ deuotus q̄‖dam Carthusien̄. eius autor .j. Fasciculū tpm nūcupauit Impssum ‖ p me Henricū quentel Et admissuꝫ ab alma vniuersitate Colonien̄. ‖ Explicit feliciter Sub anno dm̄. 1480. LAVS DEO. 65ª. Tabula breuis et vtilis . . . 72ª. END: Zozimus papa 36.

Folio. A⁸ a⁶ b⁸ c–e⁸ f¹⁰ g h⁸ i⁶. 72 leaves. 2ª: 58 lines. 298 × 216 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 102 mm.). Hain *6925. Proctor 1245. Voulliéme 1031.

A reprint of Quentell's edition of the previous year, which itself followed that of Conrad Winters of 1476. One of the books for which Quentell secured the 'approbation' of the University of Cologne. At the foot of sig. c_2 verso, c_3 recto are two long woodcuts, the first showing the Rhine and Cologne, the second (which is of considerable merit) the adoration of Christ by the Three Kings, to whom the city was dedicated.

343 × 264 mm. [74

AESOPUS. Aesopus moralisatus. 23 March, 1489.

1ª. TITLE: Esopus moralizat⁹ ‖ cum bono cōmento. 42ª. COLOPHON: Finit Esopus fabulator preclarissim⁹. cuꝫ suis moralizationibꝫ ‖ ad nostri instructionē pulcherrime appositis. Impressus Anno sa⸗‖lutis .M. cccc. lxxxix. decimo Kalendas Aprilis.

Quarto. a⁸ b–f⁶ g⁴. 42 leaves. Size of page irregular. Types 3, 4, 6 (Gothic c. 180, 91, 63 mm.). Hain *304. Proctor 1292. Voulliéme 18.

The text has interlinear glosses printed in the 63 type. This is another of the story books turned into moral treatises.

208 × 139 mm. Rubricated. [75

THEOBALDUS. Physiologus. [c. 1490?]

1ª. TITLE: Phisiologus Theobaldi ‖ Episcopi de naturis duo‖decim animalium. 17ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit phisiologus Theobaldi de naturis duodecim animaliū ‖ Impressus per Henricū Quentell in sancta ciuitate Coloniensi.

Quarto. a–c⁶. 18 leaves, the last blank. 141 (151) × 85 mm. Types 3, 6, 7 (Gothic 180, 63, 80 mm.). Hain *15471. Proctor 1399. Voulliéme 1129.

One of either four or five editions of this book printed by Quentell.

191 × 134 mm. [76

GULIELMUS DE GOUDA. Tractatus de expositione missae et de modo celebrandi. [About 1495.]

1ª. TITLE: Expositio mysteriorum ‖ misse et verus modus ri⸗‖te celebrandi. 18ª.

COLOPHON: Tractatus fratris Guilhelmi de Gouda. ordinis mino‖rum de obseruantia. de expositōne misse et de modo celebrā‖di finit feliciter. Impressus Colonie p Henricū Quentell sa‖cerdotibꝰ deuote celebrare volentibꝰ vtilis et necessarius.

Quarto. a–c⁶. 18 leaves. 37 lines. 150 × 87 mm. Types 7 and 10 (Gothic 150 and 80 mm.). Hain *7827. Proctor 1442. Voulliéme 530.

200 × 136 mm. [77

ARISTOTELES. Ethica cum quaestionibus Johannis Versoris. 1491.

1ᵃ. TITLE: Questiones magistri Io‖hannis versoris super libros ethicorum Aristotelis et ‖ text⁹ eiusdem. cum singulari diligentia correcte. 123ᵇ. col. 2. COLOPHON: Expliciunt questiones magistri Iohannis verso‖ris peroptime correcte super decem libros Ethicoꝝ ‖ Arestotilis cū textū eiusdē. Impresse p Henricuꝫ ‖ Quentel. Ciuem alme Ciuitatis coloniensis. An‖no domini Millesimo ccccxci ℞. 125ᵃ. END: Finis tabule.

Folio. a⁸ b–v⁶ x⁴. 126 leaves, the last blank, 2–123 numbered Folio primo–Cxxii. 2 columns. Size of page irregular. Types 3, 5, 6, 7 (Gothic 180, 75, 63, 80 mm.). Hain *16053. Proctor 1305. Voulliéme 1221. [78

UNIDENTIFIED COLOGNE(?) PRESS

THE following book is clearly from the same press as the edition of the Modus Confitendi of Andreas de Escobar ascribed by Proctor (No. 1518) to Cologne, about 1480, and the evidence of the watermarks quoted below supports this attribution. No clue has yet been discovered to the identity of the printer, though Henry Bradshaw (who had this copy in his keeping for a year) and other special students of Cologne and Low Country printing have diligently sought for it.

NIDER, JOHANNES. Manuale confessorum. [About 1480.]

1ᵃ. Incipit Manuale confessoꝝ. Venerabilis magistri. ‖ Iohannis Nider sacre theologie professoris ordīs ‖ predicatorum. 54ᵇ. l. 23. COLOPHON: Explicit. Manuale confessoꝝ. Venerabilis magistri ‖ Iohannis Nider sacre theologie professoris ordinis predicatorum. ‖

Quarto. (a–f⁸ g⁶.) 54 leaves. 34 lines. 138 × 78 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 82 mm.). Voulliéme °854. Copinger 4422. Woolley Photographs [51].

Five watermarks are used in the paper of this book: i. the arms of Champagne, cp. Briquet, 1038–41; ii. the Pope in his Chair, cp. Briquet, 7546–50; iii. P and quatrefoil; iv. a shield bearing a fleur-de-lis beneath a label, the whole surmounted by a cross with nails, cp. Briquet, 1544; v. the arms of France and Savoy. The first of these, and to a less degree the second and third also, points to the paper having been made at Troyes, and according to Briquet Troyes paper was especially used in NE. France, the Low Countries, and N. Germany. Marks i. and ii. are found several times at Cologne about 1480 (also as early as 1467, 1468), and thus support Proctor's attribution of the press to that city and date. The body of this 82 type is tall in proportion to its face, so that in appearance it is fully a size smaller than its measurement.

210 × 135 mm. Rubricated. [79

JOHANNES DE BEL

JOHANNES DE BEL is only known to have printed four books, all in the same neat small type, a Diurnale in May, 1481, another for the use of Liége in September, 1482, 'Magistri et consilii hospitalis Hierosol. instructio' in the following November, and the anonymous and undated book entered below.

HENRICUS DE GORINCHEM. Conclusiones super quattuor libros sententiarum. [About 1482.]

2ª. (sig. A): Incipiunt cōclusiones pl'‖cherrime sup quatuor libros ‖ snīarum compilate. 150ᵇ. COLOPHON: Expliciūt ꝯclusiōes libri snīa‖rū ꝑ sa. the. ꝓfes. eximiū mgr̄ꝫ ‖ hēricū gorickē diligēt collecte.

Quarto. A–T⁸. 152 leaves, the first and 151, 152 blank. 2 columns. 38 lines. 125×96 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 67 mm.). Voulliéme 547.

205 × 137 mm. Rubricated. Dr. Kloss's copy. From the library of the Carmelites of Cologne. [80

LUDWIG VON RENCHEN

NOTHING is known of the life of Ludwig von Renchen, save that his name is found in about a dozen books printed at Cologne in the years 1483–92. About twice as many more are attributed to him on the evidence of their types and illustrations. It is doubtful whether the edition of the Fasciculus Temporum catalogued below should be included among his works.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. [c. 1490?]

2ª. [G]Eneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit opera tua ... 3ª. Fasciculus tꝑm oēs antiq̄ cronicas ꝯplectens. admissus ab alma vniuersitate Colonieñ. īcipit feliciter. 66ª. COLOPHON: Opusculum vtiq̄ omni statui. atq̄ hominum gradui ad vitam exemplandā ꝑutile. cō‖tinens succincte ꝓgressum patrū ab initio mundi vsq̄ ad hoc tp̄s. cū actis notabiliori⁹‖bus eorundē. Qđ deuotus quidā Carthuſ. eius autor .j. Fasciculū tꝑm nūcupauit. 67ª. Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis ... 74ª. END: Explicit tabula fasciculi de tē‖pore ꝑutilis ꝛ necessaria.

Folio. a⁸ b–g⁸·⁶ h i⁸; a⁸. 74 leaves, the first blank. 53 lines. 238×152 mm. Type 1ᶜ, 3 (Gothic 90, 180 mm.). Hain *6914. Proctor 1284. Voulliéme 1033.

Some copies begin [G]Eneratio et generatio laudabit opa tua ... The cut of Cologne is from Quentell's edition, that of the Crucifixion from Guldenschaff's. The text follows that of Götz and Winters. The attribution of the book to Ludwig von Renchen is doubtful. On sig. d 3 verso is Quentell's cut of the Rhine and Cologne, shortened from 212 to 155 mm., to suit the narrower page.

310×212 mm. From the library of the Bamberg Dominicans. [81

JOHANN KOELHOFF THE YOUNGER

THE younger Koelhoff succeeded to his father's business early in 1493, completing in April of that year the Lectura Institutionum of Nicasius while printing which the elder man had been, according to its colophon, 'ad superos vocatus.' The son printed about a score of incunabula, but his business was brought to an untimely end by troubles which came on him in consequence of his publication of the Cologne Chronicle catalogued below. Books printed in his types after this are said to have been brought out by Roland Spot and Heinrich von Neuss.

CHRONICA. Cronica van Coellen. 23 August, 1499.

1ª. TITLE: Die Cronica vander || hilliger Stat vā Coellē. [Woodcut of the Arms of Cologne, surrounded by S. Peter and seven other saints.]

Sancta Colonia diceris hinc. quia sanguine tincta
Sanctorum meritis. quoꝝ stas vndiq; cincta.

366ª. COLOPHON: Zo der Eren gotz / synre lieuer moder / vnd der hylliger drij || konynge. jtem tzo nutz ind vnderrichtūge in vill sachē der gemeynre Burgerschaff der hil||liger Stat Coellen. is dit boich van den geschichten der Ertzbuschoue ind der hilliger || Stat van Coellen. myt etzlichen anderen historien van begynne der werlt. ind des int-||ghainwordigen jairs vurꝧ vergadert mit groisser arbeit ind vlyss vyff vill boicheren || van den bewertsten ind sicherstē historiēschrijueren dae vā berorende. Ind hait gedruckt || mit groissem ernst ind vlijss Iohan Koelhoff Burger in Coellen. ind vollendet vp sent || Bartholomeus auent des hilligen Apostels Anno vurꝧ. || Got haue lof tzo aller tzijt. vnd || ewichlich.

Folio. A B^6; A–I^6 K^{10} L–Z a–d^6 e^4 f–z aa–mm^6 nn^4. 366 leaves, 14–69, 74–366 numbered 2–57, 59–350. 50 lines and head-line. 239 (251) × 152 mm. Types 2, 4, 5 (Gothic 290, 150ᵇ, and 96 mm.). Hain *4989. Proctor 1464. Voulliéme 324.

The Cologne Chronicle is said to have been written for Koelhoff by a schoolmaster, Johann Stump aus Rheinbach, who shared in the troubles to which it gave rise. The leaves which have no pagination were set up more than once. The book is illustrated with numerous woodcuts, including some fine coats of arms. On the verso of the leaf numbered cccxi, under the year 1450, begins a section entitled, 'Van der boychdrucker kunst. Wanne. Wae. ind durch wen is vondē dye onvyssprechlich (some copies rightly add: nutze) kunst boicher tzo drucken.' In this the compiler states that printing was begun in 1450, and the first book printed was a Bible in a large type like that used for missals. While printing was thus discovered at Mainz as now commonly used, 'so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant vyff den Donaten, die dae selffst vur der tzijt gedruckt syn,' there was some praefiguration of it in Holland in the Donatuses there printed. But 'der eyrste vynder der druckerye', the first inventor of the art, was a Burgher of Mainz, born at Strassburg, whose name was 'Johan Gudenburch'. From Mainz printing was introduced into Cologne, afterwards to Strassburg, and next to Venice. The beginning and progress of the art was told the compiler by the worshipful Master 'Ulrich Tzell' of Hanau, book-printer at Cologne, who was the first who brought printing there.—This account of the invention is generally accepted as of extreme value, though

it is not free from errors, printing having been in use at Strassburg earlier than at Cologne, and at Rome earlier than at Venice.

310 × 215 mm. Rubricated; with a good capital in red and blue on a yellow ground at the beginning of the text, an unusual adornment in 1499. [82

JOHANN LANDEN

An ambiguity in a colophon has caused Landen's commencement to be placed sometimes as early as 1490, but 9 March, 1496, is now accepted as his earliest date. Dr. Voulliéme describes fifteen incunabula from this press, among others another edition of the book described below, but not the book itself, which may possibly be later than 1500. Landen continued to work until 1523.

GERARDUS ZUTPHANIENSIS. De spiritualibus ascensionibus. [About 1500.]

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus de spiritu‖alibus ascensionibus. ‖ [Woodcut.] 2ª. Incipit denotus trac‖tatul⁹ dñi Gerardi zutphanie de spūalibus ‖ ascensionibus. oībus in spūali vita proficere vo‖lentibus. non minus necessarius q̄ vtilis. 60ª. l. 29. END: . . . intrare in regnum dei Luce vltimo Oportet ‖ christum pati ꝛ ita intrare in gloriam suam. 60ᵇ. [Woodcut.]

Octavo. A–E⁸ F⁴ G H⁸. 60 leaves. 32 lines. 100 × 68 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 140, 65, 95 mm.).

With two woodcuts, that on the title representing the Holy Child stepping from the lap of the Virgin to S. Anne; that on the last page, the Crucifixion.

140 × 101 mm. [83

CORNELIS DE ZIERIKZEE

Cornelis de Zierikzee's earliest dated books belong to the year 1499, statements attributing to him an edition of the De lamiis et pythonicis mulieribus of Ulricus Molitoris in 1489 being based on a confusion between the date of the author's dedication and that of the edition. The earliest books printed by Cornelis, which probably preceded the first that bears a date, have several markedly Italian features, so much so that Mr. Proctor entered some of them as printed anonymously at Rome. It is practically certain that they were all printed at Cologne, though it is probable that Cornelis had learnt his craft in Italy, and brought with him to Cologne some punches made there.

NICODEMUS. Euangelium. [1499?]

1ª. TITLE: Historia siue euangelium ‖ Nycodemi de gestis a principibus sacerdotū de passiōe ‖ et resurrectiōe dñi. que inuenta est lr̄is hebraicis a theo⁄‖dosio magno impatore in iherusalem in pretorio pontij ‖ pylati in codicibus publicis. [Woodcut of the Crucifixion.] 16ª. l. 37. END: . . . ī col‖loq̄o grauis rar⁹ ꝛ modest⁹. speciosus īter filios hoīm. 16ᵇ. [Woodcut repeated.]

Quarto. A B^6 C^4. 16 leaves. 37 lines and head-line. 148 (155) × 88 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 150, 81, 105 mm.). Hain *11750. Proctor 1507. Voulliéme 831.

208 × 143 mm. [84

AUGSBURG

THE first dated book completed at Augsburg was the Meditationes de vita Christi attributed to S. Bonaventura, finished by Günther Zainer on 12 March, 1468. Twenty-two printers are known to have worked there during the 15th century; there are no anonymous presses, unless that of the Monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra be reckoned as one; there is a very considerable proportion of secular and vernacular literature, and in the matter of illustrations Augsburg, during the 'seventies and early 'eighties, distinctly held the premier position in Germany, many of its books being copied in other German cities, while some were imitated in almost every country in Europe. Its output of registered incunabula may be estimated at between eight and nine hundred, mostly in small folio.

GÜNTHER ZAINER

(*First printer*)

GÜNTHER ZAINER was a native of Reutlingen, and seems to have obtained the citizenship of Augsburg in the course of 1472. After printing in 1468 and 1469 with a rather light and graceful Gothic fount, he sold this soon after 22 January, 1470, to Johann Schussler, and in the following year is found using a much heavier type, and at the same time began illustrating his books with woodcuts. At Augsburg the wood-cutters formed an organized craft, woodcut playing-cards and figures of saints being one of the noted products of the city. The craft objected to book-illustrations as an encroachment on its rights, but under the guidance of Melchior von Stamhaim, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra, it was agreed that printers might use woodcuts if they employed only Augsburg wood-cutters. In his first type Zainer had printed two large works, the Catholicon of Balbus and Rationale of Duranti, and he continued to produce books of this class after he had started his series of illustrated small folios, printing the Etymologiae of S. Isidore, the Historia Scholastica of Petrus Comestor, and the Pantheologia of Rainerus de Pisis, a theological encyclopaedia in two great volumes. He printed also a Latin and a German Bible with historiated capitals. Zainer appears to have given up business in 1475 and retired to the Charterhouse at Buxheim, where he died in 1478. But his press went on until 1477, and his second type appears to have been used much later than this for printing a number of fugitive pieces, mostly verses by B. Preyning. Including these, upwards of one hundred and forty books and documents are attributed to his press, but he was probably not personally responsible for much more than a hundred.

BONAVENTURA. Meditationes de vita Christi. 12 March, 1468.

2ª. Prolog⁹ ī meditacões vite dñi nr̄i ihu xp̄i || De sollicita pro nobis intercessione || ... 72ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum est hoc p̄sens opusculū ī augusta p̨ me Gintherum || dictū zeyner de reutlingen. iiii° ydus marcii. Anno lx° octauo.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–d⁸; e–g¹⁰ h⁸.] 72 leaves, the first blank. 35 lines. 206 x 123 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 117 mm.). Hain *3557. Proctor 1520.

Zainer's first dated book. It has been suggested that some of his undated editions may be earlier than this; but there seems no good ground for the supposition.

305 x 212 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with yellow initial-strokes. At the beginning of the text (3ª) is a light and graceful illuminated border. In the inner margin a stork bears a scroll with the letters A. W. N., presumably the initials of the book-buyer for whom the border was painted. On the outer margin a squirrel munches nuts. [85

AURBACH, JOHANNES DE. Summa de sacramentis. 1469.

1ᵇ. Pro capitulis libri facilius requirendis. 2ª. Summa magistri. Iohannis. De || aurbach. Vicarij. Bambergensis. 49ᵇ. COLOPHON: Deo gratias. || Finit libellus diuina ecclesie sacramēta. que numero septem. sī alia || q̄mplurima secum versans persalubria. p̨ viris ecclesiasticis maxīe || curatis. subditoꝝ aīabꝫ p̨uidé habētibꝫ. cui titul⁹ ī capite fulgidus. || a Ginthero zeiner de Reutlingen. artis huius ingeniose magistro. || in vrbe augustensi impressus feliciter. A partu virginis salutifero || anno currente Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimonono.

Folio. [a⁸⁺¹ b–f⁸.] 49 leaves. 35 lines. 203 x 123 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 117 mm.). Hain *2124. Proctor 1522.

Zainer's second or third dated book, second place being disputed with it by the Catholicon of the same year, which has the more precise date 30 April.

'Johannes de Aurbach vicarius Bambergensis' has been identified with a Johann Koppischt von Auerbach, parish priest of S. Nicolas in Grebern, in the diocese of Bamberg, 1452–1462, and the copyist of several Bamberg manuscripts. Before the end of the 15th century he was already confused with the Johann Aurbach or Urbach, author of the Declaratio titulorum legalium, printed at Leipzig in 1489 (No. 160).

308 x 216 mm. Rubricated. [86

SPECULUM. Speculum humanae saluationis. [Not after 1473.]

For this book printed with Zainer's type, but in the monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra, see No. 94.

GREGORIUS I. Homiliae super euangelia. 1473.

1ª. Ordo .xl. omeliarū beati gregorij pape ad secundinū || episcopum Thauronitarū. 141ᵇ. COLOPHON: Adeptus est finis ambaꝝ parciū omeliaꝝ || beatissimi gregorij pape vrbis rome in die || sctī hermetis sub Anno dñi Mcccclxxiij. 142ª. (table): [D]omīca scđa aduēt⁹ ... 142ᵇ. END: ... omelia gregorij xij.

Folio. [a–n¹⁰ o¹²·] 142 leaves. 33 lines. 196 x 119 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *7948. Proctor 1538.

Printed in the heavy Gothic type which Zainer used for most of his books after disposing of his earlier fount to Schussler in 1470.

296 × 202 mm. Rubricated. [87

HIERONYMUS. De essentia diuinitatis. [About 1473.]

1ª. Incipit liber beati Hieronimi de essencia diuinitatis. 6ᵇ. Incipit summa edita a fratre thoma de aquino || de articulis fidei et ecclesie sacramentis. 16ᵇ. l. 22. END: . . . Ad quam gloriam nos perducat Pater et || Filius et Spiritus sanctus. Amen.

Folio. [a b⁸.] 16 leaves. 34 lines. 201 × 124 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *8589 (ff. 38–53). Proctor 1564.

Part 2 of the collection of religious treatises which Zainer advertised as a whole, and to which, in the copy at Munich, there is prefixed a general title-page, beginning: 'In hoc volumine continentur subscripta || Ieronimus de viris illustrib⁹ cum tabula capl'oꝝ in principio c⁹libet libri || Ieronimus de essentia diuinitatis || Thomas de aquino de articulis fidei et ecclesie sacramentis || Augustinus de quantitate anime,' &c. It was in this collection that the De Imitatione Christi first appeared in print. The Munich copy is at present the only one registered as containing the whole collection, and no doubt the different parts were sold separately from the beginning.

307 × 209 mm. Rubricated. [88

SCHWABENSPIEGEL. [1475–76.]

2ª. IN dē namē des hôchsten rich≠||ters Hiesu christi . . . 11ª. ¶ Hie hebt sich an das keyserlich landtrechtbůch ge||setzt vnd geordnet von den Rômischen keysern vnnd || kurfúrsten Innhaltend alle gemeyn artickel der rech||ten was zethůn rechtlich erlaubt oder vnrechtz zeuer||meiden verbotten / oder vnrecht sey einem yegclichen || menschen vast nutzlich zewissen der sel auch des leibs || vnd zeytlicher gůtter halb von gemeynes frides wegē || von dem heyligen reich angesehen vnd ernstlich vor al||ler bestâtiget.

163ª. END: ¶ Gottes gericht bedenck mit sorgen
Vnd richt dem reichen als dem armen.

Folio. [⁎¹⁰; a–k¹⁰ l¹⁴ m¹⁰ n o⁸ p⁶ q⁸.] 164 leaves, the first and last blank, 11–115 and 120–163 numbered I–CXXXXIX, the four inner leaves of quire l being unnumbered. 33 lines. Type 2ᴮ (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *9869. Proctor 1585.

Without Zainer's name, but mentioned in the second of two advertisements which he printed. With a full-page woodcut on 10ᵇ of the Emperor and Electors, and a woodcut capital on 2ª.

279 × 198 mm. Rubricated, and with the woodcut and capital coloured. Early stamped leather binding, rebacked. [89

JOHANN SCHUSSLER

JOHANN SCHUSSLER, a citizen of Augsburg, printed ten very fine books, the first of them completed 23 August, 1470, the last on 6 March, 1473, using for all of them the type with which Günther Zainer had printed his earliest works, but

which appears for the last time in his edition of the Rationale of Duranti completed 22 January, 1470. When the Augsburg wood-cutters objected to the use of woodcuts in printed books, while Zainer agreed to employ members of the guild to work for him, Schussler preferred to forgo their use, and his books are thus uniformly without illustrations.

PETRUS DE CRESCENTIIS. Liber ruralium commodorum.

c. 16 February, 1471.

1ª. Petri de crescentijs ciuis. Bononiensis || epistola in librū comodorū ruralium. 209ª. COLOPHON: Petri de crescencijs ciuis bonoñ. ruraliū ꝓmodorum libri duodecim || finiunt feliciter ꝑ iohannē Schůßler ciuem augustensem impressi. || circiť xiiij. kalendas marcias. Anno vero a partu virginis salutife≈||ro Millesimo quadringentesimo et septuagesimo-primo ꝛc̄.

Folio. [a–s^{10} t^{12} v^{10} x^{8}.] 210 leaves, the last blank. 35 lines. 205 × 121 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *5828. Proctor 1590.

Schussler's second dated book.

300 × 209 mm. Rubricated. [90

JACOBUS DE THERAMO. Belial. 2 July, 1472.

1ª. Reuerendi patris domini Iacobi de Theramo Compendium ꝑbreue || Consolatio peccatorum nuncupatum: Et apud nonnullos Belial || vocitatum. ad papā Vrbanū sextum conscriptum: Incipit feliciter. 115ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit liᵬ belial nūcupatᵍ alˢ pc̄oꝝ ꝓsolatio Per Ioh̄. Schuꝑlé || ciuē Aug̀. impꝫssus. Año dñi M°cccclxxij. Iulij vero Nonas vj.

Folio. [a–i^{10} k^{8} l^{10} m n^{4}.] 116 leaves. 35 lines. 203 × 123 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 118 mm.). Proctor 1597.

The Belial or Consolatio Peccatorum of Jacobus de Theramo narrates, with all possible legal phraseology, the progress of an action brought by Satan against Christ, and tried first before Solomon, afterwards on appeal before Moses, for infringing his rights by redeeming souls which deserved damnation. In the hands of printers who had not forsworn the use of woodcuts it provided material for numerous illustrations (cf. No. 98).

299 × 207 mm. Rubricated. [91

JOHANN BAEMLER

BAEMLER was a native of Augsburg, and had worked as a rubricator before he took to printing. Among other books he rubricated one of Eggestein's Bibles, and put not only the date 1466, but also his name, to his work, whence a legend arose that he was the printer of it. He printed some eighty books, completing the first that bears a date on 25 September, 1472, and the last in 1495. In one of his books, the Cronica von allen Kaisern und Könige, he describes the crush on the bridge over the Tiber on Christmas-eve in the year of Jubilee, 1450, and adds: 'I John Baemler was there, and in the morning I saw many dead men lying in the churchyard. May God have mercy on all!'

Baemler's books were mostly illustrated and mostly in German. One of the few Latin books from his press, the Dialogi of S. Gregory and other popular tracts, was printed by him for SS. Ulrich and Afra. He subsequently printed a German edition on his own account.

CASSIANUS, JOANNES. Die vier vnd zwanzig goldenen Harfen.

18 December, 1472.

2^b. Das Register der vierundzweinczig guldin harpffē. 5^a. Hie hebt sich an das aller nůczlichest bůch / genāt die vier || vnd zweinczig guldin harpffen / die mit fleiß auß der hei||ligen geschrifft vnd der altuåter bůch / durch einē hoch-||gelertē doctor Brůder Hansen Nÿder / prediger ordens || zů Nůremberg also geprediget / vnd durch bete vñ liebe || ersamer burgerin da selbst / in ein teŵtsch bůch ordēlich || ze samen geschriben seind. Vnd dise heÿlsamen guldin || harpffē haltend inn den nåchsten weg zů dē ewigē lebē. 162^a. COLOPHON: Hie enndē sich die viervñzweinczig gnldin harpf||fen / die gezogen seind auß Collacōib^9 patꝛ / das || ist auß ō heyligē altuåter bůch. Vnd die hat ge-||trůckt Iohannes Båmler In der keÿserlichen stat || Augspurg An freytag vor weyhennåchten. || Anno ꝛc̄ In dem .lxxij. iare.

Folio. [$*^4$ a–i^{10} k^6 l^{6+1} m–q^{10} r^{4+1}.] 162 leaves, the first blank. 29 (28) lines. 203 × 127 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 140 mm.). Hain *11847. Proctor 1601.

With a full-page woodcut on 4^b of the Elders in adoration, in this copy bound before the register. Maiblumen capitals, one printed in red (137^a).

253 × 171 mm. Rubricated; with an illuminated capital and border-piece on 5^a. [92

AUSLEGUNG. Auslegung des Amts der heiligen Messe.

10 December, 1484.

2^b. [Woodcut.] 3^a. (red): SEquitur expositio misse multū vti||lis pro regentibus curam animarū || clericis simplicibus nec non et laÿ||cis qui se informare possunt ex eadem salu||tifera expositione / vt patet in processu. ||| ¶ Hÿenach volget gar ein lobliche heÿlsame auß-||legung der heÿligen messe gar gůt vnd fruchtber || geÿstlichen vñ weltlichen menschen zůlesen. darauß || einem ÿegklichen menschen grosser nucz vnd frucht||berkeit wol entspringen mag. 106^a. COLOPHON: ¶ Hÿe enndet sich das loblich heÿlsam bůch. das man nen||net die außlegung des amptes der heÿligen messe darinn || man findet gar wol erklårt was ein ÿegklichs wort bedeütet || von anfang der messe biß zů dem ende. Also das dz latein || vorsteet vnd das teütsch darauff geet . . . ¶ Gedruckt zu Aug-||spurg. Vnd vollendet an Freÿtag vor sant Luceÿen tag. || Anno domini. M. CCCC. lxxxiiij. Iare.

Folio. [a–m^8 n^{10}.] 106 leaves, the first blank. 33 lines. 194 × 121 mm. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 140, 119 mm.). Hain *2144. Proctor 1628.

With full-page woodcuts of the Visitation (2^b) and Crucifixion (67^b) and woodcut capitals.

270 × 192 mm. The woodcuts and larger capitals coloured. With the early woodcut 'ex libris' of 'Sebastianus Richardus Reginoburgus Iurium Doctor'. [93

SS. ULRICH AND AFRA

MELCHIOR VON STAMHAIM, Abbot of the Benedictine house of SS. Ulrich and Afra at Augsburg, had several presses set up in the monastery in 1472.

While special types were being made for him he appears to have borrowed, certainly type and possibly workmen, from Zainer and Baemler, printing with the help of the former, in or before 1473, the Speculum humanae saluationis, here catalogued, and with the help of Baemler the Dialogues of Pope Gregory and some other popular religious works. This latter book has 1473 as its printed date. The Abbot died on 30 January, 1474, leaving uncompleted the great Speculum Historiale of Vincent de Beauvais, and also the Sermons of Leonardus de Utino, both in types specially made for him. The type of the Speculum is found in 1475 in the possession of Anton Sorg. What was done with that of the Leonardus de Utino is unknown. The five other books in this type may thus have been produced during Abbot Melchior's life or by the Abbot's successor, Henricus Friess, or possibly at an unidentified press. Unfortunately none of them are dated.

SPECULUM. Speculum humanae saluationis. [Not after 1473.]

1ª. Incipit ꝓhemium libri sequentis ||| ANdreas natōne ytalus. officio p̄spiter. mini⸗||stoꝛ ꝛ paupum . . . 2ᵇ. ¶ Incipit ꝓhemium cuiusdam noue ꝑpilatōis. Cuiˢ || nomen ꝛ titulus ē specl'm humane saluatōis Expedi||ens dei ꝛ vtile qd̄ prius in hoc ꝓhemio exponiť . . . 9ᵇ. l. 3 (beneath woodcut): Primūm Capl'm. INcipit speculum humane saluatōnis. In quo patet || casus hominis ꝛ modus repatōnis . . . 262ᵇ. par. 2: Deo gratias. 263ª. ¶ Alius liber Saluatōnis humane metricus || prioris libri materiā meťce ac ꝑpendiose tractatˢ. 270ᵇ.

¶ Explicit humaneq̄ salutis sūmula plane
A me fratre Iohanne tui pater ordinis alme
Vir bn̄dicte puto quasi minimo monacho.

Folio. [a–z A–D¹⁰.] 270 leaves, the first blank. 33–35 lines. 195 (207) × 124 mm. G. Zainer's type 2 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *14929. Proctor 1542.

From a note dated 1473 in a copy of this book in the possession of Mr. Fairfax Murray it appears that although in Günther Zainer's type it was printed at the Benedictine monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra at Augsburg, and that Brother John, the author (i. e. of the metrical Summary at the end), was an inmate of the monastery and took part in the printing of it. (Das gegenwärtig puech ist zu Augspurg in sand Ulrichen Closter durch ainen gelerten und säligen Brueder sand Benedicts Ordens gemacht und gedruckt worden . . . 1473.)

Illustrated with 176 woodcuts (16 repeated), illustrating the Fall and the Life of Christ, thoroughly characteristic of Augsburg in their naïve simplicity. With a knot-work I and small outline capitals.

271 × 183 mm. Leaves 1, 2, 9, and 10 in facsimile. [94

SALOMON, Episcopus Constantiensis. Glossae ex illustrissimis collectae auctoribus. [1473–75?]

2ª. Epistola prelibatica in sequentis || operis commendationem breui⸗||bus absoluta incipit foeliciter ⁘ Col. 2: Salemonis ecclesie Constantiensis || epi glosse ex illustrissimis collecte || auctoribus incipiunt foeliciter ⁘ 239ª. END OF PART I: . . . adserat || ignes. 240ª. ABacti ma||gistratˢ dicebanť qui || coacti de||posuerant || imperium . . . 288ᵇ. END: cogitationis ut supra.

Folio. [a¹² b–o¹⁰ h⁸ q–z A–E¹⁰ F⁸.] 288 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. 283 × 175 mm. Type 1 (Roman 105 mm.). Hain *14134. Proctor 1636 and 1638.

An edition of this book is included in Koberger's advertisement of 1479–80. It is possible, though not very likely, that he may have bought up the stock of this of SS. Ulrich and Afra. He is not known to have printed one himself. The magnificent capitals in it are, of their kind, the finest in any German book.

408 × 273 mm. On 2^a is an inscription recording the acquisition of this copy in 1500 by the Augustinian monastery at Schamhaubt in the diocese of Ratisbon as part of a bequest by Georgius Deethsel, one of the canons of Ratisbon. [95

ANTON SORG

Anton Sorg was a native of Augsburg. He began printing with the fount of type used at the monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra in the Speculum Historiale of Vincent de Beauvais, dated 1474, and completed some time after the death of its promoter, Melchior von Stamhaim, in January of that year. Sorg produced four books in 1475, three with the dates 'circiter Kal. Febr.', 'circiter 9 Kal. Jun.', and 'die crastina festi omnium sanctorum' (i. e. 2 November), and the Communiloquium or Summa Collectionum of Joannes Gallensis here catalogued, which has only the date of the year. He printed in all about one hundred and fifty books. His earliest issues were in Latin, and may very likely represent works arranged for by Melchior von Stamhaim. In August, 1476, he completed his first vernacular book (Spiegel menschlicher Behaltnuss) and thenceforth printed mainly, though not exclusively, in German, producing fine German Bibles in 1477 and 1480, and numerous stories and chronicles, many of which were illustrated with woodcuts. He used also many woodcut capitals. It is probable that he died in 1492, as some copies of his Leben der heiligen Altväter of that year bear Schobsser's name instead of his, and the Nachfolgung Christi of the following year, printed in his types, is unsigned.

JOANNES GALLENSIS. Summa collationum sive Communiloquium.

1475.

2^a. [C]Vm collectionis huius que potest dici summa colle‖ctionum siue cōmuniloquiū sint septem partes . . . 188^a. Colophon: Vigore motoris p̄mi immobilis: nullā magnitudinē habentis ‖ explicit Galensis summa venustissima atq; lepidissima: sūma ‖ collectionū alio nomīe siue cōmuniloquiū vocitata. dogmatū ‖ varios microcosmi gradus ac stat⁹ respicientium cōplexiua. ‖ Ab Anthonio Sorg opidanū augustense3: ob dei gloriam: ‖ amplioremq; ecclesie fructificatō3 artificialiter effigiata. Le‖gis gratie anno .M.CCCC.lxxv. ‖ Laus summo p̄ncipi: eiusq; gl'ose genitrici. 205^b. End: Explicit Registrum.

Folio. $[a^{10+1}\ b\text{–}f^{10}\ g\text{–}m^{8.10}\ n^{10}\ o\text{–}t^{10.8}\ v^{8+1};\ *^{10}\ **^8.]$ 206 leaves, the first and last blank. 38 lines and head-line. 194 (205) × 119 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 103 mm.). Hain *7442. Proctor 1644.

The first dated book of Sorg's with woodcut capitals. In the other three books dated 1475 spaces are left for capitals to be added by hand.

298 × 205 mm. Some of the capitals are coloured. On 2^a is the note: Ex bibliotheca eccl'iæ collegiatæ S. Nicolaj Hombergēsis. [96

BONAVENTURA. Speculum Beatae Mariae. 29 February, 1476.

2ª. Incipit Speculum beate Marie virginis: || compilatum ab humili fratre Bonauentura. 49ᵇ. COLOPHON: Deuotissimi ac prestantissimi doctoris fratris Bonauẽture / tra||ctatus super gaudiosa ambasiata: per archangelū Gabrielē / ad || excellentissimam atq; gloriosissimā virginem Mariā annunciata || Speculum marie vocitatus: explicit feliciter. Non quidem cyro||graphatus / sed p fidedignum virū Anthonium Sorg conciuem || Augustensem q̄diligenter impressus. Anno salutifere incarna||tionis xp̄i .M. CCCC. lxxvj. pridie Kalendis marcijs.

Folio. [a–e¹⁰.] 50 leaves, the first and last blank. Number of lines irregular. 3ᵇ: 40 lines. 204 × 120 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 103 mm.). Hain *3566. Proctor 1645.

With woodcut capitals.

279 × 191 mm. Rubricated. [97

JOHANN SCHOENSPERGER

JOHANN SCHOENSPERGER the elder began his long career as a printer with a Regimen sanitatis in German, completed on 1 September, 1481, and a Historie von den sieben weisen Meistern followed during the same month. He continued busily at work throughout the rest of the century, publishing about one hundred and thirty incunabula, almost all of them in German, and very many of them with woodcuts, among them being the German Bible of 1487. In the 16th century Schoensperger's most notable book was Theuerdanck, Melchior Pfintzing's poem devoted to the exploits of the Emperor Maximilian, printed by Schoensperger at Augsburg, but published at Nuremberg, in 1517. His last book was a New Testament printed in 1523, and he died in the same year, after having been at work for more than forty years.

JACOBUS DE THERAMO. Belial. 11 October, 1487.

1ª. TITLE (woodcut): Der Teütsch Belial. 82ª. l. 11. COLOPHON: ¶ Processus iudiciarius belial intitulatus de latino in vul||garem stilum mirifice tranſlatus. opus in qđ egregiū cō||mendandumq; finit fautissime. || ¶ Hÿe endet sich das bůch Belial genant von des gerichtz || ordnung. ein hochberůmt vnd lobsams werck. Das hatt || gedruckt Hanns schönsperger in der keyserliche stat Aug||spurg vnd vollendt am dornstag nechst vor Galli. Nach || cristi gepurt M. cccc. vnd .lxxxvij. jar. [Woodcut.]

Folio. a⁸ b–m⁶ n⁸. 82 leaves. 33 lines. 198 × 131 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 120 mm.). Proctor 1766.

With one full-page woodcut of the Fall of the Angels into Hell-mouth, and thirty-six smaller cuts (128 × 75 mm.), including some repeats, illustrating the text, which describes a suit at law between Satan and Christ (see No. 91). With one lily of the valley capital and many smaller ones.

278 × 197 mm. The woodcuts and larger capital coloured. [98

NUREMBERG. Reformation der Stadt Nürnberg. 1488.

2ᵇ. [Woodcut.] 3ª. In diser nachuolgen||den tafel oder register || werden begriffen die Tittel vnd || überschrifft. der gesetze. der neüen || Reformacion der stat Nůrēberg ||

Nach crist geburt Tausent vier-‖hundert vnd in dem neünundsi-‖bentzigsten iare fürgenōmen. 22ᵇ. Diss ist die Reforma‖cion der Statut vnd gesetze. die ‖ ein erber Rate der Stat Nůrem-‖berg. vmb gemains nutzes. not-‖durfft. vnnd vrsachen willen . . . So ist In dem namē ‖ des allmechtigen. durch einen er-‖bern Rate zů Nüremberg verlas‖sen. angeben vnd beuolhen. die sel‖ben Reformaciō zedruckē. Nach ‖ der geburt cristi Tausent vierhū-‖dert vnd in dem .lxxxviii. iare. 106ᵇ. l. 25. END: In diser sach also helffe mir ‖ der war gott Adonaÿ vnnd nit ‖ anders.

Folio. $A^8 B^6 C^8$; a^8 b–o^6. 108 leaves, 1, 107, 108 blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. 198 × 128 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 96, 140 mm.). Hain 13717. Proctor 1772.

A reprint of Koberger's edition of 1484, also in this collection; with a free copy of the frontispiece attributed to Wolgemuth, and a woodcut capital on 23ᵃ.

279 × 191 mm. Rubricated, and with the woodcut and printed capital coloured. [99

SCHEDEL, HARTMANN. Liber chronicarum. 1 February, 1497.

1ᵃ. REgistrum huius ‖ operis libri cronicaꝝ ‖ cum figuris et yma-‖ginibus ab inicio mū‖di vsq; nūc temporis. 27ᵃ. TITLE: LIber cronicarum ‖ cum figuris et yma-‖ginibus ab inicio mū‖di vsq; nūc temporis. 365ᵃ. COLOPHON: Finit hic feliciter liber Cronicarum cum ‖ figuris ⁊ imaginibᵘ ab initio mūdi vs‖q; nunc tēporis Impressum ac finituꝫ ‖ in vigilia purificatiōis Marie in imp‖iali vrbe Augusta a Iohanne Schen‖sperger. Anno ab incarnatiōe domini ‖ M. cccc. xcvii.

Folio. [*–***]⁶ [****]⁸; a^6 b–e^4 f g^6 h^4 i^6 k^2 l^4 m^6 n^8 o p^6 q^4 r–v^6 x^4 y z A–Z AA–MM^6 NN^4 OO^6. 366 leaves, 26 and 366 blank. 2 columns. 50–54 lines. 219–234 × 145 mm. Types 4, 5, 9 (Gothic 150, 300, 87 mm.). Hain 14509. Proctor 1786.

A reprint of Koberger's edition of 1493 with a smaller page and reduced copies of the woodcuts. These are used even more profusely than in the Nuremberg edition, there being in all, including repeats, nearly 2,200 here as against 1,809 in the original. But the number of different blocks is probably fewer rather than greater.

312 × 206 mm. Rubricated, and with the woodcuts carefully coloured. The Register is bound at the end. [100

CHRISTMANN HEYNY

SOME years after the death of Günther Zainer, Christmann Heyny is found in possession of his 118 type and some of his woodcut capitals. With these he printed a Manipulus Curatorum and Büchlein von der Ehe in 1481 (the former misdated ten years earlier), and in 1482 the Guillermus catalogued below, besides perhaps some other books doubtfully attributed to Zainer himself.

GUILLERMUS. Postilla. 1482.

[2ᵇ. Woodcut.] 3ᵃ. VItam bonam ⁊ exitum beatum Ego ‖ frater Guillerinᵘ sacre theologie p-‖fessor minimᵘ parisius educatᵘ. Sa-‖croꝝ euangelioꝝ ac epl'aꝝ de tp̄e. die-‖bus dn̄icis ⁊ sanctis. etiā sup p̄nē a-‖postoloꝝ. martiꝝ. p̄fessoꝝ. v̄ginū et ‖ p̄ defunctis. expositiōes in vnū colli-‖gere volumen minus exptis clericis ac incipientibus ‖ p̄dicatoribꝫ

pnecessariū fore iudicaui . . . 268b. COLOPHON : Explicit postilla sup Euangelia dn̄icalia ꝛ ȣ sanctis ‖ ꝑ sensum lr̄alem collecta. Anno .M. cccc. lxxxij.

Folio. [a12 b–z A B10 C10+1 D6.] 269 leaves, the first and last blank, 3–268 numbered i–cclxvj. 33 lines and head-line. 195 (201) × 124 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 118 mm.). Hain *8260.

280 × 194 mm. Wanting the woodcut and leaves numbered 225, 226. On 1a is the inscription 'Weyhenstenē'. [101

JOHANN FROSCHAUER

THE entries in Panzer and Hain of an edition by Froschauer of the Elegantiae minores of Agostino Dati dated 1481, and an Obiectiones in dicta Talmud of 1482, were derived from the humorous catalogue of the Lilienfeld Charterhouse, and are as apocryphal as the dozen impossibly early books ascribed to Martin Flach at Strassburg, and other 'ghosts' now traced to the same source. The earliest precisely dated book from Froschauer's press is a Büchlein von der Liebe Gottes finished 'Sambstag vor Liechtmessen', Saturday before Candlemas, 1 Feb., 1494. He became an active printer of small Latin books, of which he turned out upwards of seventy by the end of the century.

IURARE. De Iurare et Blasphemare. 1499.

1a. TITLE: De iurare ꝛ blasphemare ‖ De sabbati sanctificatione. De parentum ꝛ ‖ honoratione ꝛ inhonoratione. De hono⸗‖ris detractione. De magno mendacij vicio ‖ Ac de peccato⸗ grauitate libellulus egregi9 ‖ fructiferusq; ac salubris. 7b. COLOPHON : ¶ Anno salutifere melliflueq; ac felicissime natiuitatis ‖ dn̄i nostri ihesu xp̄i. M. CCCC. xcix. Id opusculi magno ‖ cum studio ꝛ fideli diligentia ac mira arte per Iohannē ‖ Froschauer in famosa impialiq; ciuitate Augusta im⸗‖pressum est. Pro qua huius presentis ꝛ egregij ꝛ electissi⸗‖mi libelluli laudabili ꝛ mirifica impressione vni ꝛ trino ‖ laus honor sit ꝛ gloria ac gratiarū actio . . . 8a. END : . . . Conuertat dn̄s vultū ‖ suum ad me. ꝛ det mihi pacem. Amen.

Quarto. a b4. 8 leaves. 31 lines. 143 × 90 mm. Types 3, 4 (Gothic 92, 130 mm.). Hain *9475. Proctor 1831.

Dr. Copinger cites as in a private library an edition of this book, of which Hain had also heard, with the date ending with a v instead of an x. In all other respects the passages quoted agree so exactly with this edition that it seems probable that this also is a 'ghost', raised by manipulating or misreading the date. As this copy is lettered on its binding 1494, it may be the one from which the error started.

190 × 130 mm. Rubricated. [102

ERHARD RATDOLT

ON his return from Venice in 1486 at the invitation of the Bishop of Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt printed a magnificent type-sheet to display his various founts, and during the next twenty years was the chief liturgical printer

in Germany, printing a series of fine service books of all sorts, in a few of which he used printing in various colours for the illustrations. Besides this liturgical work he continued printing the astronomical and mathematical books in which he was personally interested, and a few miscellaneous works. By the end of the century he had printed some ninety books, and he continued at work until about 1507. He lived for some twenty years after this, his name continuing on the Augsburg tax-book until 1527, by which time he must have been a very old man.

MISSAE. Missae speciales. [About 1490.]

1ª. TITLE: Speciales misse. 77ª. COLOPHON: Expliciunt misse speciales Im‖presse Auguste per Erhardum ‖ ratdolt. 101ᵇ. END: . . . (red initial) Seculorum seculis epulemur sedulis veri‖tatis azimis.

Folio. [*⁸] a b⁸ c⁸⁺¹ d e⁶ f–i⁸; aa–cc⁸. 101 leaves, 9–101 numbered I–XCIII. 41 lines. 230 × 145 mm. Types 7 (leaded), 11, and 13 (Gothic 240 and small and large face 112 mm.). Hain 11249.

With woodcut capitals printed in red and black.

308 × 205 mm. On 1ª is the inscription 'B. Mariæ in Salem' and the sale-duplicate stamp of the Heidelberg University Library. [103

MISSALE CONSTANTIENSE. [After 8 May, 1504.]

2ᵇ. [Woodcut?] 3ª. HVgo de Landenberg dei et aplīce sedis gratia ‖ episcopus Constañ. vniuersis et singulis eccle‖siarū Prelatis: Canonicis: Rectoribus: Pleba‖nis: Viceplebanis: Vicarijs ꝑpetuis: Altaristis. ‖ Ceterisq; presbyteris et clericis per ciuitates et ‖ dioceſ nostras vbilet cōstitutis. Salutem in ‖ dño. Cum iuxta conciliū Toletanū: omnes cle‖rici vnū eundēq; modū in diuinis officijs tene‖re debeāt . . . certos missales libros per clericos doctos ꝛ ho‖nestos: ad hoc per nos deputatos cū omni diligentia reuideri: ‖ et in vnā consonantiā redigi: ꝛ ꝑ circumspectū virū Erhardum ‖ ratdolt ciuē Augusteñ: de consilio et assensu venerabiliū dño‖ ‖ Prepositi Decani et alio‖ de capitulo ecclesie nostre ꝑfratrum ‖ nostro‖ imprimi fecimus . . . Datum Constañ et ibidem in aula nostra Episcopali Anno dñi ‖ Millesimoquingentesimo quarto die vero .viij. menſ. May. 300ª. COLOPHON:

Erhardi Ratdolt felicia conspice signa
Testata artificem qua valet ipse manum. [Device in red and black.]

Folio. [*¹⁰] [**]⁶; a–q⁸ r⁶ [s t⁸] v A–K⁸; A–F⁸ F⁶. 300 leaves, 1 and 16 blank, 17–166, 175–253 numbered I–CL, CLIX–CCXXXVII; 255–299, I–XLV. 40 lines and numeration, 255 (270) × 164 mm.; in the Canon 23 lines, 256 × 166 mm. Types: Gothic 223, large and small face 129 mm.

Printed in red and black. With musical notes. The Canon on vellum. Woodcut capitals in red and black. Full-page woodcuts of the Crucifixion and roundel of the Lamb and Flag. A smaller edition (type-page 229 × 145 mm.), with the same prefatory letter, was completed by Ratdolt 24 April, 1504.

332 × 228 mm. Wanting the first two leaves and quire s. On 3ª is written 'Frum in Salem'. Early pigskin binding. [104

NUREMBERG

PRINTING was introduced into Nuremberg by Johann Sensenschmidt, who had as his partner in 1473, and probably before this, Heinrich Kefer, who has

been identified with one of Gutenberg's workmen. Two books were printed and dated in 1470, the Comestorium vitiorum of Franciscus de Retza, and the De spiritualibus nuptiis of Gerson. From 1472 onwards the activity of Anton Koberger overshadowed that of all the other Nuremberg printers, his most serious rival, Friedrich Creusner, only producing about a hundred books as against over two hundred and fifty with which Koberger must be credited. The total number of registered incunabula printed at Nuremberg is about six hundred, almost exclusively in Latin, and with a high proportion of very large books. Editions of the great Pantheologia of Rainerius de Pisis in two large folios were printed by Sensenschmidt and Kefer in 1473, and by Koberger in 1474 and 1477; for some years large Latin Bibles succeeded each other at intervals of a few months, and there was much printing of the works of the Schoolmen and the great legal commentaries. Illustrated books are rare until the last decade of the century, when some very important ones were published.

JOHANN SENSENSCHMIDT AND HEINRICH KEFER

(*First printers*)

Sensenschmidt's name is first found in a colophon in the Margarita Poetica of Albertus de Eyb dated 2 December, 1472, completed, we are told, 'per industriosum impressorie artis Magistrum Iohannem Sensenschmid ciuem Nurmbergensem cuius diligentiam imprimendi corrigendique opus ipsum optime manifestat.' Four months later (18 April, 1473), in the huge Pantheologia of Rainerius de Pisis, we find his name linked with that of Heinrich Kefer of Mainz (as to whom see note to No. 2), the colophon here reading 'per industriosos impressorie artis Magistros Iohannem Sensenschmid de Egra et Henricum Kefer de Maguntia Nurmberge vrbis ciues'. While the partnership may possibly have been confined to this one book, it is more probable that Sensenschmidt and Kefer set up together in or before 1470, and that Sensenschmidt broke away while the great Pantheologia was in progress and put his name in the Margarita Poetica to mark his independence. All the four books here catalogued belong to the earliest stage of the press, the first three belonging certainly to 1470, and the Flores Bernardi either to that or the following year. After printing, alone or in partnership with Kefer, upwards of twenty books ending with the Pantheologia, Sensenschmidt published nothing for a year and then reappears with a new partner.

RETZA, Franciscus de. Comestorium viciorum. 1470.

1ª. [V]Oluntas siue super⁄‖bia assimilatur plu‖ribus rebus . . . 285ᵇ. Colophon: Hic Codex egregius Comestorij viciorum ‖ Sacre theologie professoris eximij Franci⁄‖sci de Retza ordinis predicatorum finit fe‖liciter. Nuremberge Anno ꝛc. lxxº. patro⁄‖naꝫ

formaꝝq; cōcordia et ꝓporcōe impssuˢ. 286ᵃ. (Table): Notandum aūt ꝙ in hac tabula primᵍ nu‖merus signat numeꝝ foliorū . . . 290ᵇ. END: Explicit tabula in opus precedens.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b¹² c¹⁰ d e⁸ f–o¹⁰ p¹² q–s¹⁰ t¹² v–z¹⁰ ⁊⁸ A–D¹⁰ E¹².] 292 leaves, 98, 150, 192, 233, 291, 292 blank. 2 columns. 49 lines. 279 × 200 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 114 mm.). Hain *13884. Proctor 1942.

Probably the first book printed at Nuremberg. A strong reason for assigning it to Sensenschmidt and Kefer in partnership rather than to the former alone, and also for regarding it as the first production of the press, is the phrase 'patronarum formarum concordia et proportione impressus' in its colophon, the words being taken from that to the Catholicon of Balbus printed at Mainz in 1460, anonymously, but almost certainly by Gutenberg, Kefer's old master. A note in the copy of this book in the John Rylands Library, formerly in the Charterhouse at Nuremberg, reads: Hunc librum propinauit nobis Henricus Rumel cum suis impressoribus, eo quod plures libros ex liberaria nostra eis accomodauerimus anno Domini 1472.

From this we learn that, at any rate in 1472, the printers were working for Henricus Rumel, probably a brother of the Nuremberg lawyer Andreas Rumel (see No. 114). A copy of the book had been sold the previous year for $8\frac{1}{2}$ gold florins.

396 × 275 mm. Rubricated. From the Charterhouse of Buxheim with the coloured ex-libris of Hilprandus Brandenburg and commemorative inscription: Liber Cartusieñ. In Buchshaim ꝓpe Mēmingen ꝓueniens, a ꝑfrē nr̄o dno hilprando Brandenbg̃ de Bibraco, Donato sacdote ꝑtinēs Sūmam fre francisci de Retza, Comestoriū vicioꝝ dctam Oret̃ ꝓ eo, et ꝓ quibᵍ desiderauit. [105

GERSON, JOANNES. De trahendis paruulis ad Christum. [1470.]

1ᵃ. Incipit. Tractatuˢ. Magistri. Iohānis. Gersoñ. De trahend ‖ Ad cristum paruulis sub quatuor consideracionibus. 10ᵃ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus Magistri iohannis De gersona de trahen‖dis ad xp̄m paruulis feliciter Nuremberge ·⁝· ‖ .DEO. GRACIAS.

Folio. [a¹⁰.] 10 leaves. 37 lines. 208 × 129 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 114 mm.). Hain *7710. Proctor 1955.

This book and the Aureola are linked to the Comestorium viciorum by the use of paper with the same watermark and by the position of the pinholes, used in very early books to keep the paper in position, in the inner margins.

241 × 179 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with the rubricator's date '1472' placed below the colophon. [106

HIERONYMUS. Aureola. [1470.]

1ᵃ. Incipit. Aureola. feliciter. Ex suauissimis salutiferisq; floribꝰ ‖ Gloriosi confessoris atq; doctoris. Iheronimi ad fabre ꝑtexta. 38ᵃ. l. 34. END OF TEXT: cuncta secula seculoꝝ Amen. 38ᵇ. [I]Ncipiunt capitula Regule a bt̄o hieronimo edite pulcerrime. Ibid. END: De Penitencia hominis et misericordia dei. xxx.

Folio. [a b¹⁰ c¹⁰⁺² d⁸.] 40 leaves, the last two blank. 37 lines. 305 × 213 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 114 mm.). Hain *8585. Proctor 1956.

242 × 179 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [107

BERNARDUS. Flores beati Bernardi. [1470–71.]

2^a. Par est in uerbis odoriferis hoc || opus herbis. Nēpe gerit flores || Bernhardi nobiliores ·:· 152^a. COLOPHON: Expliciūt exceptōnes collecte || de diuersis opusculis beati bern̄ꝛ||hardi egregij abbatis clareuallē||sis. Versus. Fraȝt bn̄hard^9 sacer || in dictis q̄si nardus: E quib^9 hic || tract^9 liꝫ est in scripta redact^9. 155^a. (Table): [I]ncipiūt Capitula p̄mi libri . . . 158^b. END: Expliciūt capitula libri decimi.

Folio. [a b^{10} c^8 d^6; e–i^{10} k^8 l^6; m–q^{10} r^6 s^8.] 162 leaves, 1, 34, 97, 98, 153, 154, 159–162 blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 226 × 154 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 114 mm.). Hain *2925. Proctor 1949.

329 × 228 mm. Rubricated. With inscription on 2^a: Ad conventum Fratrum Franciscanorum Kelhamij. . . . [**108**

ANTON KOBERGER

KOBERGER began his long and very successful career by printing a group of four small folios, of which one, the Disciplinarum Platonis Epitome of Alcinous, is dated 24 November, 1472. He began work in earnest the next year with a fine Latin and German edition of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiae, and for the next eight or nine years poured forth a stream of huge books, including the Summa of Antoninus, two editions of the Pantheologia of Rainerius de Pisis, numerous Latin Bibles and the Rationale of Duranti. After this the large folios were more often alternated with smaller ones, but his output continued very large, and when he died in 1504 he had printed on his twenty-four presses upwards of two hundred and fifty editions, besides commissioning books from other printers, such as Adolf Rusch of Strassburg and Amerbach of Basel. In sheer bulk of production no other 15th century printer-publisher approaches him. Most of his books were in Latin, but in 1483 he issued a German Bible with the woodcuts of the undated Cologne edition assigned to Quentell, and later on leapt into the first place as a printer of illustrated books by employing Michael Wolgemuth to illustrate the Schatzbehalter of 1491 and Chronicle of 1493.

NUREMBERG. Reformation der Stadt Nürnberg. 5 June, 1484.

1^b. [Woodcut.] 2^a. In diser nachuolgenden Tafel || oder Register. werdē begriffē die || Titel vnd vberschrift. der gesetze. || der Newē Reformacion der Stat || Nurēberg Nach crist gepurt Tau||sent vierhundert Vnd in dē newn || vnd sibentzigstē Iare furgenomē. 27^b. Diß ist die Reformacion der Sta-||tut vnd gesetze. die ein erber Rate der Stat Nůremberg || vmb gemeins nutzes notdurft. vnd vrsachen willen . . . So ist In dem naꝛ||men des Allmechtigen. durch einen erberen Rate zu Nůrem||berg verlassen. angeben vnd beuolhen dieselben Reformaci||on zedrucken. die dann sôllichem beuelh nach. durch Anthoꝛ|| nien koberger mit fleiß gedruckt. vnd vollēdet worden ist. An || dē heiligen pfingstabend. Nach der gepurt Cristi Tausent || vierhundert vnd In dem viervndachtzigisten Iare. 213^b. END: . . . In diser sach also helff mir der war gott Adonay || vnd nit anders.

Folio. [*, **^{8}, ***^{10}; a b^8 c^6 d–z^8 $\mathfrak{z}^6$.] 214 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 204 × 110 mm. Types 10, 11 (Gothic 120, 170 mm.). Hain *13716. Proctor 2039.

With a woodcut frontispiece of S. Sebaldus and S. Laurence and three coats

of arms, considered by Mr. Campbell Dodgson to be the work of Michael Wolgemuth.

290 × 202 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, and with an illuminated capital on 28[a] and the woodcut coloured. [109

SCHEDEL, HARTMANN. Liber chronicarum. 12 July, 1493.

1[a]. (woodcut): [R]Egistrum ‖ huius ope≠‖ris libri cro≠‖nicarum ‖ cū figuris et ymagī≠‖bus ab inicio mundi: 320[b]. COLOPHON: [A]Dest nunc studiose lector finis libri Cronicarum per ‖ viam epithomatis ꝛ breuiarii compilati opus ꝯdem ‖ preclarum. ꝛ a doctissimo quoꝯ comparandum. Continet ‖ eñ gesta. quecūꝯ digniora sunt notatu ab initio mūdi ad ‖ hanc vsꝯ tēporis nostri calamitatem. Castigatūꝯ a viris ‖ doctissimis vt magis elaboratum in lucem prodiret. Ad in‖tuitū autem ꝛ preces prouidorū ciuiū Sebaldi Schreyer ‖ ꝛ Sebastiani kamermaister hunc librum dominus Antho‖nius koberger Nuremberge impressit. Adhibitis tamē vi‖ris mathematicis pingendiꝯ arte peritissimis. Michaele ‖ wolgemut et wilhelmo Pleydenwurff. quarū solerti acu-‖ratissimaꝯ animaduersione tum ciuitatum tum illustrium ‖ virorum figure inserte sunt. Consummatū autem duodeci-‖ma mensis Iulii. Anno salutis nr̄e. 1493. 321[a]. De Sarmacia regione Europe. 325[b]. Ad deum optimū maximū de his que mirabilia gessit pro iustissi‖mo ꝛ excelso Maximiliano rege romanorum. Ibid. col. 2. END: Laus deo.

Folio. [*, **[6] ***[8]; a[6] b–d[4] e–h[6] i[2] k[4] l–n[6] o[2] p q[6] r–y[4] z aa–cc[6] dd[2] ee[6] ff[4] gg–ii[6] kk[2] ll[4] mm–zz A–K[6] L[6–2] M[6].] 326 leaves, 21–319 numbered I–CCXCIX. Leaf 326 and those numbered 259–261 blank. 64 lines. Types 9, 16 (Gothic 160, 110 mm.). Hain *14508. Proctor 2084.

Illustrated, according to the reckoning of Mr. Sydney Cockerell ('Some German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century'), with 1809 woodcuts printed from 645 different blocks. The chief repetitions are in the use of 22 blocks for 69 cities and countries; three of monasteries for 23; two of Papal Synods for 22; 24 of Emperors for 102; 44 of Kings for 270; 28 of Popes for 226; 21 of Bishops for 86; and 66 of various men for 368. The strength of the book artistically rests on the four full-page religious cuts (representing the Creator, Christ and his Apostles, the Expulsion of Antichrist, and the Last Judgement), and the 31 double-page cuts of the German Emperor and his Electors, the Electorates, North Europe, the Ancient World, the Destruction of Jerusalem, and twenty-six different cities, some of which are very carefully represented. Michael Wolgemuth, who with the help of his stepson Wilhelm Pleydenwurff and the workmen in his employ designed and executed the woodcuts, was born at Nuremberg in 1434. He had already illustrated the Schatzbehalter of 1491 for Koberger and had probably also designed the frontispiece to the Newe Reformacion der Stat Nuremberg of 1484.

452 × 300 mm. Rubricated, with painted capitals at the beginning of the table and text. On the title in a large hand, harmonizing with the woodcut letters, is written, 'pẽtinet monasterio frm̄ sc̃e crucis in namurco Seruati benedicīo. 1496.' [110

FRIEDRICH CREUSSNER

CREUSSNER, of whose life nothing is known, is credited with having issued an edition of the vernacular tract of Albertus de Eyb, 'Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein eheliches Weib', in 1472, and three books in the following year. While Koberger was producing a series of great Latin folios Creussner contented himself with small folios and quartos, printing for the most part popular Latin works, with a few in German. His dated books cover the period 1472–97, and during this time he produced rather over a hundred editions.

ATTESTATIO. Radicalis attestatio fidei orthodoxae. 1477.

2ª. Radicalis attestatio fidei orthodoxe | fundata in rationis natu‖rali lumīe | de informi pñoꝝ & poetaꝝ fide | contra iudeos gen‖tiles & infideles ceteros Incipit opusculum breue feliciter. 87ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opusculum insigne de philosophorum informi fide. radicatū ‖ in lumine naturali contra infideles. iudeos & paganos. finit ‖ feliciter. Laus Deo Clementissimo. ‖‖ Impressum per Fridericum Creůßner de Nůrm̄berga. Anno ‖ domini. Millesimo. CCCC. LXXVij.

Folio. [a–f$^{10.8}$ g–i^{8} k^{10}.] 88 leaves, first and last blank. 35 lines. 268 × 194 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 110 mm.). Hain *1908. Proctor 2138.

267 × 193 mm. Rubricated. Bound with Henricus de Gorinchem de superstitiosis quibusdam casibus (Esslingen, Conrad Fyner, No. 125). On 87ᵇ is the note: Liber iste est ꝑuentus bt̄e Marie v̇ginis ordinis fr̄m p̄dicatoꝝ In wieña austrie. [111

BURLEY, WALTER. De vita et moribus philosophorum. 30 June, 1479.

2ª. Incipit tabula ꝑm ordinem alphabeti in vitas philosophoꝝ . . . 7ª. Incipit libell⁹ d̄ vita et moribꝫ philosophoꝝ et poetaꝝ. 76ᵇ. COLOPHON: Anno domini Millesimoquadrīgentesimoseptuagesimonono. ‖ vltima vero die Iunii. Opusculū (philosophorum vita) insi≠‖gne ob legentium profectum editum. Friderici Creußners ci≠‖nis inclite Nurmbergensium vrbis industria fabrefactum fide≠‖literꝙ impressum finit feliciter. Laus deo clementissimo.

Folio. [a^{6} b–i^{8} k^{6}.] 76 leaves, the first blank. 35 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 110 mm.). Hain *4124. Proctor 2145.

Two editions of this work had already been printed at Nuremberg by Koberger. Its author, a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford (b. 1275, d. 1345?), is credited with having written 130 different treatises on Aristotle, but these anecdotal lives of some six score poets and philosophers were by far his most popular work, and were translated into both German and Italian. An Italian lawyer, Antonius a Sala, is said to have caused them to be reprinted in 1603 as his own work.

292 × 209 mm. Rubricated, with the exception of a few pages at the end. [112

LOCHMAIER, MICHAEL. Parochiale curatorum. [About 1497.]

1ª. TITLE: Prestantissimi sacre theologie. necnō iuris ‖ pontificij doctoris et artium magistri. ac ec‖clesie Patauiēsis canonici dn̄i Michaelis ‖ lochmaier parrochiale curatorum

feliciter || incipit. 164ª. l. 31. END: ... mercedē ꝑpetuā oib⁹ fideli-||ter ī vinea sua laborātib⁹ largire dignet̄ tpe oꝑtuno. Amen.

Quarto. A⁸ B⁶; a b⁸ c⁶ d–t⁸. 164 leaves. 33 lines. Types 3, 4, 5 (Gothic 108, 87, 136 mm.). Hain *10167. Proctor 2189.

The only dated book in the British Museum in which Creussner used his fifth (and last) type is the Latinum idioma of Niavis, printed in 1497. This book is thus among the latest from Creussner's press. On 15ª, before the beginning of the text (leaves 2–14 contain a table), is a half-title 'Tractatus Inparrochiale Curatoꝝ', bearing a fine woodcut of the Virgin and Child in glory and Lochmaier in his pulpit, exclaiming 'Hec est stella maris'. The author, Michael Lochmaier, from 1471 to 1488 studied and taught at the University of Vienna, belonging to the Rhenish 'Nation'. He was afterwards Chancellor of the Cathedral at Passau.

187 × 139 mm. [113

SENSENSCHMIDT AND FRISNER

A YEAR and a week after the completion of the Pantheologia of Rainerius de Pisis in partnership with Heinrich Kefer, Sensenschmidt produced (15 April, 1474) an edition of the Quodlibets of Thomas Aquinas, in which with his own name as 'impressorie artis magister' is coupled that of Andreas Frisner of Bunsiedel or Wunsiedel, characterized as 'imprimendorum librorum corrector'. The partnership (which seems to have been financed by the jurisconsult Andreas Rumel, or perhaps by his kinsman Heinrich) lasted until, or after, 18 February, 1478, and produced some twenty books, including two Latin and one German Bible and several lawbooks. Sensenschmidt is next heard of at Bamberg, where he printed an ordinance of the Burgermeister and Rath, of 7 December, 1478, as to a shooting competition. From 1482 to 1491 he worked at Bamberg with Heinrich Petzensteiner as his partner, breaking off temporarily in 1485 to print a missal at Ratisbon. His place in the partnership with Petzensteiner was taken in 1492 by Laurentius Sensenschmidt, presumably his son.

JUSTINIANUS. Codex. 24 June, 1475.

2ª. (Table in red and black): libro || ix Abigeis || titulo || xxxvij ... 4ᵇ. par. 2: Epistola || Andreas Rumel Nurembergēsis. vtriusq; iuris doctor / Magistro Ioanni Sensēschmid Impssori Salutez ... 5ª. (text, red): In ªnomine domini nostri || Iesu christi. Codicis do-||mini ᵇIustiniani ᶜsacratis-||simi principis ᵈꝑpetui Au-||gustiᵉ ᶠrepetitę prę-lectionis || Incipit constitutio prima || de ᵍnouo codice faciēdo Ru||brica. 406ᵇ. COLOPHON (red): Codicis domini Iustiniani p̄ncipis sāctissimi repetitę prę-||lectiōis liber nonus explicit feliciter; ||| Deo gratias. ||| Anno domini Millesimo quadringētesimoseptuagesimo || quinto die vicesimoq̄to Iunij. Sub imperio diui Frederici || principis inuictissimi anno imperii eius vicesimoquarto || Insculptū ē ñ opus ī Nuremberga oppido Germanię cę-||lebratissimo Iussu Andreę frisner Bunsidelensis ⁊ Ioan-||nis sensēschmid ciuis Nurembergēsis. [Device.]

Folio. [*⁴ a–z A–Q¹⁰ R¹².] 406 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. Types 3, 4 (Gothic 120–112, 98–99 mm., with index letters in very small type). Hain *9599. Proctor 2198.

With ten interesting column cuts, the first Nuremberg book-illustrations.

Of this work the printers issued a broadside advertisement of which the unique copy is in the British Museum.

410 × 287 mm. The woodcuts are carefully coloured. 16th century brown leather binding with the stamp of the Archiepiscopal library at Magdeburg. On 2^a are the printed stamps of the University 'Zvifalii' and the Academia Halensis (sale duplicate). [114

CONRAD ZENINGER

PANZER quotes an edition of the Vocabularius Latinoteutonicus as issued by Zeninger in 1479. His first authenticated book is a Vocabularius Ex Quo completed on Christmas-eve, 1480. During 1481–82 he printed about ten small books, and as many more have been attributed to him during the next few years, among others two editions of a German cookery book. Mr. Proctor hesitatingly ascribed to him a 'Versehung von Leib Seele Ehre und Gut' of 1489, but this was more probably printed by Peter Wagner. There is no evidence for Zeninger having worked after 1482.

TRACTATUS DE TURCIS. 1481.

2^a. Incipit tractatus quidā de Turcis ꝑut ad p̄sens || ecclesia sancta ab eis affligiť. collectus diligēti dis||cussione scripturarū a q̄busdā fratrib^9 ordinis p̄di||catorum q̄ etiā ŏ trīb^9 p̄ncipaliť tractat. Primo de || autenticatōne scripturaꝝ loquētiū de p̄nti afflictōe || ecclesie. Scđo de culpis et causis hui^9 afflictionis || Tercō de eius duratōe ⁊ termio q̄ntū videlicꝫ tpis || ecclesia ab eis affligetur. || 23^b. COLOPHON: Explicit tractat^9 collect^9 año dn̄i .M. cccc. lxxiiij. || a quibusdā fratribus ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ: de presenti || afflictione ecclesie: illata a turcis: declarans ꝑ autē||ticas scp̄turas quomō ipsa sit presignata. et ꝓpter || que peccata christianorum sit inflicta. et quando sit || finienda. Impressus āno dn̄i .M. cccc. lxxxi. nurē⁄||berge per conradum zeninger.

Quarto. a–c^8. 24 leaves, the first and last blank. 32 lines. 151 × 81 (with marginalia 100) mm. Type 1 (Gothic 94 mm.). Hain *15681. Proctor 2229.

The publication of this book in 1481 may have been inspired by the successful defence of Rhodes against the Turks in the previous year, one of the temporary set-backs to Turkish encroachments.

194 × 137 mm. Rubricated. [115

SPEIER

SPEIER lies on the Rhine between Mainz and Strassburg, the two earliest centres of printing, and some surprise has been expressed that it should not itself have owned a press until 1471, more especially as it was by a native of Speier, Johannes de Spira as he calls himself in his Latin colophons, and his brother Vindelinus, that the art had been introduced into Venice in 1469. It is obvious, however, that wherever he learnt the art the prospect of being the

first printer at Venice (more especially with the promise of a five-year monopoly) must have been far more attractive to John of Speier than any advantages offered by his native city. Speier never attained any distinction as a centre of printing. Its two earliest presses, those named after the edition of the Postilla scolastica super apocalypsin et cantica canticorum of 1471, and an undated Gesta Christi, have remained anonymous, and apparently were only at work for a few years, the first only printing six, and the second only fourteen books as yet registered. Peter Drach, who reintroduced printing into Speier in 1477, was a much more active printer, he and his son producing about a hundred incunabula, but they never rose to any distinction for artistic work, while the Latin books which poured from the press were little more than a selection from those published at Strassburg and Nuremberg, and showed no individuality. The younger Drach had as rivals Johann and Conrad Hist, who during their partnership printed numerous editions of small popular books, chiefly in Latin, but a few in German and some with woodcuts. The Hists used one of the 'typi Reyseriani', and the Liber in laudem Mariae Virginis, here assigned to them on the evidence of its woodcut, has been ascribed to Michael Reyser at Eichstätt. From 1492 Conrad Hist worked by himself, printing a good many small quartos for Wimpheling, one of the earliest of the German scholars of the Renaissance, who at this time was living at Speier. Altogether some two hundred incunabula are known to have been printed at this city.

PRINTER OF THE GESTA CHRISTI

Of some fourteen books attributed to this anonymous press the Contemplationes of Turrecremata of 1472, of which a copy is described below, is the only one which bears a date. The Henricus Ariminensis De quattuor virtutibus is stated in its colophon to have been 'arte impressoria Spire artificiose effigiatus', and either this or the Turrecremata would thus have furnished a better name for the anonymous press than the edition of the Gesta Christi, a book of only a dozen leaves without either date or place. All the books of this printer are in the same round half-Roman type, and he is noted for having almost from the first used printed signatures, which are supposed to have been introduced by Johann Koelhoff at Cologne in an edition of the Praeceptorium of Johann Nider dated at Cologne, without mention of the month, in the same year in the December of which the Contemplationes of Turrecremata appeared at Speier.

TURRECREMATA, Johannes de. Contemplationes siue Meditationes. 24 December, 1472.

1ª. Contemplaciones deuotis⸗‖sime per reuerendissimū dn̄m ‖ dn̄m Iohem de turre cremata ‖ cardinalē quonđ sancti Sixti ‖ edite atq; in parietibus circu‖itus Marie minerue ne dum ‖ litteraꝝ caracterib⁹ veꝝ eciā ‖ ymaginum figuris ornatissime ‖ descripte atq; depicte īcipiūt ‖ feliciter Anno salutis millesi⸗‖moquadringentesimoseptua⸗‖gesimosecundo die vero vige‖sima qr̄ta mēsis decembris se‖dente Sixto quarto ponti⸗‖fice maximo.

16b. COLOPHON: Contemplacões deuotisseī p ‖ reuendissimū dñm dñm Iohe3 ‖ de t̃re cremata cardinalē quon‖dā sc̄i sixti edite atq3 in parie3‖tib9 circuitus marie minerue ‖ nedū lr̃a4 caracterib9 ve4 eci‖am ymaginū figuris ornatissīe ‖ descripte atq3 depicte felicil'r ‖ finiūt Anno salutis .M. cccc.‖lxxii. die ỿo vigesima q̄rta mē‖sis decembris sedente Sixto ‖ quarta pontifice magno ꝛc̄.

Folio. a b8. 16 leaves. 2 columns. 34 lines. 204 × 135 mm. Type 1 (Gothic c. 120 mm.). Hain *15723. Proctor 2317.

The only dated book from this press. Cardinal Turrecremata's Meditationes was published with woodcuts by Ulrich Han at Rome in 1468 and reprinted several times. The wording of the colophon shows that this anonymous Speier printer followed Han's edition, though without copying his woodcuts.

298 × 191 mm. From the Heber collection. [116

PETER DRACH

THE earliest dated books of the elder Drach are of the year 1477, during which he produced a Vocabularius iuris (18 May), the second part of the Summa Theologica of S. Antoninus (20 August), a Fasciculus temporum (24 November), and a Würzburg Breviary (Breviarium Herbipolense). About 1481 he was succeeded by his son of the same name, who appears to have been a person of some importance at Speier, as he is called in his colophons not merely 'ciuis' but 'vir consularis ciuitatis Spirensis'. Over a hundred books are ascribed to the Drach press, but the attributions are not always certain, as Mr. Proctor found reasons for transferring a few at first assigned to it to Eltvil, while the similarity of some of the types to those used by Johann Prüss at Strassburg is a source of much confusion. It would seem, however, that the younger Drach's gains from Prüss are much more certain than the elder's losses to Eltvil, and he was certainly the printer of the undated edition of Breydenbach's Reise ins heilige Land assigned by Proctor (158) to Reuwich. The last years of his life were embittered by serious legal troubles.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 24 November, 1477.

2a. Tabula breuis et ‖ vtilis super libello ‖ quodā qui dr̃ fasci‖culus tēpo4 ꝛ vbi ‖ inuenitur punctus ‖ añ nūerū est in pri‖mo latere. vbi ỿo ‖ post in secūdo late‖re Incipit feliciter. 11a. Fasciculus tempo4 omnes antiquo4 Cronicas ‖ complectens Incipit feliciter. 74b. COLOPHON: Finita est hec impressura Cronice Carthusieñ ‖ que Fasciculus tempo4 dicitur. juxta primū ‖ suū exemplar. per me Petrum Drach Ciuem ‖ Spireñ Anno domini .M. cccc. lxxvij. octauo ‖ Kalendas Decembris ‖ [Device.]

Folio. (1–5¹⁰ 6–8⁸.) 74 leaves. 42 lines. 198 × 139 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 140, 94, 68 mm.). Hain *6921. Proctor 2329.

The phrase 'juxta primū suū exemplar' in the colophon suggests that this edition was reprinted from one of Therhoernen's, but the woodcuts (very poor ones) have slightly different subjects. The text ends with three paragraphs recording the deaths of Frederick, Duke of Bavaria, Galeazzo Sforza of Milan, and Charles the Bold (6 January, 1477).

293 × 203 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. The property of the monastery of Fürstenfeld in 1647, afterwards of the Duke of Sussex. [117

HOLKOT, ROBERT. Super sapientia Salomonis. 26 February, 1483.

2ª. (Table): [A]aron quō electus ꝛ vocatꝰ fuit . . . 20ª. Opus preclarissimum eximij || dñi magistri roperti holkot sacre theo||logie moralissimi atꝫ doctissimi ꝓfesso||ris ordinis fratrū ꝑdicatoꝝ sup sapiē⸗||tiā salomonis. quā philo disertissimus || collegit. Continēs postillam accurate || ac summa enucliatōe elaboratā. Cum || singularibꝰ questionibꝰ ad oēm mate⸗||riā tam scolasticā atꝫ disputabilē: cꝫ || ad ppīm ꝑdicabilē vtilissimis. Atꝫ so||lemnes nōmodo diuinarum litterarū || verum ꝛ philosophorum atꝫ famoso⸗||sorum poetarum ad easdem materias || ꝯgruenter applicatas: allegatōes. || Incipit feliciter. 349ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opus preclarissimum eximij || domini magistri roperti Hol⸗||kot sacre theologie moralissimi atꝫ do||ctissimi ꝓfessoris ordinis fratrū predi||catorū sup sapientiā Salomonis Per || me Petrum drach ciuem Spireñ. im⸗||pressuꝫ. Anno incarnatōnis dominice || Millesimoquadrin-gentesimooctoge⸗||simotertio. quarta die kalēdas Marcij || finit feliciter. ||| [Device.]

Folio. [*¹⁰ **⁸] A¹⁰ B–Z a–c⁸ d⁶ e–q⁸ r s⁶ t⁸. 350 leaves, 1, 19, and 350 blank. 2 columns. 48 lines and head-line. 199 (217) × 134 mm. Types 1, 7, 8 (Gothic 140, 84, c. 105? mm.). Hain *8757. Proctor 2352.

Robert Holkot or Holcot (d. 1349) was an English Dominican, who has been credited with the authorship of Richard de Bury's Philobiblon, taught at Oxford, and wrote numerous treatises on theology and philosophy.

281 × 202 mm. Rubricated, with the date 1486 written at the end of the table. On 2ª is written: Conuentus gaⁿn S. P. ftrū prædtorū. Old stamped pigskin. [118

JOHANN AND CONRAD HIST

JOHANN and Conrad Hist probably produced between thirty and forty books in partnership, including many formerly known as printed 'typis Reyserianis'. Their edition of the Philobiblon contains the date 13 January, 1483, and was no doubt issued in that year, but not a single book from their press contains a definite date of completion. In 1492 Conrad Hist is found printing by himself, and before the end of the century he had issued upwards of forty more books.

PETRUS DAMASCENI. Liber in laudem Mariae Virginis.

[About 1485?]

2ª. Incipit Liber di Laudibus ac festis glo⸗||riose virginis matris Marie Alias mariona||le dictus. Per doctores eximios editus ꝛ || conpilatus. 5ᵇ. [Woodcut.] 6ª. Liber in laudem Marie virginis Gloriose || ex autenticis scripturis contra Apocrifa. edi⸗||tꝰ ꝛ cōtextus. 104ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit Petrus Damasceni de || Laudibꝰ gloriose v̇ginis Marie.

Quarto. [*⁴; a–c⁸ d e⁶ f–h⁸ i k⁶ l m⁸ n¹²?] 104 leaves, the first blank. 33 lines. 144 × 81 mm. Hain *5917.

With a woodcut (on metal, according to Weigel) of the Virgin and Child on 5ᵇ facing the beginning of the text. This is taken from the edition of the Defensorium castitatis B.V.M. of Franciscus de Retza by the same printers.

197 × 131 mm. Rubricated. On 2ª is the inscription: Conuentus Wimpinensis ordinis fratrum Prædicatorum. In the colophon the name 'Vincencius Beluacensis d' ȯdīe ꝑdicatoꝝ' has been substituted in red for that of Petrus Damasceni. [119

ESSLINGEN

CONRAD FYNER

(Only printer)

CONRAD FYNER of Gerhausen started printing at Esslingen, a Free City of the Empire, now part of the Duchy of Württemberg, in 1472, with a small Gothic type differing only in the E from the type 5 used by Eggestein at Strassburg some two years later. During the next six or seven years he printed there over forty books, almost all in Latin and mostly theological. In 1481 and the following year he is found at the little town of Urach, also in Württemberg, where he printed some ten books. In 1483 he was back at Esslingen. After this year his name occurs in no dated book. Upwards of seventy publications from his press have been registered.

THOMAS AQUINAS. Summa secunda secundae partis. 1472.

2^a. (Table): Questio ꝑma . . . 10^a. (Prologue): [P]Ost ꝓmūez ꝓsideracōnem ‖ de virtutibus et vicijs et ‖ alijs ad materiam moralē ‖ ꝑtinentibꝫ. necesse ē consi⁄‖derare singula in speciali . . . 282^a. l. 48. END: . . . qui est suꝑ oīa deus benedictus in ‖ secula. AMEN. ||| M. cccc. lxxij. ||| Laus deo.

Folio. [$*^8$; a–k^{12} l^{10+1} m^{10} n^{12} o^8 p^6 q–y^{12} z^{10} aa^{12} bb^{10}.] 291 leaves, 1 and 9 blank. 2 columns. 58 lines. 277 × 187 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96–98 mm.). Hain *1460. Proctor 2455.

The Table is sometimes found at the beginning, sometimes at the end. In this copy it is at the beginning.

385 × 285 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with a large capital in these colours and yellow on 10^a. On 1^a is handsomely written in red, probably by the rubricator, the title of the book and the date 1474. Beneath this is 'Liber Iohanīs farer', and beneath this again the Buxheim inscription: Liber Cartusieñ In Buxsheim ꝑpe Mēmingen ꝑueniens a ꝓfratre nr̄o dn̄o Ioh̄e fare donato saćdote Oret̄ ꝑ eo et ꝑ quib⁹ desiderauit. Et ꝓtinet Scd̓am scd̓e / sūme bt̄i Thome 8 aquino. On 2^a are two impressions of the Buxheim printed stamp. Original ruled pigskin. **[120**

EXHORTATIO. Exhortatio de celebratione missae. 1473.

1^a. TITLE: Tractatul⁹ ꝓpendiosus ꝑ modum dijalogi timidis ‖ ac deuotis viris editus Instruens nō plus curam ‖ de pullis ꝛ carnibus habere. suillis q̄m quo modo ‖ verus de⁹ ꝛ homo qui in celis est digne tractetur ‖ Ostendens insuꝑ eciam salubres manuductōes q̄bꝫ ‖ min⁹ disposit⁹ magis abilitet̄. ꝛc̄. 10^b. COLOPHON: Explicit exhortacō de celebracōe misse ‖ per modum dijalogi inter pontificem et ‖ sacerdotem. Anno lxxꝫ ꝛc̄.

Quarto. [a^{10}.] 10 leaves. 27 lines. 124 × 84 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96–98 mm.). Hain *6775. Proctor 2457.

One of the first half-dozen books to possess a title-page. Cp. No. 5. 200 × 139 mm. Rubricated. **[121**

GERSON, JOHANNES. Collectorium super Magnificat. 1473.

1ª. Incipiūt Rubrice Collectorij Gerson || Capitulis signatis: cū rubricis suis. 2ᵇ. Incipit Registrum eiusdē libri. 1ª. [C]Ollectoriū sup magnificat particulas habet expositas || non semp eodē ordine . . . 167ª. COLOPHON: Et sic terminaᵗ hec ꝑpilacio deuota egregij || ꝛ famosi mgr̄i iohānis gerson sacre pagine || doctor eximij cancellarij parisiensis Anno || dn̄i .M. cccc°. lxxiij.

Folio. [*² a–i¹⁰ k¹² l–p¹⁰ q r⁸.] 168+2 leaves, the last blank. 38 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 96–98 mm.). Hain *7717. Proctor 2458.

This is one of a few copies having two additional leaves containing the list of rubrics to be added by the rubricator and the Register of the first word in each sheet of every quire. In the British Museum copy these are inserted at the beginning in manuscript in an early hand on two leaves of parchment.

The first book containing printed musical notes. These are printed from punches, the lines of the stave being left to be supplied by hand.

285 × 201 mm. Rubricated; with the larger capitals in red and blue. Bound with the Confessionale of Bart. de Chaimis (see No. 28), rubricated by the same hand, in the original half-pigskin over wooden boards. [122

SCHWARTZ, PETER. Tractatus contra perfidos Judaeos. 6 June, 1475.

2ª. Ad Reuerendissimū in xp̄o pr̄em ac dominū. sancte ecclesie Ratispo||nenſ Episcopū. Prefacio frīs petri Nigri. Ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ In || tractatū ꝑtra ꝑfidos Iudeos de ꝑdicionibꝫ veri messie. ꝛ. xp̄i ul' vncti || ex textibus hebraicis. latinoꝝ elementis utcūq; figuratis ꝑfectū felici⸗||ter Incipit. 44ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus Ad Iudeoꝝ ꝑfidiam exstirpan||dam ꝑfectus ꝑ fratrem Petrū Nigri Ordinis p̄di||catoꝝ Vniuersitatū Montispessulani in francia. sala||mantine in hispania. friburgenſ ac Ingelstetensis In || Alamānia. situataꝝ. Baccalariū In theologia forma||tū in lingua hebraica ꝑficientem Qui ꝛ ip̄o corrigē||te Inpressus est ꝑ discretū ac Industriū virū Conra||dum Fijner de gerhuſen. In Eſlingen Imperiali || villa. ac ꝑplet⁹ Anno ab Incarnacōe dn̄i. Millesimo || cccclxxv die sexta Iunij. 45ª. In nomine domini Amen. 50ᵇ. END: iussi quib⁹ vti poteris in locis suis.

Folio and quarto. [a¹² b c¹⁰ d¹² e⁶.] 50 leaves. 171 × 118 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 96–98, 116–120 mm.). Hain *11885. Proctor 2463.

In Latin and Hebrew, the Hebrew mostly transliterated but with a few words in Hebrew characters, the first so printed. With a large woodcut capital on 1ª and several small plain ones.

278 × 200 mm. Rubricated. [123

HENRICUS DE GORINCHEM. Quaestiones. [Not after 1475.]

1ᵇ. [Q]Vestiones quas egregius sacre theo||logie professor Magister Heinricus || de Gorichem cum suis ꝑpōib⁹ ꝛ corre||larijs more positionū respōsalium in partib⁹ || doctoris sancti fabricauit ꝛ ordinauit numero || ꝛ ordine ꝑtinenᵗ tali preponēdo cuilibet parti || seorsum suas quas continet questiōes ꝛ ꝑmo || parti prime. 175ª. l. 45. END: . . . viuit ꝛ regnat vnus || deus per omnia secula seculorum. ||| Amen.

Folio. [a–e⁸ f¹⁰ g–i⁸ k l⁶ m–p⁸ q r⁶ s–x⁸ y⁶ z⁸.] 176 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 60 lines. 278 × 179 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96–98 mm.). Hain *7806. Proctor 2472.

A copy of this book in the Schottenstift at Vienna was rubricated in 1475, that in the British Museum three years later.

390 x 278 mm. Rubricated. Wanting the first leaf. On 2^a is written 'Monasterij Schyrensis'; on the fly-leaf in pencil 'Dpl' in the hand usually found in duplicates from the Royal Library at Munich. [124

HENRICUS DE GORINCHEM. De superstitiosis quibusdam casibus. [About 1477.]

1^a. Incipit tractatus de supsticiosis quibusdaȝ casibus || compilatus in alma vniuersitate study Colonieñ per || venerabilem magistrum Heinricum de Gorichem sa||cre Theologie ꝓfessorem eximium. 6^a. l. 26: Explicit tractatus de supersticiosis quibusdaȝ || casibus. Incipit tractat^9 ȣ celebratiõe festoꝝ. 12^a. par. 2: Explicit tractatus cui^9 supra ȣ Celebratõe fe≠||storum. Incipit Omelia beati Iohannis Criso≠||stomi ȣ cruce ⁊ latrone. 14^a. l. 25: ... in secula seculorum Amen.

Folio. [a^8 b^6.] 14 leaves. 31 lines. 186 x 123 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 120 mm.). Hain *7809.

267 x 193 mm. Rubricated. Bound with Creussner's 1477 edition of the Radicalis attestatio fidei orthodoxae, No. 111. From the library of the Dominicans of Vienna. [125

ULM

Only about two hundred incunabula are known to have been printed at Ulm, which lies on the Danube on the borders of Württemberg and Bavaria, but it derives importance from a succession of fine woodcuts which give it a place, second only to the neighbouring city of Augsburg, in the early history of German book-illustration. Its most important printer was Johann Zainer, who completed his first dated book in January, 1473, and by the end of the century had produced over a hundred incunabula. Four other printers worked at Ulm before 1500: Leonhard Holle, who only produced five books (among them, however, being one very fine one); Conrad Dinckmut, who printed over forty and took up book-illustration when Johann Zainer had apparently tired of it; and Johann Reger and Johann Schaeffler, each of whom printed about a score of books, the former (1486–99) being chiefly remembered for his fine illustrated editions of Caoursin's description of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem and of the Siege of Rhodes, while the latter (1492–99, with a break about 1495 at Freisingen) was mainly a printer of small school books.

JOHANN ZAINER

(*First printer*)

Like Günther Zainer of Augsburg, Johann Zainer was a native of Reutlingen, and the two printers were probably brothers. His first and third types were modelled on Günther Zainer's first and second, and he is said also to have used the same device. His earliest book with an exact date is the German Regimen Sanitatis by Heinrich Steinhoewel, finished 11 January, 1473; his second the De mysterio missae of Albertus Magnus, of which a copy is

described below. Among his other books of this year were two editions, one Latin, the other German, of Boccaccio's De claris mulieribus, illustrated with numerous woodcuts, the designs of which are full of spirit and character. At a later date Johann Zainer printed an illustrated Aesop, but the great majority of his books belonged to the usual class of popular Latin theology. He is said to have been alive as late as 1523, but printed very little after 1500.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. De mysterio missae. 29 May, 1473.

1ª. (Table): [O]Peris materia p̄sentis / eiusq; tabula siue regis‖trum / sub numero foliorum et lineaꝝ capitula ‖ ꝑ ordinem breuissime annumerans . . . 5ª. Opus de misterio misse. Domini frīs ‖ Alberti magni: quondam Episcopi ‖ Ratisponensis Incipit feliciter. ‖ ISaÿe. lxvi. dicit dominus . . . 135ª. COLOPHON: Opus de misterio misse / Dñi Alberti / maḡ ‖ autoritate radians! In quo nichil traditur ‖ aut docetur / quod non scripturaꝝ dignis ‖ testimonijs comprobet! In opido imperiali ‖ Vlm / per Iohannē czeyner de Reútlingen ‖ sūma cum diligentia impressum. Anno a ‖ natiuitate domī M°cccc°.lxxiij. Die. xxix. ‖ mensis Maij Felicit finit·)

Folio. [*⁴ a–h¹⁰ i¹⁰⁺¹ k–n¹⁰.] 135 leaves. 33–35 lines. 196 × 111 mm. Type 1ᴬ (Gothic 115–116 mm.). Hain *449. Proctor 2494.

The first page of text has a woodcut floral half border and capital I. Small outline woodcut capitals are used in the early part of the book. An extra half leaf is inserted after leaf 91.

288 × 201 mm. A duplicate from the Royal Library at Munich. [126

CATO, DIONYSIUS. Disticha cum commento. [About 1475.]

2ª. ¶ Registꝝ in p̄ceptoꝝ numero. vna cum titulis eorundē ‖ ꝛ quotoꝝ in folijs. vt pꝫ in ꝓcessu infra. Incipit felicit . . . 3ᵇ. par. 2: ¶ Tabula in p̄ceptis vna cum ‖ titulis eorundem. Finit feliciter. 4ª. ¶ Libri pñtis materiam inuenire gliscens ꝓuenientē ꝑ ‖ aliqua ꝓmonis tui composition eꝑ tabulam subscriptam ‖ quam materialem appello. Ideo qꝫ omnes eius tituli totiˢ ‖ libri materiam cathonis ethicatam oñdunt . . . 25ᵇ. END OF TABLE: ¶ S orte supnoꝝ scripbоꝝ raptor libri potimoriatur. 26ª. ¶ Remissorium supra thematū tam euangelioꝝ q̄ epl'aꝝ ‖ dominicaliumq; feriaꝝ introductiones ꝑ anni circulum ‖ felicit incipiunt . . . 63ª. ¶ Prologus Kathonis de omni cecitate homīs erranti. ‖ in via moꝝ. & hoc in genere Incipit feliciter . . . 381ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Docum̄ta moralia cathonis In oīm xp̄ianoꝝ morū & ‖ erroꝝ correctiōem etq; extirpacōem disserte exarata. atqui ‖ & auspicato In ꝓmōes tꝑm videlicet dn̄icalium feriaꝝq; ‖ vna cum euāgelioꝝ ac epl'aꝝ introductiōibus seu thema‖tibus. ꝑ anni circulū. iuꝫ materiaꝝ predicandaꝝ ꝓgruen‖tiam venustissime moralizata sunt Et sicut cuiuis placet ‖ predicanti. ꝑ sui ꝓmonis ꝓtinuacōe. materiā ꝛ thema di‖uina inspiracōe annuēte adducere pt̄. vt videri hꝫ lucidiˢ ‖ in prima tabula scꝫ materiali. Et in scd'a de thematibus ‖ ast introductiōibus demonstrante viaꝫ seu modū introe‖undi ī pñtis libri materiā Finiunt̄ in dei honore feliciter.

Folio. [a¹² b–f¹⁰; A–Z aa–ii¹⁰.] 382 leaves, 1, 62, and 382 blank, 63–381 numbered I–CCCXIX. 34 lines and head-line. 191 (197) × 111 mm. Types 1ᴮ, 3 (Gothic 115–116 mm., small and large face). Hain *4710. Proctor 2505.

With a large woodcut capital on 63ª and some small outline ones. The moral distichs of Cato, attributed to the 5th century, seem to date from the 12th and enjoyed an enormous popularity. Caxton issued four editions of them.

295 × 204 mm. Rubricated, and with the woodcut capitals coloured. The property of the Munich Augustinians in 1606. [127

RAMPEGOLLIS, ANTONIUS DE. Aurea biblia. 1476.

2^a. (Table): ABstinentia valet ad multa. Capitulo primo . . . 15^a. ¶ Liber manualis ac introductorius in biblie historias figurasq; veteris ac noui testamenti peroptimus Aurea || biblia vocitatus. Incipit feliciter. 159^a. COLOPHON: ¶ Vigore infiniti entis explicit liber bonus & perutilis || Aurea biblia appellatus. veteris ac noui testa. Vlm dili||genter p iohem zeiner de reutlingen artificialit̃ effigiat^9 || Anno dñi M. cccc. lxxvi. Cui sit honor ⁊ gloria in secula || seculoꝝ. Amen. ⁊c.

Folio. [a^8 b^6 c d^{10} e^8 f–q^{10} r^8.] 160 leaves, the first and last blank. 32–35 lines and head-line. 15^a: 34 lines, 195 × 110 mm. Type 1^B (Gothic 115–116 mm.). Hain *13682. Proctor 2512.

With small outline capitals.

282 × 202 mm. Rubricated, with early manuscript notes. [128

THOMAS À KEMPIS. De imitatione Christi. 1487.

1^a. TITLE: Gerson de ymita||tione cristi Cum || tractatulo de me||ditatione cordis. 190^b. COLOPHON: Tractatus aureus et peruti-||lis de perfecta ymitatione || xp̃i et vero mundi contemp||tu Cum tractatulo de medi-||tatione cordis finiunt felici||ter Per Iohannem zeiner || vlmenſ. Anno. lxxxvij.

Octavo. [a–z^8 $\mathfrak{z}^6$.] 190 leaves, the 8th blank, 9–190 numbered I–CLXXXII. 22 lines and head-line. 89 (94) × 53 mm. Types 8, 9, 10 (Gothic 200, 100, 83 mm.). Hain *9093. Proctor 2546.

We here find the complete work called, according to our modern use, by the title of the first chapter. It is here, as often in early editions, ascribed to Jean Gerson, Chancellor of the University of Paris.

140 × 100 mm. Rubricated. On the title-page is written 'Carmeli Abenspergensis'. [129

LEONHARD HOLLE

OF the five books known to have been printed by Holle, the first, finished 16 July, 1482, is the fine edition of the Cosmographia of Ptolemy described below. This was followed by no fewer than three editions of the Buch der Weisheit (28 May and 24 July, 1483, and 2 June, 1484), and on 6 September, 1484, by the Goldne Bulle.

PTOLEMAEUS. Geographia. 16 July, 1482.

1^a. BEATISSIMO PATRI PAVLO SE||CVNDO PONTIFICI MAXIMO. || DONIS NICOLAVS GERMANVS. 2^a. Col. 2. par. 2: CLADII PTOLOMEI VIRI ALEX||-ANDRINI COSMOGRAPHIE LI||BER PRIMVS IVCIPIT. 134^b. COLOPHON: CLAVDII PTOLOMEI VIRI A||LEXANDRINI COSMOGRAPHIE || OCTAVVS ET VLTIMVS LIBER || EXPLICIT || OPVS DONNI NICOLAI GERMA||NI SECVNDVM PTOLOMEVM || FINIT. || ANNO MCCCCLXXXII. AVGV||STI VERO KALENDAS. XVII. || IMPRSSVM VLME PER INGENI||OSVM VIRVM LEONARDVM || HOL PREFATI OPPIDI CIVIS .·.

Folio. a^{10} b–g^8 h^{12}; [1–32^2]. 134 leaves, leaf 70 blank. 2 columns. 45 lines. 313 × 198 mm. Type 1 (Roman 141 mm.). Hain *13539. Proctor 2556.

Holle's first dated book and one of the finest printed in Germany during the 15th century. With the earliest woodcut maps, thirty-two in number, many

good decorative lily-of-the-valley capitals, a notable pictorial N representing the editor, Nicolaus Germanus, presenting his book to Pope Paul II, and a smaller C representing Ptolemy. The maps are printed on the inner side of the sheets, and have mostly a description printed on the recto of the first leaf, and enclosed in a decorative border.

425 × 278 mm. The maps, borders, and capitals carefully coloured. From the library of the Jesuits of Barcelona. [130

CONRAD DINCKMUT

Of the forty books ascribed to Conrad Dinckmut, 'ciuis Ulmensis,' some thirty are in German, a proportion which sets him high among the vernacular printers of the 15th century. Among these, moreover, several were illustrated, notably his German edition of the Eunuchus of Terence, and the Chronik of Thomas Lirer, of which he issued three editions. His last dated book was the Compendium Reuelationum of Savonarola, dated 23 August, 1496.

LIRER, Thomas. Chronik. [c. 1485.]

2^a. ¶ In gottes namen Amen. ¶ In diser Coronick wůrdet || durch verdrießlich vermeiden langer geschrifft zů lesen. || vnd lieplich die kůrtze zů hören begriffen gar vil men≠||gerlei schöner alter geschichten so vor mer dann tausent || iaren geschehen zů den zeitten do die schwäbischen land || vnd andre land haiden gewesen seind. Vnd durch wen || sie zů dem cristenlichen gelauben genottrenget vnd ge≠||bracht seind worden. ꝛc. 49^b. l. 20: . . . Vnd ist das bůch zum ersten || ab geschriben in dem iar als man zalt von der gebůrt cri||sti eilfhundert vnd in dem dreiundtreissigsten iar an sant Oswalts tag. 50^a. [I]N gottes namen Amen. ¶ Dise Coronig ist gemacht || auff das aller kürtzest . . . 63^b. l. 26: ¶ Item do man zalt von der gebůrt Cristi tausent fier≠||hundert vnd zweiundsechtzig iar ward Mentz ein geno||mē vō hertzog Ludwig bij rein genāt schwartzhertzog || Vnd ward Sackman do gantz gemacht vnd pfaffen || vnd burger geschetzt vnd erstochen.

Folio. a–h^8. 64 leaves, the first and last blank. 32 lines. 173 × 106 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 110 mm.). Hain *10116. Proctor 2577.

With one capital and nineteen excellent full-page woodcuts, of which one is a repeat. All of these save three occur on the first twenty-eight leaves of the Chronicle of Lirer, a Swabian historian of the 12th century. The second Chronicle, after noticing rapidly the early history of Rome, carries on Lirer's to the sack of Mainz in 1462.

261 × 181 mm. The woodcuts and capital are carefully and delicately coloured, but the spaces for other capitals are left blank. [131

LAUINGEN

(*Only press*)

An edition of S. Augustine's De consensu evangelistarum, completed 12 April, 1473, is the only book known to have been printed during the 15th century at Laugingen, or Lauingen, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Danube, about five miles north-east of Ulm.

The Roman type used in this book was noted by Mr. Proctor as very like that found in a kindred work containing various Opuscula of S. Augustine, dated 9 November in the previous year, but without any indication of place or printer.

AUGUSTINUS. De consensu euangelistarum. 12 April, 1473.

2ª. Liber beati. Augustini ypponensis episcopi de Consensu || euangelistarum. partitus in quatuor libros incipit feliciter. 107ᵇ. COLOPHON: Liber. Beati. Augustini. Ypponensis. Episcopi de Consensu || euangelistarum. explicit feliciter. In ciuitate. Laugingen. Im||pressus. Anno a partu virginis salutifero. Millesimoquadrin||gentesimoseptuagesimo tercio. Pridie. Idus. Aprilis.

Folio. [a–k^{10} l^{8}.] 108 leaves, the first and last blank. 37 lines. 177 × 111 mm. Type 1 (Roman 96 mm.). Hain *1981. Proctor 2599.

The only 15th century book printed at Lauingen. With numerous small outline capitals.

268 × 188 mm. Pasted inside this copy is a cancelled leaf containing the text of the recto and of lines 1–29 of the verso of sig. c 5. The verso of the leaf has three woodcut capitals in the paragraphs beginning respectively Sed plane, Nisi forte, An forte. These are omitted in the text, and by this means and the use of many more contractions eight lines are saved. The following leaf also must have been reprinted, as the sheet is entire. The width of the outer margin in the cancelled leaf is 65 mm.; of the lower, 60 mm. This copy, since it contains what is undoubtedly printer's waste, must thus have been bound by the printer. Inside the cover at the end is written: Hunc librū dederĕt nobis executores Mgri Erasmi Mewrer olim p̄dicatoris Eccl̃e S. Elisabet qui obijt āno 1502 vltima die Marcij ꝛ fuit feria qr̄ta sub octauis pasche Ora deū pro eo. An inscription on 2ª has been made illegible by erasure. The binding is of white leather stamped and ruled. A monogram of the letters AR in black in the middle of each cover is apparently of later date. On 1ᵇ is the press-mark R. viii. S. ii. N. 21, repeated in red on the back without the letters. [132

MARIENTHAL

BROTHERS OF THE COMMON LIFE

(*Only printers*)

Six books and two indulgences have been registered as printed 'in domo fratrum clericorum communis vitae Vallis Sanctae Mariae in Rhingkavia', the earliest of them being the Mainz Breviary completed 12 March, 1474, and the latest the Indulgence which belongs to 1484. The Brothers of the Common Life to whom the house belonged had been used to train and practise their members as copyists (Thomas à Kempis being one of them), and when the spread of printing made copying unprofitable several of the houses (see Rostock and Brussels) practised the new art.

GERSON, JOHANNES. Opus tripartitum. [1475?]

2^a. [C]Ristianitati suus qualiscūq; zelator. || prosperū ad virtutes vicijs depulsis || incrementum. 28^a. COLOPHON: Explicit opusculū triptitum de preceptis de-||calogi. De ꝓfessione et de arte moriēdi per || eximiū sacre theologie professorē. Magistrū || iohannē de Iersona alme vniūsitatis parisi-||ensis Cancellarium.

Quarto. [a b^{10} c^8.] 28 leaves, the first blank. 27 lines. 151 × 92 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 112 mm.). Line-endings irregular. Not Hain 7654, nor Proctor 2606.

Printed in the same type as the small folio Postilla super quattuor euangelistas of Nicolaus de Lyra. The irregular line-endings make it probable that this is an early book from the Marienthal press.

191 × 132 mm. [133

LÜBECK

PRINTING was introduced into Lübeck, one of the Hanse towns, lying to the north-east of Hamburg, in 1474, and five printers are known to have worked there during the 15th century. Less than one hundred Lübeck incunabula were known to Herr Burger when he compiled his 'Index' in 1902, and though this number is being increased by new discoveries, numerically the output of this town is likely to remain unimportant. It produced, however, some very fine books, notably its first dated work, the Rudimentum Nouitiorum catalogued below, which alone would suffice to give it distinction. The Lübeck types are of unusual interest, and the printers are remarkable, if only for their migratory habits. Thus while Lucas Brandiss, its first printer, had previously printed at Merseburg, one of the later arrivals, Bartholomaeus Ghotan, printed also at Magdeburg and at Stockholm, and another, Stephan Arndes of Hamburg, had previously worked at Perugia and Sleswick. The early Lübeck books were mostly popular in character and included a considerable number in Low-Saxon.

LUCAS BRANDISS

(*First printer*)

LUCAS BRANDISS DE SCHASS printed two books at Merseburg in August and October, 1473, and a third without date. In the next year he came to Lübeck and completed his first dated book there, the Rudimentum Nouitiorum, on 5 August, 1475. During the next three years perhaps as many as a dozen books, dated and undated, came from his press. But by 1480 he had left Lübeck and was acting as a compositor for Bartholomaeus Ghotan at Magdeburg. In 1483 Ghotan came to Lübeck, and Lucas Brandiss returned there at the same time and printed a little on his own account in that year and again about 1497. It is probable, however, that he was mainly engaged in helping first Bartholomaeus Ghotan and afterwards Matthaeus Brandiss.

RUDIMENTUM. Rudimentum nouitiorum. 5 August, 1475.

473ª. col. 2. COLOPHON: Conclusio libri sequitur || Anno ꝑm carnem filii. dei a natiuitate. || M.cccclxxv°. Ipso die sāctissimi. regis || & martiris oswaldi. qui est .v. augusti || scissimo ī xp̄o prē ac dño. dño sixto pa||pa q̄rto Illustrissimo p̄clarissime dom⁹ || austrie frederico tercio Rönorū impato||re inuictissimo sp augusto ac ꝑ nunc co||lonie exñte. Impiali nobili in vrbe lubi||cana. arte imp̄ssoria. speciali gr̄a diuina || aiarū ob salutē fideliū inuenta. Epitho||ma istud partes in sex. iuxta mūdi sex || etates diuisum. pri⁹ alibi ñ reptū. Qđ || placuit rudimētum nouiciorū intitulari || dei adiutorio. qui supnas res ac subter||nas. fortiter. suauiter. trāq̄lleq̄ dispēsat || Per mgr̄um lucam brādis de schaꝯ feli||citer ē excusū atꝫ finitū. Veteris nouiq̄ || testam̄torum. ac aliarū incidentiū historia||rū cōtentiuū. a prothoplasto ñ solū vꝯ || ad xp̄m. vt in ꝑmio ē ꝑmissū. ꝯ etiā || oīm impatorū ac sūmorū pōtificū. vsq̄ || ad ānum p̄memoratū. oīb⁹ cū doctoīb⁹ || famoꝑ. poetis & sapiētib⁹ cōtpaneis e||orūdeꝫ gestatīm. cū mēorabilioīb⁹ eorū || gestis. cetēis p̄ciꝑ in q̄̄tū vnico fuit pos||sibile voluīe cōcludi vt paupes multos || soluė libros ñ valentes. vnū tm̄. hr̄ent || encheridiō loco ml'torū sp ad manum li||brorū. Nec tl̄is q̄nq̄ moueat abbreuia||tio cū xp̄c fons oīs sapīe multa feceit q̄ || scripta ñ sūt. Io. xxi°. Pro cuius fine sp || laus & gl'a trino sit & vno AMEN.

Folio. [*¹⁰; a¹⁰ b⁸ c d¹⁰ e f⁸ g h¹⁰ i¹² k⁸⁺¹ l¹⁰ m⁸ n–p¹⁰ q⁸ r s¹² t¹⁴ v–y¹⁰ z⁶ ꝛ⁴ A–G¹⁰ H–N⁸·¹⁰ O¹⁰ P⁶ Q R¹⁰ S⁸ T¹² V¹⁰ X¹² Y⁶ Z¹² aa¹⁰ bb⁴.] 473 leaves, leaf 11 blank. 2 columns. 47 lines. Type 1ᶜ (Gothic 120–122 mm.). Hain *4996. Proctor 2610.

'At Lübeck in 1475 Lucas Brandiss printed as his first (dated) book a notable edition of the Rudimentum Nouitiorum, an epitome of history, sacred and profane, during the six ages of the world. The epitome is epitomized at the beginning of the book by ten pages of cuts, mostly of circles linked together by chains, and bearing the name of some historical character. Into the space left by these circles are introduced pictures of the world's history from the Creation and the Flood down to the life of Christ, which is told in a series of nine cuts on the last page. The first page of the text is surrounded, except at the top, by a border in three pieces, into one section of which are introduced birds, and into another a blank shield supported by two lions. The inner margin of the first page of text bears a fine figure of a man reading a scroll, and the two columns are separated by a spiral of leaves climbing round a stick. The cuts in the text are partly repeated from the preliminary pages, partly new, though extreme economy is shown in their use, one figure of a philosopher standing for at least twenty different sages. The large initial letters at the beginning of the various books have scenes introduced into them, the little battlepiece in the Q of the Quintus Actus being the most remarkable. Altogether this is a very splendid and noteworthy book, and one which Brandiss never equalled in his later work,' *Early Illustrated Books*, p. 83 sq. (A. W. P.).

388 × 278 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, and with the woodcuts carefully coloured. On a fly-leaf is a note of ownership dated 'Anno ꝛc. lxx Nono'. In 16th century roll-stamped covers, rebacked. [134

CONRADUS DE HALBERSTADT. Responsorium curiosorum. 1476.

1ª. (Table): [Q]Vare celum videatur coloris asurini vel || Saphirini questio .j. 15ª. Incipit responsorium curiosorum compilatum || per fratrem Conradum de Halberstad ordinis || predicatorum. 134ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus mēse philosophice & responsorij || curiosorum Lubek impressus. Anno dm̄. Mcccclxxvj.

Folio. [*¹⁴ a–c¹⁰ d e¹² f¹⁰ g⁸ h–l¹⁰ m⁸.] 134 leaves. 31 lines. 187 × 112 mm. Type 1ᶜ (Gothic 120–122 mm.). Hain 8347. Proctor 2611.

Conrad von Halberstadt was a Dominican of the 13th and 14th centuries.

284 × 205 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. Wanting leaves 37, 42, 47, 48, 53, 54, supplied in modern manuscript. On 1ª is a note of ownership and purchase: Paulo Seuerini ꝑtinet emptus ꝑ tribus mercibus. [135

MATTHAEUS BRANDISS

MATTHAEUS BRANDISS is found printing in Lübeck in 1485, completing in that year two dated books, neither with any mention of the month, the first book of the De Imitatione Christi catalogued below, and the Lucidarius of Honorius Augustodunensis. He continued at work till 1498 or later, printing forty or fifty books, of which a large proportion were in Low-Saxon, including several editions of the Imitation of Christ, Reynard the Fox, the Revelations of S. Bridget, Book of the Chess, Dance of Death, and Brant's Ship of Fools.

JACOBUS DE CLUSA. De erroribus Christianorum. 1488.

[1ª. TITLE: De erroribus et mo⸗‖ribus christianorum.] 2ª. Tractatus magistri Iacobi de Erfordia sacre ‖ theologie ꝑfessoris cartusiensis ibidem de erro⸗‖ribus et moribus christianorum autorisatus a ‖ dño Nicolao papa quinto. 64ª. FIRST COLOPHON: Explicit planctus enormitatum christianorum: ‖ ad plangendum et merendū condolendumꝙ om‖ni facinori vnde deus contempnit̄: conscriptus ‖ ꝑ venerabilem et egregium virum dictū iacobū ‖ sacre theologie doctorem ordinis carthusiensis ‖ in erfordia Anno dm̄. M. cccc. lij. ‖ Impressus in cesarea ciuitate lůbicē‖si. Anno eiusdem. M. cccc. lxxxviij. [Small woodcut shield each side of last two lines.] 64ᵇ. Eiusdem tractatulus de difficultate saluandoꝝ. 72ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Et in hoc terminatur tractatulus dicti magistri ‖ iacobi carthusiensis de difficultate saluandorū. ‖ [Woodcut shields.] ‖ Impressus in cesarea ciuitate lubi⸗‖censi. Anno dm̄. M. cccc. lxxxviij. ‖ ante festum natiuitatis christi.

Quarto. a⁸ b–l⁶ m⁴. 72 leaves. 28 lines. 138 × 88 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 152–154, 98 mm.). Proctor 2627.

With woodcut capitals.

176 × 133 mm. Wanting the first leaf. [136

DOCTRINALE. Doctrinale clericorum. 1490.

1ª. Doctrinale clericorum ‖ vnacum sanctorum mar‖tirilogio per anni circulū |||

Lectio iugis alit virtutes lucida reddit
Intima. declinat ꝛ noxia. vana fugat
Versus. Qui colit hanc. audi q̄ metat inde bona
Purior affectᵍ. sensus fit clarior. ꝛ mēs
Liberior. mūdo. carneꝙ pressa minus.
Nō nisi ꝑpter se. vult se sapiētia queri.

238ª. COLOPHON: Explicit doctrinale clericoꝝ vnacū martyri‖logio scōrum. diligēter in Lubeck impressū ‖ Anno a natiuitate dm̄ M. cccc. xc. [Printer's devices.]

Quarto. a–z, A–Q⁶ R⁴. 238 leaves. 27 lines. 131 × 88 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 152–154, 98 mm.). Hain 6318. Proctor 2631.

With a woodcut of a bishop writing and numerous ornamental woodcut capitals. A printed slip is inserted before p_{iii} containing 8 lines beginning: Quod sequit̄ lege ipso die godchardi ꝑfessoris ꝛ ‖ pontificis.

200 × 141 mm. Rubricated. [137

BRESLAU

CASPAR ELYAN

(*Only printer*)

THE first dated book issued at Breslau was the Statutes of its Synod, completed 9 October, 1475, and the printer of this, the sub-cantor of the cathedral, Caspar Elyan, was the only printer who worked in the city during the 15th century. He may have printed as many as eight or nine books.

ANTONINUS. De instructione simplicium confessorum. [About 1475.]

1ª. [I]Ncipiūt Rubrice super Tractatum De in‖structione seu directione simplicium con‖fessoꝝ. Et primo De ptāte ꝑfessoris in ‖ audiēdo ꝑfessiones ꝫ absoluēdo . . . 5ª. Prologus sup Tractatum. De instruc‖tione seu directione simplicium ꝑfessoruꝫ ‖ Editum a dño Anthonio Archiepiscopo. ‖ Florentino. 187ᵇ. l. 10. END: . . . prestante vero domino nos‖tro ihesu xp̄o in secula seculorum. Amen.

Quarto. [a–l⁸ m¹⁰ n–y⁸ z¹⁰.] 188 leaves, the last blank. 23 lines. 132 × 90 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 115 mm.).

A copy of this book appears to be known with 1478 as the date of its purchase or rubrication.

183 × 130 mm. Rubricated, with the rubricator's subscription at end: Johannes Et sic est finis Krannß. With a note written on the inner cover by Dr. Theodore Oelsner, a Silesian antiquary, identifying the printer, an identification subsequently confirmed by the present owner in 1882 by comparison with the Breslau Missal and Statuta Conradi et Rudolphi at the University Library at Prag. [138

BLAUBEUREN

CONRAD MANCZ

(*Only printer*)

BLAUBEUREN, a small town in Württemberg, produced a printer of some little note in Adam of Rottweil, who worked first at Venice, afterwards at Aquila; it also sent Conrad Stahel to Passau and Brünn. At Blaubeuren itself only a single printer worked during the 15th century, Conrad Mancz, who used only a single type and issued only a single dated book, the tract of Albertus de Eyb, 'Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein eheliches Weib' of 1475. His total registered output consists of ten books, including a Calendar for 1478 and the Litterae fundationales uniuersitatis Tubingensis issued by Count Bernard of Württemberg. Except his first book and his Calendar, all his issues were in Latin, including three volumes of sermons by Jacobus de Clusa.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. De quattuor virtutibus cardinalibus.

2ª. Perpulcrū atq; ꝑpendiosum scriptum venerabilis ma≠‖gistri Senece de quatuor virtutibus Cardinalibus Feli≠‖citer Incipit. 6ᵇ. END: Finis senece.

Folio. 6 leaves, the first blank. 30 lines. 181 × 120 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 119 mm.). Hain *14620. Proctor 2658.

Printed in a very upright and handsome type.

278 × 190 mm. [139

ROSTOCK

FRATRES DOMUS HORTI VIRIDIS AD SANCTUM MICHAELEM

(*Only printers*)

THE Brothers of the Common Life 'of the House of Green Garden by S. Michael' were the only printers during the 15th century at Rostock, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, not far from the Baltic. In taking up the new art of printing their house had already been preceded by the Brothers of the same community at Marienthal (q. v.), but the Brothers at Rostock are notable for the liberality of their tastes. While duly paying first-fruits to theology in the Lactantius of 9 April, 1476, catalogued below (their first book bearing a precise date), and by no means neglecting it afterwards, they printed also an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses and a German version of the romance of the Destruction of Troy by Guido delle Colonne. In a catalogue of sixteen books from their own and other presses, issued probably about 1485, they mention also an Alexander, the Seven Wise Masters of Rome, a Melusina and a Griseldis. Fifteen books have been registered as printed at S. Michael's itself during the 15th century, and the press continued at work until 1520.

LACTANTIVS, FIRMIANUS COELIUS. Opera. 9 April, 1476.

2ª. Lactancij Firmiani de diuinis institutionibus ‖ aduersus gentes rubrice primi libri incipiunt. 204ª. COLOPHON (red): Firmiani Lactancij viri ꝑcellentis ingenij qui vel solus inter xp̄ia-‖ne ꝓfessionis scriptores supeminet nitore quodaꝫ et copia: vel nnl‖lum eoꝝ sequitur facundia simul et lenitate sermonū. Diuinaꝝ in-‖stitutionū aduersus gentes. De ira quoq; dei ad Donatum. Necnon ‖ et de opificio dei vel formatione hominis ad Demetrianū finiunt libri ‖ Per fratres presbiteros et cl̄icos cōgregationis domus viridisorti ‖ ad sc̄m Michaelem in opido Rostockceñ ꝑtium inferioris Sclauie. ‖ ꝓut facultas et industria tulit emendate satis et accurate ꝓsummati. ‖ Anno incarnationis dominice. Millesimo qnad-ringēsimo septua-‖gesimosexto. Quinto Idus Aprilis. Deo Gratias.

Folio. [*¹² a–h¹⁰ i¹²⁺¹ k–t¹⁰.] 205 leaves, the first and last blank. 39 lines. 173 × 104 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 90–91 mm.). Hain *9812. Proctor 2660.

The first book printed at Rostock. Spaces are left for the Greek quotations to be added by hand, also for a chapter-heading at the beginning of each book.

But the other chapter-headings are printed, although an elaborate list of them is printed on leaves 2–10 for the use of the rubricator. This is followed by a list of the errors discovered in the works of Lactantius by Antonius Raudensis and then by eight lines of verse in which 'Frater Adam genuensis increpat fratrē Anthoniū'.

277 × 199 mm. Rubricated. On 1ª is written 'M. Johannes rode dedit'. [140

SCHUSSENRIED

MONASTERIUM SORTENSE

(*Only press*)

SCHUSSENRIED, on the borders of Suabia and Switzerland, in the diocese of Constance, was the site of a notable Praemonstratensian abbey, variously called in Latin Soretana Abbatia and Monasterium Sortense. A press was set up here in or before 1478, and printed one dated and one undated book. That bearing a date is the comedy of Gracchus and Poliscene written by Leonardus Aretinus, a pamphlet of only 14 leaves, with the colophon: Finit felicitė leonard⁹ Aretin⁹ in monasterio Sorteñ. Anno dñi M°q̄dringētesimo septuagesimo octauo. The undated work is the (much longer) Terence catalogued below.

TERENTIVS. Comoediae. [About 1478.]

2ª. Publij Terentij Affri poete comiti commendariuȝ liber ‖ Incipit foeliciter. 168ª. END: Publij Terencij Affri Poete Comiti ‖ Comediarum liber Finit.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–v⁸ x⁶.] 168 leaves, the first blank. 19 lines. 183 × 118 mm. Type 1 (Gothic c. 110 mm., leaded). Hain *15370. Proctor 2668.

272 × 206 mm. Rubricated, and with the Andria copiously annotated. On 1ª is the name Leonardus Mulgasser. Half-stamped leather over wooden boards. [141

WÜRZBURG

GEORG REYSER

(*Only printer*)

FOR the edition of the Summa Hostiensis printed in the larger type of the Breuiarium Ratisponense, probably the work of Georg Reyser (before June, 1480), and possibly at Würzburg, see below, Nos. 196–198. Reyser printed over twenty books at Würzburg, nearly all of them either service books or calendars.

REUTLINGEN

ONLY two printers worked at Reutlingen in the 15th century, Michael Greyff (whose early work can be distinguished from that of the 'Printer of Henricus Ariminensis' at Strassburg only with the aid of watermarks with the letter R in the paper), and Johann Otmar, three books from whose press are here catalogued. Both were at work in or before 1479, but Mr. Proctor gave the precedence to Michael Greyff. If all the books inferentially attributed to Greyff were printed by him, he produced between sixty and seventy, against some fifty assigned to Otmar. Both were Latin printers, Otmar publishing mainly theology, while Greyff after beginning with theology turned mainly to educational handbooks, and in the last decade of the century produced a few books in German.

JOHANN OTMAR

(First printer?)

JOHANN OTMAR produced five dated books in 1482, among them being the Formulae Epistolarum of Mennicken, catalogued below, but three books of his are inferentially dated 'not after 1479' and 'not after 1480'. Otmar continued printing at Reutlingen until 1495, and is found starting again at Tübingen three years later.

MENNICKEN, CAROLUS. Formulae epistolarum. 1482.

2^a. Continet iste libellus epistolares quasdā formu‖las iudicio ꝑponentis puerorum captui nō absimiles ‖ Quas correctoria vocāt Easdēꝫ extractas ex maio⁄‖rū lr̄aꝝ missiuaꝝ collectorio. scolarib⁹ louanij in peda‖gogio lilij lectaꝝ exēploꝝ grā. tāꝫ breuiores ⁊ ornatōres. atꝫ sentēcia extrahētis. v̄bo sensuꝫ placidiores. 112^b. COLOPHON: Explciūt quedā epl'e quas correctoria vocāt Lecte lo‖uanij in pedagogio lilij ꝑ magistrū karolū viruli. Im‖presseꝫ In Rutlingen per Iohānem othmar Arciū ‖ liberaliū magistrū Anno dn̄i M. cccc. lxxxij.

Quarto. [a–o^8.] 112 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. 143 × 85 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 93 mm.). Hain *10665. Proctor 2702.

The misprints in the colophon have been corrected in some copies.

196 × 133 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [142

BONAVENTURA. Sermones. Autumn, 1485.

1^a. TITLE: Seraphici doctoris sancti bona‖uenture Sermones de tempore ‖ et sanctis cū cōmuni sanctorum. 274^b. COLOPHON: Non nobis domine. non nobis ꝧ no‖mini tuo da gloriam ꝙ hos tam precio-‖sos tāꝫ fideli populo fructuosos sermo‖nes reuerendissimi quondam cardinalis ‖ seraphici ac sancti doctoris Bonauentu‖re tam solerter te donante in Reutlingē ‖ Autumni tempore compleuimus vnde ⁊ ‖ gratias referimus debitas domino humi-‖lium exaltatori. ‖ Anno domini. M. cccc. lxxxv. 275^a. Registrum alphabetico ordine col-‖lectum . . . 285^b. END: Finit registrum Feliciter.

Folio. $a–c^8$ $d–g^{6.8}$ $h–p^{8.6}$ $q–z^{6.8}$ A^6 $B–L^{6.8}$ $M–P^{8.6}$ $Q–S^6$. 286 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 45 lines and head-line. 212 (223) × 137 mm. Types 4, 5 (Gothic c. 176, 95 mm.). Hain *3517. Proctor 2707.

283 × 202 mm. Rubricated, with a capital in red and blue. With 'Cart. Buxiæ' written on the title-page and the printed stamp of the 'Bibl. Buxheim' on 2^a. Early stamped pigskin binding. [143

SUMMA. Summa rudium. 1489.

2^a. Summa Rudium autentica || Incipit feliciter. 70^b. COLOPHON: Explicit Summa Rudium autenti-||ca impressa expensis magistri Iohānis || Otmar in Reuttlingeñ Anno M. cccc.||lxxxvij. Adiuuamine misericordis || ꝛ miserātis domini Escam dantis timē||tibus se in quem speramus.

Quarto. a b^8 c^6 d–f^8 g h^6 i^8 k^6. 72 leaves, 9 and 72 blank. 2 columns. 46 lines and head-line. 186 (198) × 119 mm. Types 6, 7 (Gothic 80 and 160? mm.). Hain *15170.

A handbook for priests giving brief explanations of the articles of the faith, administration of the sacraments, notes for confessors, &c. The anonymous compiler states his sources and is careful to disclaim originality (Quia relator hui^9 opusculi sū nō inuētor Et de mendica scīa mea nihil apposui).

256 × 191 mm. Rubricated. [144

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS. Orationes de laudibus Caesaris. 1494.

1^a. TITLE: Eloquentissimi Ciceronis pro Aulo || Licinio Archia poeta. ꝛ pro Marco || Marcello de laudibus cesaris Iulij || insignes orationes. in quibus mira≠||bilis ac diuīa pene litteraꝝ cōmenda||tio continetur. oratorisq; virt^9 expīt. 23^b. COLOPHON: Impressum Reůttlingñ ordinatione magi≠||stri Iohannis Otmar. Anno domini M. cccc. lxxxxiiij.

Quarto. a–c^8. 24 leaves, the last blank. 38 lines of small type, 23 of larger. 141 × 86 mm. Types 8, 9, 10 (Gothic 75, 90, and 120 mm.). Hain 5148.

With three sizes of woodcut capitals, a large open S, a copy of the Strassburg D in which a woman is crowning a musician, and some small letters.

Edited by Jacobus Locher, who prefixes a letter 'Christofero de Knoeringen Iuueni Nobilissimo'.

200 × 135 mm. [145

MAGDEBURG

PRINTING was first practised at Magdeburg by Bartholomaeus Ghotan, who, with the aid of Lucas Brandiss of Lübeck, completed a Magdeburg Missal in 1480 and a Psalter the following year, subsequently working at Stockholm and Lübeck. Three other firms in succession produced a few books, and in 1493 Moritz Brandiss from Leipzig started a press from which issued some five-and-twenty incunabula.

ALBERTUS RAVENSTEIN AND JOACHIM WESTPHAL

THIS second firm of Magdeburg printers, the partners in which, despite their different names, were brothers, completed three books in November and

December, 1483, one in December, 1484, and three without date. All seven were for the ecclesiastical market.

OFFICIUM MISSAE. 16 December, 1483.

2ª. ¶ Incipit officium misse. 26ᵇ. ¶ Explicit officiu3 misse Impressum in inclita ciui≠‖tate Magdeburgensi per magistrum Albertum ra≠‖uēsten et Ioachim westual. Anno dñi. M. CCCC‖lxxxiij. Tertia feria post Lucie.

Quarto. [a–c⁶ d⁸.] 26 leaves, the first blank. 33 lines. 154×98 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 93 mm.). Copinger ii. 4473.

The third dated book from this press. With a solid black woodcut capital T on sig. b 6.

195×149 mm. [146

MEMMINGEN

ALBRECHT KUNNE

(*Only printer*)

At Memmingen in Bavaria, to the south-west of Augsburg, only one printer worked during the 15th century, Albrecht Kunne of Duderstadt in the diocese of Mainz, who had previously produced one book at Trient, the Geschichte des zu Trient ermordeten Christenkindes, which bears the gloating colophon: Und das hat ghedruckt Albertus Duderstat von dem Eiksvelt zu Trient *in dem iar als man die iuden hat verprant* do man schrieb tausend vier hundert vnd fünf vnd sibnz iar an dem mitwuchen vor unser lieben frauwentage der purt Laus deo. His first dated book at Memmingen is the Fascieulus Temporum of 1482 catalogued below. Before this he had certainly printed an indulgence, a copy of which has a manuscript date 1480; possibly also a Casus summarii decretalium with an imprint, Basel Michael Wennsler, 25 August, 1479, but in Kunne's first type. After dating the Fasciculus Temporum in 1482 Kunne printed upwards of a hundred editions at Memmingen before the close of the century, the great majority of them being Latin sacerdotal or educational works, but including two vernacular treatises against the plague by the book-loving physician Ulrich von Ellenbog.

ROLEWINCK, Werner. Fasciculus temporum. 1482.

2ª. [G]Eneratio et gñatio laudabit opa tua et potētiā tuā ꝑnūtiabūt ‖ . . . 64ᵇ. Colophon: Opusculum vtiꝯ omni statui. atꝯ hominum gradui ad vitam exem≠‖plandam putile. ꝓtinens succinte ꝓgressum patrū ab initio mundi vsꝯ ‖ ad hoc nostrum tempᵒ cum actis notabilioribus eorundem. Quod de‖uotus quidā Carthusieñ. eius autor primus: Fasciculū tempoꝝ nuncu-‖pauit. Impressum ꝑ me Albertū kūne de Duderstat Magunt. dyoceſ ‖ Et admissum ab alma vniúsitate Colonieñ Explicit feliciter Sub āno ‖ dñi Millesimoquadringentesimooctuagesimosecundo. Laus deo. 65ª. Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis . . . 72ª. Impressus Memmingen.

Folio. a–d⁸·⁶ e f⁶ g¹⁰ h i⁸ k⁶. 72 leaves, the first blank. 2ª: 53 lines of small type and one of large. 221×149 mm. Types 1ᴮ, 2 (Gothic 82, 105 mm.). Hain *6931. Proctor 2772.

The mention in the colophon of the Approbation by the University of Cologne shows that this edition was reprinted from Quentell's of 1480 (No. 72), and the woodcuts of Cologne and the Adoration by the Magi on d 2 verso, d 3 recto are clumsy copies of the corresponding cuts in that edition.

281 × 204 mm. Half-stamped pigskin over wooden boards. The handwriting of the word 'Duplum' on the inner side of the upper board suggests that this is a duplicate from the Royal Library at Munich. [147

ANTICHRISTUS. Quaestiones de reuelatione Antichristi. [After Aug. 1486.]

1b. [S]Equens questio determinata est in quodlibeto || studij Erffordensis Anno. 1486. post Bartholo||mei Ad petitionē multoꝝ tam religiosorū ꝯ se≠||culariū contra triplicem errorē . . . 44a. END: ¶ Et tantum de ista questione || cum suis problematibus. ||| ¶ Impressum Memmingen.

Quarto. a10 b–e6·8 f6. 44 leaves. 33 lines. 143 × 89 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 88–89 mm.). Hain *1155. Proctor 2784.

The three errors against which this treatise is directed were (i) the presumption of calculating the date of the Last Day; (ii) the theory of a printed tract that Antichrist had already come in the person of Mahomet; (iii) the teaching of a certain Solitary in the De verae vitae cognitione (cf. No. 5), most falsely attributed to S. Augustine, that Heaven was the vision of God, and Hell privation of that vision, neither the one nor the other being places, and consequently that Christ neither truly ascended into Heaven nor descended into Hell.

190 × 131 mm. This is said to be Melanchthon's copy, with his notes. [148

TRACTATUS. Tractatus de ruinae ecclesiae planctu. [About 1486.]

1a. TITLE: Tractatus de ruine ecclesie planctu. 8b. COLOPHON: ¶ Impressus Memmingen.

Quarto. a8. 8 leaves. 34 lines. 150 × 88 mm. Types 2, 4, 5, 6 (Gothic 105, 70, 88–89, 88 mm.). Hain *13030. Proctor 2810.

In verse, the first half of each line in Latin, the second in German. The beginning of each quatrain is marked by a hand.

195 × 137 mm. Rubricated. [149

FACETUS. Liber Faceti per Sebastianum Brant in vulgare nouiter translatus. (Latin and German.) [About 1497.]

1a. TITLE: ¶ Liber Faceti docens mores || hominū: precipue Iuuenū / ī || supplementū illorum / q̄ a Ca||thone erant omissi: p̄ Seba≠||stianū Brant: in vulgare no-||uiter translatus. 14a. COLOPHON: ¶ Liber Faceti docens mores Iu||uenū p̄ Sebastianū Brant nouiť || in vulgare trāslat9: Finit feliciter. || ¶ Sebastianus Brant || Ad studiose indolis pueros . . . (22 lines of verse.) ||| Id mō p̄cipuū ȣ Duderstat īpressisse Albert9 || Gaudet opus / multis noīa nota gerens.

Quarto. a6 b8. 14 leaves. 33 lines. 145 × 90 mm. including marginal notes. Types 4, 5, 6 (Gothic 70, 88–89, 88 mm.). Hain *6890. Proctor 2811.

Written in alternate couplets of Latin and German verse, with a marginal summary.

199 × 133 mm. Rubricated. [150

URACH

CONRAD FYNER

(Only printer)

CONRAD FYNER, who had worked at Esslingen from 1472 to 1478 or later, and returned there in 1483, printed in 1481–82 some ten books at Urach, also in Württemberg. The first of these with a date is the Plenarium of 1 February, 1481, catalogued below. This was followed by Der Heiligen Leben in the following November and by a German calendar for 1482. Of seven undated books, six are Latin sacerdotalia, the other a Buch der Weisheit.

PLENARIUM. Plenarium in dem mann findet alle Episteln und Evangelien durch das gantz Jahr. 1 February, 1481.

[1ᵇ. (red): [I]N dem namen des Herren Amen. || Hie vahet sich an ein plenari nach || ordnung der heiligen cristenlichen || kirchen in dem man geschriben vin||det all epistel vnd ewangeli als die || gesungen vnnd gelesen werdent in || dem ampt der heiligen meſs durch || das ganncz Iar in massen wie her≠||nach geschriben steet . . .] 2ª. ¶ Nun folget hÿe nach der anfang an dem ersten sontag in dē || aduent die epistel ꝛc̄ſ. Fratres Sciētes q̄a hora est iam nos || de somno surgere ꝛc̄ſ ad Ro. xiij. 232ª. COLOPHON: ℭ Gedruckt vnd volendet zů Vrach von || Cůnrado feÿner an vnser frawen abent || liechtmeſs Anno ꝛc̄. lxxxj. Iare.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–z A–E⁸ F⁶.] 232 leaves, 2–231 numbered on both sides i–Ccxxxvij, seven numbers, viz. 70, 98, 99, 190, 197, 198, 199, being omitted. 40 lines and numeration. 194 (200) × 124 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 96 mm.). Proctor 2820.

The first book printed at Urach. With one large (153 × 100 mm.) woodcut of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, and numerous smaller cuts, in the Augsburg style, some of them of a charming simplicity, as that on the leaf numbered Cxlvj, of a literal beam, perhaps some 18 inches long, projecting from a man's eye. With a few woodcut foliated capitals frequently repeated (especially I and B) enclosed in square frames and a few unframed, notably a charming N on leaf lettered Cc showing a squirrel sitting on a flower-stalk.

204 × 173 mm. Wanting leaves 1 and 3, other apparent imperfections being due to wrong numeration. [151

PASSAU

Two firms carried on printing at Passau in Bavaria, at the meeting of the Danube and Inn, during the 15th century. The first, in which Benedict Mayr worked with three successive partners in the same year, completed its first book on 6 August, 1481, according to Proctor, and its last on 14 November of the following year. The second printer, one of the numerous Johannes Petri of the 15th century, worked from 1485 to 1493 or later, and produced some thirty books, almost exclusively Latin theology.

BENEDICT MAYR

(*First printer*)

PROCTOR's date, 6 August, 1481, for the first publication at Passau, is that of the Pars aestiualis of a Missale Patauiense recorded by Deschamps (p. 148). The two books known to Burger as printed by Mayr with his first partner Conrad Stahel of Blaubeuren are the Eusebius De morte Hieronymi (26 July, 1482) and Jacobus de Clusa de animabus e corporibus exutis (11 September, 1482), catalogued below. In 1485 Conrad Stahel is found at Brunn. The Nicolaus Stahel who printed Perger's Grammatica with Mayr in an unspecified month of 1482 was presumably a brother. Still in the same year, on 14 November, Mayr completed with Johann Alakraw (who afterwards in 1484 printed at Winterberg) a Tractatus pro infirmis visitandis. This also is in the present collection, which thus possesses three out of the four books of Benedict Mayr and his partners known to Burger.

EUSEBIUS. De morte Hieronymi, &c. 26 July, 1482.

1ª. Reuerendissimo pri Damaso || portuensi epo ꝛ christianissimo || theodonio Romano senatori. || Eusebius olim sanctissimi hie-||ronimi discipulus. 69ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit epistola beati Cyril-||li scᵭi Ierosolimitani episcopi || ad eximiū doctorem Augusti-||nū Yponensis episcopū de mi-||raculis glïosissimi Ieronimi. || Per .C. Stahel ꝛ Benedi-||cti socioꝝ Patauie Impressū || Olimpiadibus dominicis. m.||cccc.lxxxij. septimo kalendas: || Augustus.

Quarto. 70 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 30 lines and head-line. 140 (149) × 107 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 94, 160? mm.). Hain *6721. Proctor 2826.

Instead of being signed in the ordinary way (A 1, A 2, A 3) the sheets are lettered consecutively a–z, ꝛ, A–F, H–M omitting G. The phrase 'Olympiades', which properly denotes a period of four years, is here apparently used as equivalent to 'anni'.

203 × 151 mm. Rubricated. [152

JACOBUS DE CLUSA. De animabus e corporibus exutis. 11 September, 1482.

1ª. Tractatus ꝑoptimus ꝺ animabus exutis a corporibus editus || a fratre Iacobo doc. ordinis carthusiensis ertfordie. 22ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finis presentis opusculi impressum in inclita ciuita||te Patauiensi Sub anno dñi. Millesimo quadrin||gētesimooctuagesimosecūdo vndecīa die septēbris.

Quarto. 22 leaves. 31 lines. 146 × 104 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 94 mm.). Hain *9350. Proctor 2827.

The sheets in this book are signed A–L, the signature B being accidentally printed on 1ᵇ instead of 2ª.

201 × 141 mm. Rubricated. [153

TRACTATUS. Tractatus pro infirmis visitandis. 14 November, 1482.

1ª. Tractatus breuis et vtilis pro infirmis visi-||tandis ꝛ confessionem eorum audiendis. 6ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finis presentis opusculi impressum in inclita ciuitate Pa||tauiensi per

Iohannem Alakraw ꝛ Benedictū Mair. Sub || anno domini. M. cccc. lxxxij. decimaquarta die Nouembris.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 31 lines. 147 × 103 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 94 mm.). Hain 9182. Proctor 2828.

The three sheets are signed successively A B C.

144 × 112 mm. Rubricated. [154

JOHANNES PETRI

THIS Johannes Petri merely calls himself 'artis impressoriae magister' without giving any information as to his history. His earliest type is indistinguishable from that used by Zeninger and Wagner at Nuremberg up to about 1490, and may have been brought thence. Although a Calendar for 1493 offers the latest date connected with Johann's press, he was in business after this, as a Passau Agenda was printed for him at Venice by Johann Hamman (dictus Hertzog) in September, 1498.

PAVINIS, JOHANNES FRANCISCUS DE. Defensorium canonisationis S. Leopoldi. [About 1490.]

1ª. TITLE: DEfensorium Canonisa||tionis Sācti Leopoldi. 62ᵇ. ¶ Finis relationis facte per reuerendū patrez dñm Io||hannem franciscum de pauinis de padua sacre theologie || et iuris vtriusq; doctorem Et causarum Sacri pallacii || aplīci auditorem. Sanctissimi. D. N. Cappellanum al||terum ex tribus Cappellanis ad Summarium facien⁊||dum de ꝓcessibus huiusmodi Canonizatōnis specialiter || deputatum. 63ª. Registrum huius operis . . . END: ¶ Finis.

Quarto. a–h⁸. 64 leaves. 32 lines. 153 × 100 mm. Types 4, 6 (Gothic 92–93, 186–188 mm.). Hain *12536. Proctor 2849.

The register gives not only the first word of each sheet, but the full signature as well, which is unusual (Primus. ¶ a 1 vacat. a 2 Emitte. a 3 fundati. a 4 Eundem). The first signature, a 1 vacat, is curiously wrong, as the first leaf has the title on the recto, and on the verso a woodcut of S. Leopold armed, bearing a standard in his right hand and a model of a church in his left, with the underline: Sanctus Leopoldus dux Austrie.

215 × 144 mm. [155

TRIER

PRINTER OF THE SPECULUM MANUALE

(*Only printer*)

THE only 15th century book which states itself to have been printed at Trier, on the Moselle, is the Speculum manuale sacerdotum of Hermannus de Schildis catalogued below. This was completed about the Feast of the Assumption, i. e. in the middle of August, 1481. The type used for it is that

of Nikolaus Gotz of Cologne, which is found in a Bible of 10 May, 1480, printed after Gotz's collapse. In 1482 type of the same fount was used by Johannes Colini and Gerardus de Noua Ciuitate for their edition of the De Imitatione Christi at Metz. It is thus possible that they had printed the Speculum at Trier the previous year. After his Index was published Proctor transferred a book there ascribed to Gotz to Trier, and Mlle. Pellechet assigned another book (Pell. 661) to this press.

SCHILDIS, HERMANNUS DE. Speculum manuale sacerdotum.

c. 15 August, 1481.

1ª. ¶ Incipit speculum clarum nobile et pciosum || ipsoꝝ sacerdotū in quo refulgēt et repsentantur || aliq̄ valde vtilia speculāda circa tria ꝑncipalia. || Baptismi Eukaristie et Penitēcie sacramēta ·: 16ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit speculum sacerdotū In quo tāq̄ || in quodā lucido speculo simplices sacerdotes faci || liť ꝑgscē pñť ꝛ speculari. q̄ sint. Tenēda... ¶ Impressum Treueris. Anno domini Mil-||lesimoquadringentesimooctuagesimoprimo Cir||ca festum assumptōis marie virgīs gloriose.

Quarto. a b⁸. 16 leaves. 30 lines. 146 × 85 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 97–98 mm.). Hain *14523. Proctor 2851.

189 × 119 mm. According to the bookseller's note this is a duplicate from the Stadtbibliothek of Trier. [156

LEIPZIG

PRINTING was introduced into Leipzig by Marcus Brandiss, who completed his first book there 28 September, 1481, and is known to have produced six others. Conrad Kachelofen, the second Leipzig printer, began work in 1485, but was at first far from prolific, while Moritz Brandiss, who printed a dozen books about 1488 and 1489, soon went off to Magdeburg. By this time, however, Kachelofen had become busy, and Martin Landsberg was probably getting to work. In 1492 Gregorius Bötticher and Arnold of Cologne issued their first books, and in 1495 three other firms of importance, those of Melchior Lotter, Wolfgang Stöckel, and Jacob Thanner, made their start. All these firms printed mainly small Latin texts and handbooks, and their output of these developed so rapidly that by the end of the century Leipzig had produced over five hundred incunabula.

MARCUS BRANDISS

(*First printer*)

SEVEN books are assigned by Herr Burger to Marcus Brandiss at Leipzig, separated by intervals which suggest that he must have printed in the meanwhile for other men, either elsewhere or at Leipzig itself. His first book, Annius super apocalipsim, catalogued below, is dated in September, 1481; this is

followed by a group of four belonging to 1484–87; and these again by one of 1498, with an undated volume. He belonged to a family of printers of migratory habits, and probably shared them himself.

ANNIUS, JOANNES. Glossa super Apocalypsim. 28 September, 1481.

1ª. Glosa sup̄ Apocalipsim ȣ statu eccl'ie Ab ān̄o salu‖tis p̄nti ſc̄ M cccc lxxxi vsq̄ ad finē mūdi Et de p̄‖claro ꝛ gl'osissīo triūpho xp̄iāoꝝ ī Turcos ꝛ Mau‖methos. quoꝝ secta ꝛ Imp̄iū breuiť incipiet deficé ‖ ex fūdamētis Iohānis in Apocalipsi. ꝛ ex sensu lr̄a‖li eiusde3 aptissimo. cū cōsonātia ex Iudicijs astroꝝ. 48ᵇ. COLOPHON: Ex genua M. cccc lxxx. die. xxxi martij in sa-‖bato sc̄o cōpletum. Impressum lipczk anno sequēte ‖ scilc3 M. cccc. lxxxi in p̄festo michahelis ||| Explicit opus. Magistri. Iohannis nannis de fu-‖turis christianoꝝ triumphis in thurcos et sarace-‖nos Ad beatissimū pōtificem maximū. sixtū quartū. Et reges principes ac senatus christianos.

Quarto. a b (c–f)⁸. 48 leaves. 33 lines. 138 x 87 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 83 mm.). Hain *1127. Proctor 2852.

The first book printed at Leipzig and the second dated edition of this work, the first having been completed at Genoa on 8 December, 1480. Other editions were printed by B. de Unkel at Cologne, Conrad Zeninger at Nuremberg, and John of Westphalia at Louvain. Annius or Nannis (as he is more often called in colophons) was a Dominican of Viterbo. In his book he prophesies the restoration of Constantinople under an Emperor nominated by the Pope, an expedition in which the bones of Mahomet should be burnt and other triumphs. He wrote also a book 'super mutuo Iudaico et ciuili et diuino', dated May, 1492, and another on Antiquities printed by Silber at Rome in 1498.

201 x 142 mm. Rubricated. [157

CONRAD KACHELOFEN

CONRAD KACHELOFEN completed a Latin Psalter at Leipzig in August, 1485, a Florus and Tibullus in 1487, a German complete letter-writer in 1488, another edition of this, a ready reckoner, and a few other books in 1489. After 1490 his output greatly increased, and by the end of the century he had produced over one hundred and twenty incunabula, mostly, however, thin school-books and sacerdotalia.

WIREKER, NIGELLUS. Speculum stultorum. c. 1490.

1ª. TITLE: Brunellus in speculo stultoꝝ. [Woodcut.] 60ᵇ. END: Brunelli in speculo stultorum ‖ Finis adest feliciter Amen.

Quarto. a–f⁸ g h⁶. 60 leaves. 32 lines. 143 x 83 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 160, 89–90 mm.). Hain *16217. Proctor 2904.

The woodcut on the title represents Brunellus the ass, Galienus the physician who advises him to travel, and a jester standing on one foot between them, holding up a mirror in which the ass's head is reflected. The poem, which was written by a monk of Canterbury in the 12th century, is an amusing satire which enjoyed a long popularity.

193 x 135 mm. Rubricated. The woodcut on the title-page is slightly coloured. [158

BALTHASAR. Expositio canonis missae. 1497.

1a. TITLE: Expositio canōis ‖ sacratissime misse. 20a. COLOPHON: Canōis sacratissime misse expositio. vna cū textu. ȝm dicta ‖ et sententiā sancto⁊ doctorū compendiose sub forma vtilis repe‖titionis almo in gynnasio Lypktzensi per Balthesarē sacre the‖ologie Licentiatū necnon Collegij beati Bernhardi ibidem ꝑ-‖uisorem. ꝓ dei honore. necnō omniū religioso⁊ ac simpliciū sacerdotum deuota instructione in vnum collecta. que alias satis ‖ diffuse inuenitur posita. Finit feliciter. Hanc optime lector lege ‖ et relege in rem tuam. et profice religiose ꝓ tue anīe salute atq; ‖ optimo profectu. Que impressa est per Cunradum Kachelouen ‖ Anno dñi M. cccc. xcvii.

Quarto. A–D$^{6.4}$. 20 leaves. 6a: 42 lines of commentary. 17a: 18 lines of text. 151 × 92 mm. Types 4, 5, 6 (Gothic 72, 300, and 144 leaded to 205 mm.). Hain *2346.

The printer had no means of representing the sign of the cross in the Canon and had therefore to leave blank spaces for it.

195 × 133 mm. [159

MORITZ BRANDISS

MORITZ BRANDISS completed three books within a few days of each other in November, 1488, three others in 1489, and a few without date. He then left Leipzig and is found completing his first book at Magdeburg on the eve of his patronal festival (in vigilia Sancti Mauricii), 21 September, 1491.

AURBACH, JOHANNES DE. Declaratio titulorum legalium.

14 July, 1489.

1a. [C]Vm nihil studiosius in omnibus reperiatur q̃ le⸗‖gum autoritas que diuinas ac humanas res bene ‖ disponit . . . 156a. COLOPHON: Impressum lipczk per Mauri⸗‖cium Brandis Anno lxxxix. ‖ decimaquarta. mensis Iulij.

Folio. a–s^{8} t v^{6}. 156 leaves. 50 lines of small type. 215 × 116 mm. Types 2 and 6 (Gothic 150 and 86 mm.). Hain 2127.

The first leaf in this copy is signed a 1, but leaf 4 is inserted, either as a cancel or an extra leaf. If the latter, the quire may have begun with a title-page. At some time during this same year Moritz Brandiss completed another legal book by Aurbach, his Processus iuris. According to the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie' the name would be more correctly spelt as Urbach, and its owner is quite distinct from the Johannes de Aurbach author of the Summa de Sacramentis. But the confusion dates from the 15th century and has the authority of Trithemius.

298 × 200 mm. Rubricated. [160

MUNICH

ONLY three printers worked at Munich during the 15th century. The first of these, Johann Schauer, printed there in 1482 an edition of the Mirabilia Romae, the popular guide-book for German pilgrims, also an Ordinance, and,

possibly, at a later date a Calendar, and then went on to Augsburg, where he is found at work in 1491. The second printer, who calls himself 'Benedikt Buchbinder', produced one book in 1488; the third, Johann Schobsser, reversed Schauer's order of procedure, for having worked at Augsburg from 1485 to 1498 he came on thence to Munich, where he enjoyed a long career.

JOHANN SCHOBSSER

AFTER having worked for some fourteen years at Augsburg Johann Schobsser left there in or about 1499, and came to Munich, perhaps at the invitation of the Rath, as in his first dated book (1500), an Oration of Angelus Fundius delivered in the name of the city before Pope Julius II, he calls himself 'conciuis Monacensis'. An edition of the Sermons of Paulus Wann is the only other book attributed to his Munich press in the 15th century, but he printed there for over twenty years.

WANN, PAULUS. Quadragesimale. [1500?]

1ª. TITLE: Quadragesimale diui con=‖cijatoris Pauli wān docto=‖ris sacre theologie in ecclesia ‖ collegiata patauiēsi Nota=‖bile et magistrale De preser=‖uatione hominis a peccato ‖ per eundem ibide3 ad popu‖lum predicatum. 105ª. par. 2. COLOPHON: Collecti sunt Sermo=‖nes isti per Paulum wann ‖ artium ꝛ sacre pagine in di=‖gnum ꝑfessorem. Anno do=‖mini Millesimoquadringē‖tesimosexagesimo octauo. ꝛ ‖ finiti Anno Sexagesimono‖no. tunc Patauie predica=‖torem ꝛ ad populū ꝑ aduen=‖tum ꝛ tempus sequens pro=‖nunciati. Oret pius lector ꝛ ‖ auditor hoꝝ ꝑ eo ‖‖ Impressum per Io‖hannem Schopsser. ‖ In Monaci.

Quarto. a⁶, a–m⁸ n⁴. 106 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 33 lines and head-line. 126 (137) × 91 mm. Types 4, 5, 6, 7 (Gothic 150, 95, 75–76, 192 mm.). Hain *16148. Proctor 3100.

192 × 142 mm. In a pretty roll-stamped binding of the 16th century. [161

ERFURT

TAFEL 130 in Herr Burger's 'Deutsche und italienische Inkunabeln' shows the last page of a Lectionarium 'impssū in monasterio montissanctipetri erffordēsis sub anno dñi .M.cccc. lxxix. In vigilia natiuitatis dñi nostri ihesu xpi'. After this a single book was printed at Erfurt by Paul Wider of Hornbach, an Exercitatio librorum de anima by Johannes de Lutria. This was completed 26 August, 1482, and the printer then either disappeared or more probably worked anonymously with other types, the book catalogued below, Aristeas de lxx. interpretibus, appearing the next year without printer's name, and one other work proceeding from the same press. Two books (Hain 6165 and *10351) not noted by Proctor were apparently produced in 1489, after which nothing is recorded until 1494, when the second book catalogued below was issued anonymously, as was also the Ars Epistulandi of Andreas Hundorn. They are now attributed to Heidericus and Marcus Ayrer. In 1497–1500 four other printers were at work at Erfurt, but their total output was small.

PRINTER OF ARISTEAS

ARISTEAS. De septuaginta interpretibus. 1483.

2^a. Tractatulus de .lxxii. interpretibꝫ et de eorūdem || maxima sapientia ac nominibus. || Prologus. || ... 32^b. COLOPHON: Tractatulus et vitam et mores ptolomei egiptiorū || regis p̄clarissimi. Quoue studio ordine loco ꝛ tp̄e. || sacras mosayce legis lrās in grecū ꝑmoneꝫ. lxxii. || interp̄tes legalissime traduxerint. Eorūdēqꝫ interꝛ||pretū et nomina et sapientiā maximā. qua inquisiti||one responsioneqꝫ alternatis perusi sunt. in sese cō||plectens In preclara Erfordensi achademia opere || peruigili Anno. lxxxiii. impressus finit foeliciter.

Quarto. a–d^8. 32 leaves, the first blank. 30 lines. 139 × 92 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 93 mm.). Hain *1655. Proctor 3102.

'Aristeas,' the legendary organizer of the Septuagint version of the Hebrew scriptures, was traditionally assigned to the early part of the 3rd century B. C. It is to this account of the Septuagint, purporting to have him as its author, that we owe the story of the seventy-two different versions each made separately by individual translators, shut up in cells in the Isle of Paros, being all found to be in complete verbal agreement.

207 × 147 mm. [162

PRINTER OF HUNDORN

NEGLIGENTIAE. Negligentiae et defectus in missa contingentes. 1494.

1^a. TITLE: NEgligentie et defectus || in missa contingetes. [Woodcut.] 4^b. COLOPHON: Impressum Erffordie Anno dn̄i M. cccc. xciiii.

Quarto. [a^4.] 4 leaves. 35 lines. 145 × 96 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 180? and 83 mm.). Hain 6079.

The woodcut represents a priest with his eyes fixed on his missal while a fly (?) and mouse attack the sacred elements. In the upper corners of the cut are the letters ·M· ·R·.

194 × 134 mm. [163

METZ

IN 1482 Johann Colini, a Carmelite friar, and Gerardus de Noua Ciuitate (Gerard of Neuburg?) printed at Metz the first book of the De Imitatione Christi, catalogued below. After his 'Index' was printed Mr. Proctor transferred to this press a religious treatise in the form of a legal ordinance, entitled 'Ordnung des Gerichts', previously attributed to Nikolaus Götz at Cologne (P. 1124). No other books have been assigned to these printers. Mr. Proctor also transferred to Metz, this time from Nuremberg, another book which thus becomes the first work of the second Metz printer, Caspar Hochfeder, the Epistula contra Iudaeos of Rabbi Samuel (P. 2298), dated 19 March, 1498, but with no place of imprint.

JOHANN COLINI AND GERARDUS DE NOVA CIVITATE

(First printers)

THOMAS À KEMPIS. De Imitatione Christi liber I. 1482.

1ᵇ. (Table): Capitula sequẽtis libelli scõm ‖ ordinem. 2ᵃ. Incipiũt ammonicõnes ad spi‖ritualẽ vitã vtiles Ca. primũ ||| De imitacõe xp̃i ⁊ ꝓtẽptũ oĩm ‖ vanitatũ mundi ⁘ 22ᵃ. COLOPHON: ¶ Expliciũt ãmonicõnes ad spi⁊‖ritualem vitam vtiles. ||| ¶ Impresse in cĩtate Metensi ‖ per fratrem Iohannẽ Colini. Or‖dinis fratrum Carmelitarum. ‖ Et gerhardum de noua cĩtate. ‖ Anno domini Milleº. CCCCº.‖lxxxij ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

Quarto. [a b⁸ c⁶.] 22 leaves. 29 lines. 140×83 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 96–97, c. 150 mm.). Hain 9136. Proctor 3116.

The first Metz book. The title 'De Imitatione Christi et contemptu omnium vanitatum mundi', which is now applied indiscriminately to the whole four books of the treatise, at the outset, as is here shown, belonged only to the first chapter of Book I. The attempt to call the whole work 'Admonitions towards a spiritual life' met with scant success.

193×132 mm. [164

CASPAR HOCHFEDER

CASPAR HOCHFEDER was a native of Heiligbrunn. From 1491 to 1498 he worked at Nuremberg, printing there about thirty books, including a Latin Bible, some liturgies and calendars. In 1498, according to Mr. Proctor, he moved to Metz, and in the next two years printed there ten or twelve incunabula. Early in the 16th century he removed to Cracow, but returned to Metz in 1508 and printed there again for some years.

RABBI SAMUEL. Epistola contra iudaeos. 19 March, 1498.

1ᵃ. TITLE: Epistola Rabbi Samuelis Israhelite missa ad ‖ Rabbi Ysaac magistrũ Synagoge in subiul-‖meta. ciuitate regis Marochorum. Qua iude‖us ille catecuminus. aridam iudeorũ ȣ Messia ‖ spem stimulans. ipsos. necnon eorũ posteros. ‖ sua spe super testimonijs legis et prophetaru⁊ ‖ de venturo Messia esse frustratos. iam miran-‖do tandẽ timendo et expauescẽdo: apertissime ‖ demonstrat. Annexa est etiam in fine Pontij ‖ pilati. ȣ indubitata hiesu resurrectione. episto‖la ad Tiberium imperatorem. 22ᵃ. COLOPHON: ¶ Impressa est Epistola ‖ Rabbi Samuelis: vna cu⁊ te-‖stimonijs duodecim patriar-‖charu⁊ Epistolaq⁊ pontij Pi-‖lati huic ãnexis. arte literaria ꝑ‖famati Casparis hochfeders ‖ nũrenbergensis. decimanona ‖ Martij. Anno saluatoris nr̃i. ‖ M. cccc. xcviij. ‖ Laus deo.

Quarto. a–c⁶ d⁴. 22 leaves. 2 columns. 35 lines. Types 8, 9 (Gothic 107, 86 mm.). Hain *14270. Proctor 2298.

The first book printed by Caspar Hochfeder at Metz, if we may make any deduction from the advertising epithet he bestows on himself and the adjective 'Nurenbergensis', which would have been pointless if used at Nuremberg itself.

210×153 mm. Rubricated. [165

PSALTERIUM. Psalterium cum apparatu vulgari. 1513.

1ª. (red, after the capital): PSalterium cum || apparatu vulga-||ri firmiṫ oppresso || [Woodcut.] Lateynisch Psalter mit dem || teutschen dar bey getruckt. 131ᵇ. COLOPHON: Psalterium cum apparatu vulgari pro more barbarico || translatum. Metis impressum per Casparum Hochffe||der. Anno domini. 1513. ||| ¶ Hie endet der Psalter mit dem teutschē. nutzbarkeit der psalm || sunderlichen getruckt zu Metz durch Caspar Hochffeder in dez || iar als man zalt Tausent funffhundert vnd dreyzehen.

Quarto. [*⁴] A⁸ B C⁴ D E⁸ F G⁴ H⁸ I K⁴ L⁸ M N⁴ O⁸ P Q⁴ R⁸ S–V⁴ X⁸ Y⁴ Z⁸. 132 leaves, the last blank, 5–130 numbered Folium I–CXXVI. 24 and 38 lines. 154 × 102 mm. Types 17, 19–23 (Gothic 114, 170?, 120?, 81, 99–100, 80 mm.). Proctor 11599.

The woodcut on the title represents David harping before the Lord. The capital P, white on a black ground, has within its circle the figure of a man with drum and fife.

183 × 126 mm. Rubricated. [166

EICHSTÄTT

MICHAEL REYSER

(Only printer)

AT Eichstätt on the Altmühl in Bavaria, Michael Reyser was the only printer in the 15th century. He used four types identical, save that one of them is cast on a different body, with four of those found in books printed by Georg, or Jeorius, Reyser at Würzburg. Herr Burger ascribes to him the Mainz Missal authorized 18 March, 1482; Proctor made his earliest book the Statuta Synodalia Eystettensia, authorized 15 March, 1484, which contains a letter from him to the Bishop. About a score of books are ascribed to him, the latest date in them being the 12 July, 1494, of the Eichstätt Missal. But in addition to these, and to the books which can be certainly attributed to Georg Reyser at Würzburg, there are a number of others printed 'typis Reyserianis', which were long credited to Michael Reyser at Eichstätt, but are now considered to have been more probably printed by Georg either at Strassburg or Würzburg. For one of the finest of these, the Summa Hostiensis of 1478–79, see No. 196.

BRUNO. Super psalterium. [About 1485?]

1ª. Corrigendi emendandiq; psalterij || prologus Beati Brunonis Epi her||bipolen. breuis cōmendatio et quō || proficue legendū sit istud psalteriū || institutio et cohortatio. 256ᵇ. col. 2, l. 6 (red): Finit liber psalmoꝝ. || numero centum quin||quaginta. ||| (black) B (red): Hic pſ̄ ꝓprie scribi||tur dauid extra nume||rū psalmoꝝ cū pugna||uit cum goliath. || 279ᵇ. col. 2. END (red): H(black)ec est fides catholi||ca. quā nisi quisq; fide||liter firmiterq; credi||derit saluꝰ eē nō potéit.

Folio. [*a⁸ b–z A–O⁸·⁶ P¹⁰.] 278 leaves. 2 columns. 24 lines of text. 224 × 150 mm. Types 1, 2, 4 (Gothic 110, 89–91, 186 mm.). Hain *4011. Proctor 3123.

An exceptionally handsome book, the text of the psalms printed in red and

black in a large Gothic type, and the commentary with the smaller of the two types known as 'typi Reyseriani'.

284 × 204 mm. Rubricated, with an illuminated capital and floral border at the beginning of the text. On 1ª is the inscription: Monasterij Pantheon. Original stamped pigskin binding. [167

HEIDELBERG

At Heidelberg in Baden the Sermones de sanctis of Hugo de Prato Florido, a copy of which is catalogued below, were completed on 21 January, 1485, by an anonymous printer known as the Printer of Lindelbach from a later book, Lindelbach's Praecepta Latinitatis, completed 15 December, 1486. Nine books are attributed to this press, which continued at work until 1489; five to that of Fridericus Misch, who worked from 1488 to 1490, and over a score to Heinrich Knoblochtzer, who, after quitting Strassburg some time after 1484, is found at Heidelberg from 1489 to 1495. Here, as in so many other towns, educational textbooks and sacerdotalia were the main products of the press, but several vernacular books were printed by Knoblochtzer.

THE PRINTER OF LINDELBACH

(*First printer*)

Most of the early types used by this anonymous printer are indistinguishable from those subsequently found in the hands of Conrad Hist at Speier, some of which again are closely connected with those of Johann Prüss at Strassburg. It is remarkable that this printer's first type was used also by Misch and Knoblochtzer. If the attribution to him be correct, the most important work which issued from this press was an edition of the De Proprietatibus Rerum of Bartholomaeus Anglicus. The other books were of the kind already indicated.

HUGO [De Vinac] DE PRATO FLORIDO. Sermones de sanctis. 21 January, 1485.

1ª. Title: Sermones. Hugo‖nis de prato florido ‖ de Sanctis. 274ª. col. 2. Colophon: Sermones perutiles de sanctis p̄ an‖ni circulum fratris Hugonis de prato ‖ florido Ordinis sancti Dominici se‖ctatoris faustissime finiunt. Impressi ‖ Heydelberge Anno dominici natalis ‖ M. cccc. lxxxv. xij kalendas februari‖as. 275ª. Incipit Registrum ‖ in sermones Hugonis de prato florido ‖ de sanctis. 285ᵇ. End: xp̄s per mortem crucis tua fecit. ibidem:

Folio. a–c⁸ d–f⁶ g–i⁸ k–p⁶·⁸ q r⁸ r⁶ f⁸ s–v⁶ u⁸ x y⁶ z⁸ ꝛ⁶ ꝯ⁸ A B⁶ C D⁸ E⁶ F G⁸ H–K⁶ L⁸ [*, **⁶]. 286 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 45 lines and head-line. 213 (231) × 141 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 170, 90–91 mm.). Hain *9009. Proctor 3126.

The first book printed at Heidelberg.

284 × 206 mm. Rubricated, with illuminated capitals and floral borders on

2ª. On the title-page are the notes 'Mñrij Aspacensis' (repeated on 2ª) and 'Stephanus Erlingar me cum alia parte de tp̄e 12 solidis possidet'. Old stamped brown leather binding, one of the stamps lettered 'Maria hilf'. [168

JOHANNES CARTHUSIENSIS. Nosce te. 6 July, 1489.

1ª. (Woodcut.) Tetrastichon iodoci galli || rubiacēsis in opusculū || nosce te. ||| (type)
Vertitur hoc libro sanctorum dogmate sacro
Precipuum graijs inter responsa chilonis
Exhibitum: et celo delapsum γνωθι σε αυτον
Quod valet expositum: quiuis se noscat vt ipsum.

2ª. Ego Philippus rota . . . hoc || ipsum opusculū Nosce te: īstructius plegi . . . 3ª. Oratio ad infrascriptos. || Opus Nosce te interpretatum ad suos diuersis degentes religi-||onibus dilectos filios. 99ᵇ. COLOPHON: Accipe nunc tandem studiosissime lector hoc maxime deuotōis || vtilitatisq; opusculū: diligenti correctōe que summope necessaria || fuerat emendatū: quo poteris vsitatissime greculorum esurientiū || allegationi satisfacere: γνωθι σε αυτον quod est latine ꝛ re||ctissime in titulo libri nr̄i nosce te interpretatū. In eo enim pulcé-||rimis ꝛ vtriusq; testamenti theologicis exemplis: illud ipsum gre||corū resoluiť ꝑuerbiu: quod a sapiētissimo Chilone Lacedemōio || magna autoritate dictū: ab antiquis ꝑ oraculo habitū: aureis lr̄is || Delphis cōsecratū: ꝛ a Iunio iuuēale e celo diciť esse descensum. || Fac igiť ꝑsuade tibi non modo vt eū emas qꝫ impressori ꝑgratuꝫ || est: sed ꝛ tibi velut enchiridion ꝛ quottidiana lectione frequentan||dum vsurpes. Optime vale Ex heidelberga sexta Iulij Anno. M.||cccc.lxxxix.

Quarto. A B⁸ C⁶ D–N⁶·⁸ O⁸. 100 leaves, the last blank. 38–39 lines. 146 × 96 mm. Types 4, 5 (Gothic 83, 77 mm.). Hain *9389. Proctor 3131.

The heading to the Tetrastich is cut in wood and has the importance of a title, like the Registrum in the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493.

185 × 130 mm. [169

HEINRICH KNOBLOCHTZER

KNOBLOCHTZER started at Heidelberg with new types, but brought with him some of the ornaments which he had used at Strassburg. Among the couple of dozen books attributed to him during the seven years he worked at Heidelberg are a Vergil and Persius, the romance of Melusine and several other works in German, and a Petrarch De remediis utriusque fortunae.

GUARINUS, BAPTISTA. De ordine docendi et studendi.

18 December, 1489.

1ª. TITLE: BAptista Gua||rinus de mō ꝛ || ordine docen||di ac discendi. 11ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit modus ꝛ ordo docendi ac discēdi Guarini bapti||ste-impressus heydelberge. per Henricum knoblochtzer || impressorie artis magistrum Anno salutis nostre Mille||simo q̄dringētesimo octogesimo nono. xv. kl'. Ianuarias.

Quarto. A B⁶. 12 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. 144 × 86 mm. Types 5, 6 (Gothic 180, 80 mm.). Hain *8131. Proctor 3139.

The first dated book printed by Knoblochtzer at Heidelberg. With a decorative floral capital B of the depth of the four lines of the title, and a Q and h of another design in the text.

198 × 133 mm. [170

ANDREAE, JOHANNES. Lectura super arboribus consanguinitatis et affinitatis. [About 1490.]

1ª. TITLE: Arbor consanguinitatis affini‖tatis cognationis spiritualis. et le‖galis‖ vnacum exemplis et enigma‖tibus perpulcris. 7ᵇ. l. 42: . . . Explicit lectura super arboribus consanguinitatis ‖ et affinitatis. Iohannis Andree. 11ᵇ. END OF TEXT: concordant bene et hugo et tm̄ de cognatione legali. 12ª–14ª. [Woodcut diagrams.]

Folio. [a⁸ b⁶.] 14 leaves. 41 lines. 195 × 125 mm. Types 7, 8 (Gothic 150, 94–95 mm.). Hain *1022. Proctor 3146.

Ten pages are occupied with woodcut diagrams, the letterpress for which (except on 12ª) is also cut on wood. With several of Knoblochtzer's smaller Strassburg capitals.

285 × 206 mm. Dr. Kloss's copy. [171

MÜNSTER

JOHANN LIMBURG

(First printer)

THE Statuta Prouincialia of Cologne, catalogued below, used to be considered the first book printed at Münster in Westphalia. This, however, has now been supplanted by another book from the same press, a comedy entitled Codrus by Johann Kerckmeister, a native and chief schoolmaster of the city, the printing of which 'terso et polito luculentissimoque caractere' was finished on 31 October, 1485. The Statuta Coloniensia followed in 1486, and on 29 July of the same year the Carmina and other works of Rudolphus Langius, a Canon of Münster, who had shown his interest in printing by celebrating in verse the achievements of Mentelin and Adolph Rusch. The only other piece of printing attributed to Limburg's press is a Summaria declaratio bullae indulgentiarum ecclesiae Xanctonensi concessarum, a copy of which is at the Bodleian.

COLOGNE AND MÜNSTER. Statuta prouincialia et diocesana. 14 October, 1486.

1ª. TITLE: Statuta Prouincialia Et Sinodalia ‖ Dyocesana Monasteriensia. 2ª. Statuta prouincialia Coloniensia feliciter Incipiunt: ||| [H]Enricus dei gratia Sancte colonienꝑ Eccle‖sie Archiepiscopus . . . 73ª. Reuerendi in christo patris et domini. domini Euer‖hardi episcopi monastirienꝑ Statuta synodalia siue dio‖cesana feliciter Incipiunt. 93ᵇ. COLOPHON: Stattua puincialia coloniensia ac synodalia seu dyo‖cesana monasteriēsia fidelissime a iohanne lymburgio aquē‖si monasterij vuessalie electissimo caractere impssa. Anno ‖ nostro salutis M. cccc°. lxxxvi°. pridie ydus octobris finem ‖ feliciter sumpserunt. |||

Tinxerat hęc formis. sculptores arte Iohannes
Limburgus superans· nec polyclete negas.
Hoc sibi pellei iuuenis tribuisset apellas
Pictor· et ex auro qui dedit ora ducis.

Quarto. [a–h⁸·⁶ i k⁸ l⁶ m n⁸.] 94 leaves, 72 and 94 blank, 2–93 numbered, with mistakes and omissions, ii–xcv. 35 lines and head-line. 143 (157) × 87 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 80 mm.). Hain 15027. Proctor 3156.

The second book printed at Münster. High up in the top margin of each recto is placed the name of the Archbishop under whom the statute printed on the page was passed.

186 × 141 mm. The lower part of the title-page has been cut off. [172

INGOLSTADT

FOUR separate 15th century presses are credited to Ingolstadt by Proctor, all of them short-lived. The first of these is named after the first book printed in the town, the Rhetoric of Lescherius; the second after the Epitoma in Ciceronis rhetoricam of Conrad Celtes, both works being catalogued below. In 1496 and 1497 Marcus Ayrer (with Georg Wirffel) printed a few books at Ingolstadt, apparently in an interval of his work at Erfurt. In 1499 we find the name of Johann Kachelofen (prouidus dominus) in a Rosarium caelestis curiae, and good reason has been shown for identifying him with 'the printer of Celtes'. About twenty incunabula have been ascribed to Ingolstadt altogether, among them being a psalter, apparently of about 1490, not assignable to any of the presses named.

PRINTER OF LESCHERIUS

(*First printer*)

PROCTOR connects the single type used by this anonymous printer with the fourth of those used by Erhard Ratdolt at Venice. As this press at Ingolstadt started shortly after Ratdolt's return to Augsburg, the printer may easily have been one of his workmen in Italy. Some six or eight books are ascribed to him.

LESCHERIUS, PAULUS. Rhetorica. 1487.

2^a. [A]Ccedite ad eam et illnminamini et facies vestre non cōfū‖dētur ꝛc̄ Tametsi verba ista sint theologica sacra atq3 pe‖nitus diuina a ꝓpheta psalmo tricesimo t̄cio scripta . . . 23^a. COLOPHON: Hec rethorica feliciter finitur diligētissi‖me cōposita ꝛ correcta ē a magistro pau‖lo lescher et ideo rethorica lescherij nun‖cupetur In almo gimnasio ingoldtstat. ‖ Anno .Lxxxvij. [Followed by the 'Registꝝ'.]

Quarto. [a–d^6.] 24 leaves, the first and last blank. 40 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 73 mm.). Hain *10034. Proctor 3158.

Although the book is made up in sixes the register quotes the beginning of the fourth as well as the third leaf of each quire.

199 × 139 mm. Partly rubricated. [173

PRINTER OF CELTES' EPITOMA

THE single type used by this printer is identical with one used by Conrad Kachelofen at Leipzig, and in 1499 by Johann Kachelofen at Ingolstadt. Conrad may have sent a workman to print a few books at Ingolstadt about 1492, as he printed a single book at Freiberg in 1495, or Johann Kachelofen may have worked continuously in the town, and some books for 1494–98 have been lost.

CELTES, CONRAD. Epitoma in Ciceronis rhetoricam.

[After 28 March, 1492.]

1ª. TITLE: Epitoma in vtrāq3 Ciceronis rhetoricā cū arte || memoratiua noua ꝛ modo epistolandi vtilissimo. 23ª. l. 31. END: Semper ego hec fugiam.

Quarto. $a^{8(+1)}$ b^{8} c^{6}. 23 leaves. 39–42 lines. 141–152 × 91 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 70–71 mm.). Hain *4842. Proctor 3160.

After the visit to Rome in 1486, whence he returned to Germany as one of the earliest apostles of the Renaissance, Conrad visited Nuremberg, Cracow, and other cities, and began starting the 'sodalitates litterariae' for which he is famous. In 1492 he became professor of rhetoric at Ingolstadt, and this 'Epitoma' gives the substance of his first course of lectures. An extra leaf, printed on one side only, is inserted before sig. a. iii. On leaf 19 are specimens of the very abstruse 'caracteres memoratiue artis' which were apparently found helpful in the 15th century. The figures are followed by the note Multiplicabimus imagines nostras si singulis imaginib⁹ vxores filios ꝛ filias aptamus.

215 × 155 mm. [174

STENDAL

JOACHIM WESTPHAL

(*Only printer*)

AT Stendal, in the district of Magdeburg, Joachim Westphal printed a 'Sassenspegel' in 1488, and undated editions of the Donatus moralisatus of Gerson and of a Glossa Psalterii, a copy of this last being catalogued below. Joachim had previously (1483, &c.) printed some seven books at Magdeburg itself, in partnership with Albertus Ravenstein, his brother.

PSALTERIUM. Glossa Psalterii. [About 1488.]

1ª. [Q]Vam sine ficti-‖one didici sine || inuidia coīco et || honestatem ei⁹ || nō abscōdo Sa‖piecie. vij In v̇bis pdictis . . . 232ª. col. 1, l. 20. END: Finit glosa psalterij.

Quarto. a–z, ꝛ ꝓ A–M^{6} N^{4} O^{6}. 232 leaves. 2 columns. 34 lines. 149 × 93 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 89 mm.). Hain *7784. Proctor 3168.

209 × 152 mm. From the library of the Capuchins of Bamberg. Half pigskin over wooden boards. [175

HAGENAU

HEINRICH GRAN

(*First printer*)

At Hagenau on the Moder in the district of the Lower Rhine a press was started by Heinrich Gran in 1489, which produced upwards of seventy incunabula, and continued hard at work for many years in the next century. It published nothing but Latin books, and among these there was an unconscionable preponderance of sermons. From 1497 onwards many of the books are stated to have been printed 'impensis Iohannis Rynmann'.

LOCHMAIER, Michael. Sermones de sanctis. 25 July, 1497.

1ᵃ. Title: Celeberrimi sacre theologie || necnō iurispontificij doctoris: et artium magistri. ac ecclesie || Patauieñ. Canonici dñi Michaelis lochmayr sermones || de sanctis perutiles: cum vigintitribꝰ sermonibus magistri || Pauli wann annexis feliciter incipiunt. 251ᵇ. Colophon: Sermones perutiles de sanctis per cir||culū anni eximij doctoris: ac ecclesie Pa-||tauieñ. canonici domini Michaelis loch||mayr. cum vigintitribꝰ sermonibus magi-||stri Pauli wann annexis. Expensis pro-||uidi viri Iohānis Ryman diligēter reuisi || et emendati. Impressiq̄ in imperiali oppi-||do Hagenaw per Henricū Gran finiunt || feliciter. ipa die sctī Iacobi maioris. An⁼||no salutis post Millesimū quaterq̄ cen⁼||tesimum nonagesimūseptimū.

Folio. a b⁶; a b⁸ c⁶ d e⁸ f⁶ g–l⁸ m n⁶ o–r⁸ s⁶ t v⁸ x⁶ y z⁸ A⁶ B C⁸ D⁶ E–I⁸. 252 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. Types 4, 8 (Gothic 160, 80 mm.). Hain *10173. Proctor 3187.

284 × 190 mm. Rubricated. [176

SUMMENHART, Conrad. Tractatulus bipartitus de decimis. 13 November, 1497.

1ᵃ. Title: Tractatulus bipartitus de de⁼||cimis defensiuus opinionis theologorū aduersus coīter cano||nistas de quotta decimaꝝ si debita sit iure diuino vel humano || per Conradū Summēhart de Calw Artiū atq̄ sacre theolo-||gie ꝑfessorē in alma vniuersitate Tuwingensi ordinarie in the||ologia legentē editus ⁊ ibidē lectus: solēniterq̄ Anno dñi M.||cccc. xcvij. per eundem disputatus. 40ᵇ. Colophon: Tractatulus bipartitus de decimis: de||fensiuus opinionis theologorum aduer-||sus cōmuniter canonistas de quotta deci||marum si debita sit iure diuino vel huma||no per Conradum Sūmēhart de Calw || artium atq̄ sacre theologie ꝑfessorem in || alma vniuersitate Tuwingensi ordinarie || in theologia legentem editus ⁊ ibidem le⁼||ctus atq̄ disputatꝰ Impressus quoq̄ in || imperiali oppido Hagennaw per Henri||cum Gran Finit feliciter Anno salutī no||stre post millesimum quaterq̄ centesimuꝫ || nonagesimumseptimum ipo die Briccij. 41ᵃ. (table): Cōclusiones et cor||relaria que ponuntur in hoc tractatulo. Ibidem, col. 2, l. 50: . . . quasi epi||logando aliquos. folio xxxviij.

Folio. a⁸ b c⁶ d⁸ e⁶ f⁸. 42 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. 205 × 128 mm. Types 4, 8 (Gothic 160, 80 mm.). Hain *15177. Proctor 3189.

273 × 193 mm. [177

PELBARTUS DE THEMESVAR. Stellarium coronae beatae virginis. 2 May, 1498.

1ᵃ. Title: Stellariū Corone benedicte || Marie virginis ī laudē eius pro || singulis predicatōibus elegātis||sime coaptatum. 195ᵇ. Colophon: Opus putile in laudē gl̄iosissime

ꝟginis || Marie ꝑ singul' eiꝰ ꝑdicatōibꝰ elegātissime || coaptatū Stellariū Corone eiusdē ꝟginis || intitulatū. Impensis sūptibusq; ꝑuidi viri || Iohānis rymman: in impiali oppido Ha-||genaw: ꝑ industriū Henricū gran inibi in≠||colā diligētissime impssuꝫ ac emēdatū finit || feliciter. Anno salutis nostre Millesimo q̄||terq; centesimononagesimooctauo. altera || die Maij. |||

Opere nunc isto ꝓfecto glīa christo
Laudibꝫ hic insto: coronas mīri dei sisto
Honor Frācisco: laus sctīs cūctis ñ iꝑo
Ocdenotrino ciclo c. q̄rd. tūc ꝑsule sixto.

197ᵃ. In nomine domini || Iesu ⁊ sanctissime virginis Marie matris || eius Incipit tabula de cōtentꝫ in hoc ope-||re ꝑm ordinem alphabeti. 203ᵇ. END: Finit tabula.

Folio. a b⁸ c⁶ d e⁸ f⁶ g h⁸ i⁶ k l⁸ m⁶ n o⁸ p⁶ q r⁸ s⁶ t v⁸ x⁶ y z⁸ A B⁶ C⁸ D⁶ [*]⁸. 204 leaves, 196 and last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines, and head-line. 204 (220) × 132 mm. Types 4, 8 (Gothic 160, 80 mm.). Hain *12563. Proctor 3194.

272 × 185 mm. Rubricated. On 1ᵃ is the note 'Ad Bibliothecā Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Neocell. B.V. ad gratias' and inside the lower cover a printed label 'Bibliothecæ Novacellensis. T'. [178

KIRCHHEIM

THE first printer at Kirchheim, a small town in Alsace between Zabern and Schlettstadt, was Marcus Reinhard, who had previously printed at Lyons. He appears to have begun printing there in 1489 or 1490, and to have stopped some time before 1495, in which year his type is found in the possession of his brother, Johann Reinhard of Strassburg, better known as Grüninger. He was succeeded at Kirchheim by the anonymous printer mentioned below.

PRINTER OF S. BRANDONS LEBEN

THIS printer produced in 1497 an edition of the Buch der sieben Weisen Meister, and also a Historie von Sankt Brandon in the same types. The former is said in its colophon to have been printed at 'Klein Troyga', the latter at 'Nüw Troyga', and it was only in 1895 that the identity of this 'Little' or 'New' Troy with Kirchheim was established by Herr Max Spirgatis, Mr. Proctor subsequently (in 1902) showing that a German Horae printed at 'Klein Troyga' in 1491 must have been the work of Marcus Reinhard. If a Latin-German Vocabulary mentioned in the Serapeum xvi. p. 41 (quoted by Burger) is in the 'Sankt Brandon' types, the second printer must have begun work earlier than Mr. Proctor knew. He apparently only printed, besides the works already mentioned, the Inuectiua contra astrologos of Thomas Murner, catalogued below, and another pamphlet by the same author.

MURNER, THOMAS. Inuectiua contra astrologos. [After 8 May, 1499.]

1ᵃ. TITLE: Inuectiua contra Astrologos || Serenissimo Romanorū regi Maximiliano pijssimo ꝑtra || cōfederatos quos vulgo Switēses nūcupamus interitū pre||dicētes frīs Thome

Murner liberaliū artiū mgrī felici exor‖ditur sidere. [Woodcut.] 6ª. END: . . . Ex Argentina octa‖uo die Maij. Anno dñi. M. cccc. lxxxxix. ||| Summum Iouem appello:

Quarto. a⁶. 6 leaves. 1ᵇ: 34 lines of small type, 2 of large. 158 × 97 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic c. 150, 82 mm.). Hain 11649. Proctor 3211.

The woodcut shows a double-headed eagle, a wizard manipulating a jar, twin boys, a hand from heaven, and a scroll bearing the words 'Prorsus diuina prouidencia regna costituut humana'.

138 × 112 mm. [179

MURNER, THOMAS. De phitonico contractu. [Not before 1499.]

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus perutilis de phito‖nico contractu fratris Thome murner liberaliū artium || magistri ordinis minorum Ad instantiam Generosi do‖mini Iohannis Wôrnher de Môrsperg compilatus.

Quarto. a b⁶. 12 leaves. 37 lines. 150 × 90 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic c. 150 and 82 mm.). Hain *11647. Proctor 3212.

On 1ᵇ is a letter from Murner to Johann Wörnher de Mörsperg dated 'ex Friburgo brisgaudij Anno. M. cccc. xcix'. The book takes the form of letters from Wörnher with answers by Murner to his questions.

200 × 135 mm. Rubricated. [180

FREIBURG IM BREISGAU

AT Freiburg im Breisgau in Baden two printers worked during the 15th century, Kilianus Piscator or Kilian Fischer, and Friedrich Riedrer. Both apparently began publishing in 1493, but Fischer seems to have stopped the next year, while Riedrer went on to the end of the century.

KILIAN FISCHER

(First printer)

FISCHER'S first book is apparently the Bonaventura In quatuor libros Sententiarum catalogued below, which was completed after 2 May, 1493. An index to this, and editions of the De Ciuitate Dei and De Trinitate of S. Augustine, both dated 1494, are the only other books attributed to his press.

BONAVENTURA. Super libros sententiarum. [Not before 2 May, 1493.]

Liber I. 1ª. TITLE: Perlustratio Sancti Bonauenture || in Primum librum Sententiarum. 2ª. Iohānes bekenhub Moguntin⁹ euāgelice theologie sūmo doctori dño Nicolao tinctoris de guntzenhu‖sen impialis eccl'e bambergensis p̄dicatori salutē... 2ᵇ. col. 2, l. 2:

Quo bonauentura. petrus lombardus vtriq̄
Sublati capiunt premia digna sibi.
Quo tuba diuini verbi doctor nicolae.
Tinctoris tendas dum tuba diua strepit.
Quo libri impressor Friburgi kilianus ip̄e.
Piscator tendat post sua fata precor . . .

Liber II. 1ª. TITLE: Perlustratio Sancti Bonauenture || in Secundum librum Sententiarū. [Liber III. 1ª. Elucidatio Sancti Bonauenture || in Tertium librum Sententiarum. Liber IV. 1ª. Elucidatio Sancti Bonauenture || in Quartum librū Sententiarū. Index Volume. 1ª. Tabula super libros Senten||tiarum cum Bonauentura. 93ª. Sequūtur varij articuli erronei omniū pe||ne facultatum in anglia ꝛ parisius studiose ꝛ autori-||tatiue ꝑdemnati cū reuocationibus eorundē. 103ᵇ. END: . . . vt putamus supabundanter expleuisse. || Deo gratias.]

Folio. Liber I. 184 leaves; II. 240 leaves; III. 204 leaves; IV. 236 leaves; Index Volume 104 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 225–235 × 150 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 190, 82, 71 mm.). Hain *3541. Proctor 3213.

The first book printed at Freiburg im Breisgau.

A reprint of Koberger's edition of [1491].

307 × 216 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. Vols. I and II only. [181

AUGUSTINUS. De Ciuitate Dei cum commento. 1494.

1ª. TITLE: Augustinus de Ciuita||te dei cum commento. 252ª. COLOPHON: Finitum est hoc opus in friburga. Anno in⁄||carnationis dñi. M. cccc. xciiij. 252ᵇ. Incipit tabula frīs Nicolai triueth ordinis || p̄dicatorum sacre pagine ꝑfessoris: tā sup̄ te||xtu q̄ꝫ commento feliciter. 256ª. END: Explicita est tabula.

Folio. a^8 b–x^6 y^8 z A–T^6. 256 leaves. 2 columns, commentary surrounding the text. 54 lines of text, 62 of commentary, with head-line. 221 (237) × 143 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 190, 82, 71 mm.). Hain *2068. Proctor 3214.

299 × 211 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. In 1710 the property of the Bamberg Jesuits. Old stamped pigskin, with label on upper cover. [182

AUGUSTINUS. De Trinitate. 1494.

1ª. TITLE: Augustinus de Trinitate. 77ª. COLOPHON: Aurelij Augustini de trini||tate liber explicitus est An||no dñi. M. cccc. lxxxxiiij. 77ᵇ. Incipit tabula ī libros Augustini p̄cedētes. 80ª. END: Explicita est tabula.

Folio. a^8 b–n^6. 80 leaves. 2 columns. 54 lines and head-line. 225 (242) × 143 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Gothic 190, 82, 71 mm.). Hain *2040. Proctor 3215.

In some of the quires of six leaves four, in others only three, are signed.

297 × 209 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, bound with the same printer's edition of the De Ciuitate Dei. [183

FRIEDRICH RIEDRER

THE first book printed by Friedrich Riedrer was the Spiegel der Rhetorik, described below, completed on S. Lucy's day, 11 December, 1493. Of this, as its author as well as printer, he was able to say that it was 'versamelt, gedruckt vnd volendet' by himself. After this he produced five books by Jacob Locher, the friend of Sebastian Brant and translator into Latin of his Narrenschiff, two by Petrus Tartaretus, a Paris teacher of logic, an Ordinance of Maximilian's of 1498, and (his last dated work) the Modus Epistulandi of Franciscus Niger, a Venetian scholar, in 1499: in all ten works.

RIEDRER, FRIEDRICH. Spiegel der wahren Rhetorik.
11 December, 1493.

1a. TITLE (woodcut): Spiegel der waren Rhetoric. || vñ. M. Tulio. C. vnd andern || getůtscht: Mit Irn glidern clůger reden || Sandbriefen / vnd formen. menicher con||tract / seltzam. Regulierts Tutschs vnd || nutzbar exempliert / mit fůgen vff || gőttlich vnd keiserlich schrifft vnd rech||te gegrůndt: nuwlich (vnd vormaln || In gemein nÿe gesehen) ÿetz loblich vñ || gangen. 188a. COLOPHON: Rhethorichscher Spiegel vnd lůchtender Stern / wolerwegens re≠||dens vnd schribens zů friburg in Brißgaw. vñ hilff des / der alle gůtheit || würckt / vnd von aller creatur zeloben ist Durch fridrichen Rie≠||drer versamelt / gedruckt / vnd volendet. An mittwoch vor sant Lucien || tag nach desselben vnsers lieben herren gottes Ihesu cristi geburt vier || zehenhundert Nůntzig vnd drů iar gezalt. [Woodcut.]

Folio. a⁸ b–f s–v u w x–z A B⁶ C¹⁰ D⁸. 188 leaves, 2–180 so numbered. 43 lines and head-line. 202 (211) × 131 (157) mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 95 and 84 mm.). Hain 13914. Proctor 3216.

This German schoolmaster-printer begins this his first book by offering his humble service to the 'Rector vnd vniuersitet der Hohenschůl, Burgermeister, Schultheissen, Rat vnd gericht zů Friburg in Brißgow'. On either side of the woodcut letterpress of the title is an angel holding a shield, and below it is a third shield carried by a woman (repeated on 188b). On 1b is a full-page cut of a woman (Rhetoric) addressing a king in the presence of a page and two doctors. Both the decorative border of this cut and the type of the book show the influence of the Mainz Breydenbach of 1486. On sig. k 5 verso is a graphic woodcut of Icarus falling into the sea under the eyes of his father.

283 × 195 mm. [184

LÜNEBURG

JOHANNES LUCE

(*Only printer*)

Two incunabula were printed at Lüneburg in Hanover, both by Johannes Luce, the De Imitatione Christi of 22 May, 1493, catalogued below, and a 'Speculum rosariorum Jesu et Mariae', completed on 13 September in the same year.

THOMAS À KEMPIS. De Imitatione Christi. 22 May, 1493.

1a. TITLE: Thomas de Kempis. || De imitatione christi. ⁊ de contem||ptu omniū vanitatū mundi. || De interna cōuersatione. || De interna locutiōe christi ad ani||mam fidelem || Cum quanta reuerentia Christus || sit suscipiendus. || Itm̄ Iohannes Gerson de medi≠||tatione cordis. 166b. COLOPHON: ¶ Tractatulus venerabilis magistri || Iohānis Gerson de meditatione cor||dis. Luneborch impressus. p̄ me Io≠||hannē Luce. Anno dñi. M.CCCC.||xciij. XXij. die Menſ̄ May. Finit || feliciter.

Octavo. [A⁶] B–X⁸. 166 leaves. 22 lines and head-line. 100 (106) × 65 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 120, 92 mm.). Hain 9105. Proctor 3223.

The first book printed at Lüneburg. The first four paragraphs of the title give respectively the titles of the first chapters in the four books of what is now known collectively as the De Imitatione Christi.

133 × 87 mm. Rubricated. [185

OFFENBURG

(*Only press*)

At Offenburg in Baden, on the Kinsing, an anonymous printer produced (on the Vigil of the Epiphany, 1496) a single incunable, the edition of the Lenten sermons, De Peccatis, of Robertus Caracciolus de Licio, Bishop of Aquino, catalogued below.

CARACCIOLUS, Robertus. Quadragesimale de peccatis.

5 January, 1496.

1a. Title: Quadragesimale Roberti || de licio De peccatis cū ali⸗||quib⁹ sermōibus annexis. 196a. Colophon: ¶ Explicit quadragesimale de peccatſ ce||ptum in ciuitate Litii Ibiꝯ completuꝫ || ad laudē ꝛ glïam oñipotentis dei ꝛ ỿgi⸗||nis glïose Marie ac beatissimi patris || Francisci ꝛ noui sancti Bonauenture || Amen. Finitū est anno dñi millesimo q̃||dringentesimooctuagesimotertio die. ix || mensis octobris hora vespertina Et im||pressū in Offenburg Anno dñi .1496. || ipsa vigilia epyphanie. 197a. ¶ Ad reuerēdissimū dñm Iohannē de Aragonia sancte Romane eccle||sie. tt. sancti Adriani presbiterū cardinalem. 198a. Tabula sermonū ꝛ capituloꝝ incipit. 202a. Finit tabula hui⁹ opusculi.

Quarto. a–f s–z⁸ ꝛ¹⁰. 202 leaves, 2–196 so numbered. 2 columns. 44 lines. 155 × 104 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 170, 71–72 mm.). Hain *4443. Proctor 3225.

The only book printed at Offenburg in the 15th century.

209 × 150 mm. Rubricated. On 2a is written: FF. Benedd. Oeno-Rothensiū. Stamped half-pigskin over wooden boards. [186

TÜBINGEN

JOHANN OTMAR

(*Only printer*)

After working at Reutlingen from 1479 to 1495 or later, Johann Otmar made a fresh start at Tübingen in 1498, printing several works by Conradus Summenhart de Calw, professor of theology in the University, and others by Gabriel Biel, another theologian working in the town. At the expense of a bookseller, Friedrich Meynberger, he printed also a Tübingen Missal in 1499. Altogether he produced here upwards of twenty incunabula, but his work stops soon after 1500.

SUMMENHART, CONRAD. Tractatus bipartitus. [c. 1498.]

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus bipartitus in || quo q, deus homo fieri voluerit: qꝙ messias in lege ꝛ pro||phetis ꝓmissus: non solum homo sed etiam deus esse de||buerit et debeat: quinquaginta duobus et vltra: veteris || testamenti et infidelium hebreorum simulqꝫ gentilium ex || scriptura testimonijs: adiectis sparsim ad idipm ratōib⁹ || ꝯgruentie plurimis: in bipartiri sermonis forma ꝯproba||tur: per Magistꝝ Conradū Summenhart de Calw sa||cre theologie ꝓfessorem in generali studio Tůwingensi || editus ꝛ Anno dñi .M. cccc. xciiij. et xcv. ad cetum eiusdē || vniuersitatis in vigilia natiuitatꝭ christi per eundem pro || magna parte declamatus. 77ª. col. 2: Finis adest tractat⁹ biper||titi. In quo q deus homo fieri || voluerit: qꝙ messias etiā de⁹ || esse debuerit. quinqginta duo||bus et vltra: ex scriptura ꝯpro||baꝭ testimonijs: adiectis spars-||sim ꝯgruentie rōib⁹ plurimis. 77ᵇ. Sequitur || Summariuꝫ . . . 78ᵇ. In huius opusculi nobilitatem Heinrici || Bebelij Iustingensis elogium. 79ᵇ. END: Telos.

Quarto. A–K⁸. 80 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 39 lines. 148×91 mm. Types 7, 12 (Gothic 160, 76 mm.). Hain *15181. Proctor 3238.

199×132 mm. [187

GULIELMUS ALVERNUS. Sermones. 18 February, 1499.

1ª. Sermones dominicales || ex epistolis et euangelys || atqꝫ de sanctis ꝭm eccle||sie ordinē Wilhelmi Can||cellary parisiensis. || epigramma Heinrici Bebelij Iustingensis . . . 366ª. col. 1, l. 16. COLOPHON: . . . Et sic || finem sumit sermologus Guilelmi parisi||ensis. Expensis Friderici meynberger. et || ductu magistri Iohānis Otmar in Thu||bingn̄ feliciter exact⁹. feria tercia post In||uocauit. Anno .99. 367ª. (head-line): Registrum. 389ᵇ. END: Deo laus. et actio gratiaꝫ.

Folio. A–N⁸ O⁶ P⁸; AA BB⁶; a–g⁸ h⁶ i–q⁸ r⁶ s t⁸; [*⁶ **⁸;] aa–ll⁸; [***¹⁰]. 390 leaves. 2 columns. 51 lines and head-line. 204 (215)×134 mm. Types 7, 13 (Gothic 160, 79–80 mm.). Hain *8323. Proctor 3230.

The twelve sheets here marked with asterisks are signed with numerals, 1–7, followed by an unsigned sheet, and then with the numbers 2–5 in doublets, 22–55. They are placed in different positions in different copies. There are separate title-pages to the first Register (AA 1), the 'Sermones dominicales ex euangelys' (a 1), and the 'Sermones de Sanctis' (aa 1).

285×202 mm. Rubricated, with the capitals at the beginning of each part in red and blue. From the library of the Bamberg Carmelites. Old stamped brown leather binding, with bosses. [188

PFORZHEIM

THOMAS ANSHELM

(*Only printer*)

PRINTING was introduced into Pforzheim in the last year of the 15th century by Thomas Anshelm, who had some years before printed one or two books at Strassburg. He published four books in 1500, and continued working industriously at Pforzheim until 1511, when he went to Tübingen, proceeding thence in 1516 to Hagenau.

HRABANUS MAURUS. De laudibus sanctae crucis. March, 1503.

1ª. MAgnencij Rabani || Mauri De Laudib⁹ sancte Crucis || opus. erudicione versu prosaq; || mirificum. 85ᵇ. COLOPHON (red): Phorçheim. in ædibus Thomę Anshelmi. Martio || mense. M. D. III. Sub Illustri || principe Christofero || Badeñ :·

Folio. Aa⁶ Bb⁴; a–k⁶; A B⁶ C⁴. 86 leaves, the last blank. 40–41 lines. 220 × 143 mm. Types 3, 4 (Roman 109, Gothic 180 mm.). Proctor 11747.

With a woodcut of the author presenting his book to the Pope, and numerous curious figures representing the Kaiser, the Crucifixion, Cherubim, &c., outlined over letters widely spaced so as to form a decorative background in black and red. There are also some woodcut capitals printed in red.

306 × 207 mm. [189

HRABANUS MAURUS. De institutione clericorum.
28 September, 1504.

1ª. TITLE: Rabani Mauri || Archiepiscopi Maguntini || De Institutione cleri≠||coru. opusculum || aureum. || Ad Lectorem Vdalricus Carinthus ||| Egressus nuper varias sum iussus in oras . . . 29ª. COLOPHON: Laus deo Castęq; matri. ||| Meminisse te velim lector. non omnia assecutos nos. || pro Rabani dignitate in cōmittendis capitibus. ꝑpter libelli obliteratam vetustatem & archetypi prope in≠||eruditam cōscriptionem. fecimus tamen pro charitate || quantum potuimus. Nam non omnes in tunica Iouis || tauro. sed quidā penulati lacte litant. & eo forte quod || gratius est. Vale. Impressum Phorce per Thomā || Anshelmi de Baden .III. Caleñ. Octobris. Anno. || MDIIII.

Quarto. a–e⁶. 30 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 148 × 95 mm. Types 4, 7 (Gothic 180 and 88 mm.).

Another edition was printed by Anshelm just eleven months later, 28 August, 1505.

196 × 132 mm. Rubricated. [190

LANDSHUT

PRINTING was introduced into Landshut in or soon after 1501 by N. Wurm, who printed a Cronik der Pfalzgrafen. An edition of the Ringbüchlein was printed there by a Hans Wurm about 1507, but the first Landshut printer who kept a press fully employed for any length of time was Johann Weissenburger.

JOHANN WEISSENBURGER

JOHANN WEISSENBURGER, a priest, had started printing at Nuremberg in 1502 or 1503, and speedily developed a considerable business, not only in sacerdotal books, but in miscellaneous literature generally, including books on mathematics, cosmography and travel, and the topics of the day. In 1513 he removed to Landshut and continued printing there on the same lines at a considerable rate for several years.

DUNGERSCHEYN, HIERONYMUS. De modo discendi et docendi sacra ad populum. 1514.

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus de modo ‖ discendi et docendi ad popu‖lum sacra. Seu de modo predicandi. [Woodcut.] 20ᵇ. COLOPHON: . . . Landshut 1514. ‖

Hec dedit ingenio preclarus et arte Ioannes
Weyssenburger eas qui imprimit ere notas.

Quarto. A–E⁴. 20 leaves. 39 lines. 160 x 102 mm. Types 4, 6, 7 (Gothic 280?, 130, 78 mm.). Proctor 11787.

Dedicated to Ernest Archbishop of Magdeburg. The woodcut represents an author writing under a tree; before him a bird pecks at an open book; in the sky is a vision of the Virgin and Child.

210 x 143 mm. [191

OPPENHEIM

JACOB KÖBEL

(*First printer*)

IN 1489 an edition of the Mensa Philosophica printed at Heidelberg by the 'Printer of Lindelbach' contained a dedicatory letter headed 'Iodocus gallus Rubiacensis Artium et philosophie magister: et Sacre Theologie baccalaureus formatus S. D. P. diuersarum rerum edocto viro Iacobo Koebel Heydelbergensi coniunctissimo sibi fratri et amico'. Mr. Proctor also noted that another Heidelberg book (Hain 7401) printed in 1494 has a device very like Köbel's Oppenheim devices, but declined to assign him a press of his own at this period. It is probable, however, that the similar device found in the 1494 book accounts for the assertion that Köbel was printing at Oppenheim in that year. He is now somewhat hesitatingly credited with having got to work by 1503, but his full activity seems to belong to the years 1510–25, during which he printed a considerable number of books, many of them with decorative borders and capitals, often showing marked Renaissance influence, though the main design was frequently imitated from the Venetian ornaments which Ratdolt brought home to Augsburg. Köbel seems to have been an important man at Oppenheim, as he is called Stadtschreiber and Protonotarius. (See G. R. Redgrave's paper, quoted below.)

STOFFLER, JOHANNES. Elucidatio fabricae ususque astrolabii. 1512–13.

1ª. TITLE: ELVCIDATIO FA-‖BRICAE VSVSQ3 ‖ ASTROLABII A ‖ Ioanne Stoflerino Iustingensi viro Germa≠‖no: atq3 totius Spherice doctissimo / ‖ nuper Ingeniose cōcinna≠‖ta atq3 in lucem ‖ edita. ‖ . . . Impressum Oppenheym. Anno ꝛc. 1513. 90ª. COLOPHON: Exactū in≠‖signe hoc atq3 pclarū ‖ Opus Astrolabij / A ‖ Ioāne Stŏfflerino Iu≠‖stingensē Viro in A≠‖stronomia Peritissi≠‖mo Alemano: Editū. ‖ [Köbel's device.] ‖ Impressum ‖ Oppēheim ‖ p Iacobū ‖ Kobel. ꝛc. ‖ Anno. ‖ 1512.

Folio. [*, **⁶;] A–D⁶ E⁸ F–K⁶ L⁴ M N⁶. 90 leaves; 1–12 so numbered at the foot, and 13–90 numbered I–LXXVIII at top. 46 lines and head-line. 196 (205) x 141 mm. Types 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 (Gothic heading type, 4 mm. one line, Roman 86 mm. text, Roman thin 8 mm. majuscules, schwabacher 80 mm., small Gothic in tables). Proctor 11922.

The title-page is enclosed in an architectural border. With twelve woodcuts illustrating problems in perspective, several diagrams, many woodcut capitals of various sizes and merit, and the printer's device.

267 × 207 mm. Roll-stamped brown leather binding. [192

HENRICUS DE VRIMARIA. Passio domini explanata. [c. 1515?]

1ª. PASSIO DOMINI || Litteraliter & moraliter ab Henrico || de Firmaria explanata. [Woodcut.] Impssuȝ Oppẽheym. 16ª. Horas de Passione Dñi qui || deuote dicit cũ versibus in fine positis consequiť || tres centos dies indulgentiarum. Ibid. l. 34. END: dolori consonans consors sim corone.

Quarto. A–D⁴. 16 leaves. 36 lines. Types 1, 5, 6 (Gothic heading type, Roman 86, Roman 8 mm. majuscules). Proctor 11931.

'The title-page is surrounded with a beautiful border consisting of four rules, composed of conventional ornament of scroll-work and foliage on a dotted background, which serves as a framework to a woodcut of the Descent from the Cross, in the style of Urs Graf, or the South German school of the beginning of the sixteenth century. It will be evident, on comparing the scroll-work border with that of the *Kalendarium* of Regiomontanus, printed by Ratdolt at Venice in 1476, that the designer of the Oppenheim title-page has had this woodcut before him, and that he has taken his inspiration from this model. In fact all that the Oppenheim artist has done is to add the shading and a black background dotted with white. . . . The Passio Domini is illustrated with twenty woodcuts of scenes of the Passion, which bear a marked resemblance to the small Passion engraved by Urs Graf, produced in Strassburg in 1507. The book also contains one large, one medium sized, and seven small initial letters. With the single exception of the largest letter, a C, the designs are of the conventionalized type.' G. R. Redgrave, 'Book-Illustrations of the Oppenheim Press.' Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, Vol. III. 1896.

154 × 93 mm. [193

STOFFLER, JOHANNES. Calendarium Romanum. 24 March, 1518.

1ª. TITLE: CALENDARIVM || ROMANVM MA-||gnum, Cesareę maiestati dicatum, D. Ioanne Stoeffler iustingensi Mathematico || authore . . . 138ª. COLOPHON (red and black): Exactum Insigne hoc atq; Preclarum Opus Kalẽ-||darij / A Ioanne Stofflerino Iustingensi / Viro in Astronomia || peritissimo: Alemano: Editum. Impressum in Oppenheym per Iacobum Kȯbel. ꝛc. Die 24. Martij Mensis. Anno 1518.

Folio. *,**⁶; [a⁴ b–n⁶;] A⁶ B⁸ C⁴ D⁶ E⁸ [F G⁴ H⁶ I⁴]. 138 leaves, 13–86 numbered at the foot 1–74. 52 lines. 220 × 131 mm. Types 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 (Gothic heading type, Gothic 65 and 100 mm., Roman 86 and 8 mm. majuscules, and schwabacher 80 mm.). Proctor 11939.

1ª. Title, with verses by Quirinus Lanius; 1ᵇ. Copia Priuilegii Cæsareæ maiestatis; 2, dedication to the Emperor in verse; 2–5, another dedication in prose followed by verses; 6–12, Index; 13–86, Propositiones; 87–88ª, Iacobus Köbel ad lectorem and Registrum foliorum; 89–94, Abacus Regionum; 95–107ª, Calendarium Romanum; 107ᵇ–112ᵇ, Schemata eclypsium lunarium; 113–136ª, Tabulae; 136ᵇ–138, diagrams and colophon.

The title-page is enclosed in an armorial border, used again on the leaf numbered 14; the Dedication in the architectural border used on the title of the 'Elucidatio'. In the Abacus Regionum are ten little woodcuts of cities, used in all twenty-four times: in the Calendar each month has a roundel of its

signs and an oblong cut of its appropriate pastime or occupation. The eclipses are represented by diagrams in black and very faint yellow. At the end are four diagrams of Instrumenta. With numerous woodcut capitals.

292 × 191 mm. [194

UNLOCALIZED GERMAN BOOKS

THE following books are brought together here at the end of Germany for lack of sufficient evidence to assign them decisively to any town.

§ 1.

ANDREAS HISPANUS. Modus confitendi. [About 1474.]

1ª. Modus confitendi compositus p Re≈‖uerendū Episcopū Andrē Hispanum ‖ sancte Romane ecclesie penitēciarium. 14ª. l. 14. END: . . . et ad acquisitionem gratie in pre≈‖senti / et vite eterne ī futůo seculo Amen.

Quarto. [a^8 b^6.] 14 leaves. 22 lines. 138 × 85 mm. Type: Gothic 120 mm. Hain *998. Proctor 3245.

One of five books (one with a rubricator's (?) date 1474) brought together by Proctor (Nos. 3241–45) as printed in the same 'rude Gothic type' (facsimile in Burger, plate 125) for which he could suggest no origin. It has some likeness to Knoblochtzer's type of this size, but the majuscules are clumsier. The book has no watermark.

180 × 122 mm. Rubricated. [195

§ 2.

GEORG OF SPEIER (GEORG REYSER?)

IN the Ratisbon Chronicle it is stated that a bishop who is known to have died in February, 1480, commissioned a certain Georgius de Spira to print a Breviary for him, and that the copies of this work were brought (allatos) to Ratisbon. As the copies were brought to Ratisbon they must have been printed somewhere else, and Georgius de Spira may almost certainly be identified with Georg Reyser who completed his first dated book at Würzburg 20 April, 1479. Now both the types used in this Ratisbon Breviary appear also in the quarto Strassburg Breviary, sine loco et anno, completed 12 January, 1478, and the larger type in the folio edition of the same date. This larger type is also used in the book here catalogued, the Summa super titulis decretalium of Henricus Hostiensis, of which the first volume was finished in 1478, the second on 18 February, 1479, this also having no name of place or printer. Mr. Proctor's attribution of this book to the Printer of Henricus Ariminensis rested

apparently on the similarity of this type to the 'type 3' attributed, none too certainly, to that printer. We have more evidence for ascribing this book to Georg Reyser, though whether it was printed at Strassburg, Würzburg, or some other town is uncertain. The Strassburg Breviary would probably be printed at Strassburg, the Ratisbon rather more probably at Würzburg, which is considerably nearer. This Summa Hostiensis comes chronologically between the two, and its place of origin is at present undiscoverable.

HENRICUS HOSTIENSIS. Summa in quinque libros Decretalium.
1478—18 February, 1479.

2^a. Incipit sūma sup titulis decretaliū a || dño archiepo ebredineñ. compilata. || qui et vulgatiori vocabulo hostiēsis || dicitur. additis quoq; in quibusdam || locis et alijs rubricellis. || . . . Versus quibus ad nomen || autoris pulcre alludit. et || littera ei^9 diues ꝑmēdatur. |||

Cedite sūmarum scriptores cedite longe.
Hostium qui pandit sacrati dogmate iuris
Hostiēsis adest. en clarus et littera diues.
Ergo lege felix et ere solare labores.

3^a. Incipit summa hostiensis super titulis decre||talium compilata. additis in aliquib^9 locis || quibusdam alijs Rubricellis. 255^b. FIRST COLOPHON: Sup libro decretaliū secūdo. finita est ꝑs || summe hostieñ. secūda. M.CCCC.lxxviij. 257^b. Incipiunt rubrice in lib$^{\text{z}}$ tercium. 583^b. SECOND COLOPHON:

Monstrās obscuras iuris dissoluere curas
Extricat antiquas hec noua sūma plicas.
Pro summe summo sit regi gloria summo. |||

Desideratum huius summe hostiensis fi≈||nem aduexit mensis februarij dies decimus≈||octauus. quo post virginee ꝑlis vagit^9 dul≈||cissimos Mille quadringenti septuagintano||uem anni transiere.

Folio. (a^{12} b–d^{10} e^8 f–m^{10} n o^8; p–z 3 aa bb^{10}; cc^{10} dd–pp^8 qq^{10}; rr^{10} ss–yy^8 zz^{12}; $3\overline{3}^{10}$ aaa–kkk^8 lll^{8-1} mmm–qqq^8 rrr^6 sss^8.) 585 leaves, 1, 256, and last two blank. 2 columns. 64 lines. 281 × 187 mm. Type: Gothic 88 mm. Hain *8962. Proctor 336.

414 × 285 mm. Rubricated. On 1^a is the inscription: Lib monasterij sce Marie ī berna ordinis ꝑmonstratensis ꝓpe hoesden. Original stamped leather binding, with label in a brass frame. [196

Another issue, with the Incipit on 3^a printed in red.

405 × 282 mm. Rubricated in red and blue with illuminated capitals and floral borders at the beginning of each book. On 2^a is the inscription: 'Liber Monaste: Aⁿⁿstteru Canonicorū A'; pasted inside the upper cover an exlibris 'Ex Bibliotheca Canonicorum Regulariū S. Augustini Congr: Later: Olomucij ad Omnes Sanctos'. [197

Another copy of Books III–V.

370 × 267 mm. Rubricated. On 258^a is the inscription 'Sum Religiosorum Frūm in Rottenbuech', and on 583^b a copy of a legal document addressed to the convent beginning 'Philip3 von gottes genadn administrator zu Freising' and dated on Friday before S. Thomas' day, 1499. In 16th century half-pigskin over wooden boards. [198

§ 3. POSSIBLY COLOGNE: LUDWIG VON RENCHEN

PETRUS DE ROSENHEIM. Roseum memoriale. [About 1483.]

2ª. Incipit Roseum memoriale diuinorum eloquiorum || 48ª. COLOPHON: Explicit Roseum memoriale diuinorum eloqui⸗||orum cōpilatum per fratrem petruȝ de Rosenheim || monachum monasterij mellicensis ordinis sancti be||nedicti. Finito libro sīt laus et gloria xp̄o.

Quarto. [a–f⁸.] 48 leaves, the first blank. 33 (34) lines. 136 × 99 mm. Type: Gothic 80 mm. Hain *13988. Proctor 1517.

Dr. Voulliéme enters this book after his No. 936 with a note expressing doubt as to its having been printed at Cologne. Proctor placed it among unidentified books printed at that place because of its possessing majuscules 'almost if not quite identical' with those in a different type found in an anonymous Psalter probably for the use of Cologne.

180 × 134 mm. Rubricated. [199

§ 4. POSSIBLY STRASSBURG: JOHANN REINHARD OF GRÜNINGEN

JOHANN REINHARD, better known as Grüninger, completed his first dated book at Strassburg in 1483 and continued in business until 1531. His reputation rests mainly on his illustrated books which he began publishing in 1494, but before he turned to these he had printed a Bible in Latin and another in German, editions of the Decretals, a Hortus Sanitatis in German, and numerous Latin educational and theological books. Although he only printed about a hundred incunabula he used in them nearly thirty different types, and for a Cistercian Missal, which he was commissioned to print in 1487, appears to have had four new types specially made. While the Constance Breviary in this collection cannot at present be certainly assigned to him for the reasons quoted in the note, there is no one who is more likely to have printed it.

BREVIARIUM CONSTANTIENSE. [1489?]

1ᵇ. Woodcut. 2ª. (red): Ianuarius habet dies .xxxi. || . . . 8ᵇ. (red): ¶ He benedictiones dantur ad || lectiones ꝑm choꝝ Constañ. eccl'ie. || Primo cū agitur de tꝑe. ⁊ finit⁹ est || primus nocturnus dictūꝯ est (black) Pa||ternoster . . . 15ª. (red): Incipit psalteriū ꝑm cursum Con||stantieñ. dyoceꝑ. Et hic hymn⁹ ca⸗||nit̄ ad nocturnū a prima dn̄ica octo||bris vsꝯ ad aduentū domini: ⁊ ab || octaua epiphanie vsꝯ ad quadra||gesimā . . . 57ᵇ. (red): ¶ Finit psalteriū. [89ᵇ. col. 2, l. 18. END: cta est alleluia. || Finis.]

Folio. [*]⁸ [**]⁶ a–d⁸ e¹² aa–dd⁸. 90 leaves. 2 columns. 42 lines. 213 × 140 mm. Types: Grüninger's 8, 14 (Gothic 81 leaded, 102 mm.). Hain 3826. Proctor 502.

In the British Museum Catalogue of Books printed in the Fifteenth Century this Breviary is entered at the end of the works ascribed to Grüninger with the

note: 'As the florid B used in this book is found in no other book in the British Museum containing type 102, the paragraph-marks differ from those used with type 110, and type 81[a] is found nowhere else, the ascription to Grüninger is doubtful'. In Baer's Catalogue 500 (1905), it is ascribed to the press of Heinrich Wirzburg of Rougemont.

The woodcut on 1[b] represents the B. Virgin and Child standing between a Bishop and a Warrior, probably S. Ulrich (or S. Nicholas) and S. George.

304 × 213 mm. Ending on 57[b] at the end of the Psalter. On 2[a] is the inscription 'B. Mariæ in Salem'. [200

§ 5. INGOLSTADT OR LEIPZIG?

ANDREAE, JOANNES. Lectura super arboribus consanguinitatis affinitatis et cognationis spiritualis. [1498.]

1[a]. TITLE: Lectura Arborum vtriusq; || iuris Consanguinitatis. affi||nitatis. cognationis spiritualis et legalis. diligentissime et || copiosissime plusq; antea extensa ad vtilitatē oīm studētium. 30[b]. END: ¶ Et tantum de cognatione legali. [Diagram.]

Folio. AA–EE[6]. 30 leaves, the last blank. 22[a]: 55 lines of smallest type. 201 × 107 mm. Types: Gothic 160, 80, and 73 mm. Hain 1046.

With full-page woodcuts of the arbor consanguinitatis (dated 1498) and arbor affinitatis and seven smaller diagrams.

The 73 mm. type used in this book resembles, but does not completely agree with, that of the Printer of Lescherius, Ingolstadt, 1487.

299 × 193 mm. [201

ITALY

THE intellectual predominance of Italy in the 15th century made it certain that the new art of printing would flourish there more abundantly even than on its native soil. To the immigrant German printers indeed the possibilities of the field seem to have appeared limitless. In this they were mistaken. It is evident that both at Florence and at Naples the richer and more scholarly book-lovers looked askance on the new art. At Rome the first printers within a few years of their start protested that they had not the money to buy necessaries. Even at Venice the representative of the first press had about the same time to work for other men, presumably because his own resources were exhausted. But despite these set-backs, the spread of the art was very rapid, and the activity of the Italian presses very great, the total Italian output during the 15th century falling but little short of that of the whole of the rest of Europe. The start was made not in one of the great cities, but in a Benedictine monastery at the little town of Subiaco, among the hills, some twenty-five miles east-north-east of Rome. Here two Germans, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, printed four books, of which the third and fourth are dated respectively 30 October, 1465, and 12 June, 1467, and in the autumn of the latter year removed to Rome, where a rival, if he had not already made a start, began to work about the same time. Two years later the first Venetian book was completed by Johann of Speier, and in 1470 Johann Numeister or Neumeister of Mainz produced a book at Fuligno. By this time, preparations for printing must have been in progress in most of the chief cities of Italy, and by 1471 the movement was in full swing, books being published at †Trevi, Ferrara, Milan, Florence, Treviso, Bologna, Naples, and Savigliano. Seven other cities, Padua, Jesi, Parma, Mondovi, †Fivizzano, Mantua, and Verona, added to the output of 1472; four more, Cremona, Santorso, Brescia, and Pavia, became active in 1473; six, Vicenza, Genoa, †Savona, Como, Modena, and Turin, in 1474; and six others, †Reggio in Calabria, Cagli, †Piove di Sacco, †Caselle, Perugia, and Piacenza, in 1475; making a total of thirty-one printing-towns in five years, in addition to the four pioneers of 1465–70, or thirty-five altogether, of which all but the six marked † are represented in this collection. After this the pace naturally slackened, as although Pisa did not receive the art till 1482, nor Siena till 1483, most of the large cities and many smaller ones had already joined the movement. Nevertheless, fourteen new recruits were added before the end of 1480, sixteen in the next decade, and seven or eight in the 'nineties, giving a total of over seventy places in Italy at which presses were set up in the 15th century. Although a semi-Gothic type was used in the books printed at Subiaco, the majority of the earliest Italian

books were in different varieties of Roman type, all modelled on the fine book-hands which are found in contemporary Italian manuscripts, as the result of an antiquarian revival which went back to the time of Charlemagne for its models. For these Roman-type books a lighter ink was used than for those in Gothic, and their press-work is not always worthy of their beautiful characters. The arrangement of the page, on the other hand, is nearly always perfect.

As regards the class of books printed, at the outset almost every printer produced editions of the Latin classics, including the works of the Fathers of the Church, until the market was hopelessly over-stocked. At Venice several printers then paid special attention to legal books, but in a very little time most classes of literature were represented in print. There was, however, much less inclination than in Germany to publish the bulkier medieval works, and a total absence of vernacular Bibles except at Venice. At first also there seems to have been some doubt as to whether printed service books were suitable for use in church, and liturgical printing did not begin to flourish until the end of the century. Probably as many as 10,000 Italian incunabula are still extant.

SUBIACO

SWEYNHEYM AND PANNARTZ

(*Only printers*)

THE Benedictine monastery of Saint Scholastica at Subiaco is said to have had many German inmates. Its abbot, Cardinal Turrecremata, was himself an author, two of his books, an Exposition of the Psalms and his Meditations on the Life of Christ, passing through several editions in the 15th century. No doubt the two German printers who introduced the art of printing into Italy, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, were influenced by these facts in choosing Subiaco rather than Rome itself as their starting-place. It has been conjectured, indeed, that they came there in response to a definite invitation from the abbot. Nothing is known of their previous history. Their first book, a 'Donatus pro puerulis', of which no copy is now known, was one which several later printers started with, mainly as an advertisement. Of their three extant Subiaco books one was an undated edition of Cicero's De Oratore, the other two were theological classics, the works of Lactantius (completed 30 October, 1465) and the De Ciuitate Dei of S. Augustine (12 June, 1467), both described below. All three were printed in a semi-Gothic type, which has of late years served as a model to Mr. St. John Hornby for that used in his edition of Dante's Diuina Commedia. None of these three contains the printers' names, but all four are mentioned in the list of the books of Sweynheym and Pannartz submitted to Pope Sixtus IV in 1472 (see No. 210).

LACTANTIUS FIRMIANUS, CAELIUS. De diuinis institutionibus, de ira Dei, de opificio hominis. 29 October, 1465.

1ª. Lactantii Firmiani de diuinis institutiōibus || aduersus gentes rubrice p̃mi libri incipiūt. 11ª. Lactantii firmiani errata q̃bus ipe deceptus est. per frātrē || Antoniū Randensem theologum collecta et exarata sunt. 13ª. (Text): [M]AGNO & excellēti īgenio uiri . . . 184ᵇ. COLOPHON: Lactantii Firmiani de diuinis institutionibus aduersus gentes libri septem. || necnō eiusdē ad Donatū de ira dei liber unus. unacū libro de opificio hoīs || ad Demetrianū finiunt̃. Sub ānο dn̄i .M.CCCC.LXV. Pontificatus Pauli || papę .ii. anno eius secūdo. Indictiōe .xiii. die uero aīpenultīa mensis Octo-||bris. In uenerabili monasterio Sublacensi. Deo gratias.

Folio. [*¹⁰ **²; a–e¹⁰ f¹² g–n¹⁰ o¹² p–r¹⁰.] 186 leaves, 10, 185, and 186 blank. 36 lines. 216 × 130 mm. Type 1 (semi-Gothic 120 mm.). Hain *9806. Proctor 3288.

The first extant dated book printed in Italy, but preceded by a Donatus (no copy extant), of which the printers themselves wrote in their letter to the Pope 'unde initium imprimendi sumpsimus', and also by the Cicero De Oratore of which a copy described by Fumagalli (now in the Klemm collection in the Gewerbemuseum at Leipzig) has a manuscript note dated 'Pridie Kal. Octobres M. cccc. lxv.' i. e. 30 September, 1465. The Lactantius was twice reprinted by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and of each edition 275 copies were published. The selling price of the reprints was 3 papal ducats, i. e. about £1 8*s*. 6*d*. or $7.

A few Greek letters mixed with Roman were used in quotations in the De Officiis of Cicero printed by Fust and Schoeffer at Mainz this same year, but the first fount of Greek type that can be recognized as such was cut for this book. This is first used for two words in Greek characters on the eleventh leaf of the text and a line of Greek on the nineteenth. On leaves 34–39 the numerous Greek quotations are duly printed, as again are those on leaves 135, 139–143, 157, 158. Elsewhere, e. g. on leaves 4, 5, 66–77, and 155ᵇ, we find a succession of blank spaces. It is clear that the Greek fount was not fully available until some sheets had been printed off and that there was not very much of it.

319 × 220 mm. Rubricated in blue and red, with the rubricator's signature at the end: 'Nico⁹ W.', the W having a horizontal line through it and a cross at the foot. Between the name and the initial are the words 'Deo Gracias'. Larger capitals illuminated with floral border-pieces, smaller capitals in red with mauve tracery, or in blue with red. Leaf 63 of text, the beginning of the 'De vera sapientia', has probably been supplied from another copy, as the chapter-headings are not written in, the foliation is in a different place and style, and the capitals are in plain red. With the book-plate of Comte D. Boutourlin. The Beckford and Brayton-Ives copy. [202

AUGUSTINUS. De Ciuitate Dei. 12 June, 1467.

1ª. Aurelii Augustini de ciuitate dei || primi libri incipiunt Rubricę. 15ª. (text): [I]NTEREA cū Roma gothoꝝ || irruptione agētium sub Rege || Alarico atq̃ īpetu magnę cla-||dis euersa est . . . 271ª. COLOPHON: AVRELII. AVGVSTINI. doctoris || egregii atq̃ Episcopi ypponensis de ciui-||tate dei liber uicesimussecundus explicit || contra paganos. Sub anno a natiuitate || domini. M.CCCC.LXVII. Pontificat⁹ || PAVLI Papę secundi anno eius tertio. || Tertio regnante Romanoꝝ Impatore || FREDERICO. Indictiōe .xv. die uero. || duodecima mensis Iunii. ||| DEO GRATIAS. GOD .AL.

Folio. [$*^{10}$ $**^{4}$; a–k^{10} l^{12} m–p^{10} q^{10+1} r–v^{10} x^{8+1} y z $\tilde{\imath}^{10}$ $\tilde{\jmath}^{8}$ $\tilde{\jmath}^{6+1}$.] 271 leaves, 13 and 14 blank. 2 columns. 44 lines. 264 × 164 mm. Type 1 (semi-Gothic 120 mm.). Hain *2046. Proctor 3289.

The last book printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz at Subiaco, and with the place of imprint omitted, doubtless because of the impending removal to Rome. This the printers speedily effected, and before the end of the year they had completed there an edition of Cicero's Epistulae Familiares. The De Ciuitate Dei, like the Lactantius, was twice reprinted by Sweynheym and Pannartz, each edition consisting of 275 copies. According to a note in a copy at the Bibliothèque Nationale 'Hunc librum De ciuitate Dei emit sibi et Georgio nepoti suo Leonardus Dathus, Episcopus Massanus, de propria pecunia, aureis octo et grossis duobus papalibus, ab ipsis Theutonicis Romæ commorantibus, qui huiusmodi libros non scribere sed formare solent Anno salutis M. cccc. lxvij. mensi Nouembris'. Three years later a copy of the second edition cost Hartmann Schedel 5 ducats or £2 7*s.* 6*d.* ($11.20). The signature GOD .AL. at the end is best interpreted as representing the corrector of the press.

373 × 268 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals illuminated, the smaller in red with mauve tracery, or blue with red. Bound by Lortic fils.

[203

ROME

In addition to several anonymous firms, some thirty known printers worked at Rome during the 15th century, and the city's output of incunabula still extant cannot be reckoned as less than 1,200. The great majority of the printers were Germans, the most notable exception being the papal physician Joannes Philippi de Lignamine. The earliest dated Roman book is the 1467 edition of Cicero's Epistulae ad Familiares produced by Sweynheym and Pannartz within a few months of their removal from Subiaco. But it is probable that Ulrich Han, a native of Vienna and citizen of Ingoldstadt, was already at work when they arrived. The press at Rome started with excellent auspices, Sweynheym and Pannartz working in the palace of the Massimi and having the Bishop of Aleria, the Pope's librarian, as their editor, while Han secured the help of the famous scholar Campanus. But the overproduction of editions of the classics brought both firms into difficulties, and after a brilliant start printing at Rome speedily declined, the output of the last twenty years of the century consisting almost entirely of petty official and semi-official publications, largely speeches and addresses made before the Papal court. These were printed in great numbers by the two firms of Stephan Plannck and Eucharius Silber, and account for upwards of half the extant Roman incunabula.

SWEYNHEYM AND PANNARTZ

(*First printers*)

During their stay at Subiaco, Sweynheym and Pannartz printed very slowly, the Lactantius and De Ciuitate Dei being separated by an interval of more than

nineteen months. When they removed to Rome, presumably soon after completing the De Ciuitate Dei on 12 June, 1467, we must imagine that their new premises 'in domo Petri de Maximis' were more convenient, and that they had more capital at their disposal. Before the end of the year they had completed an edition of Cicero's Epistulae ad Familiares, occupying 246 leaves of large quarto, and 1468 saw the issue of reprints of their third and fourth Subiaco books, a great edition of S. Jerome's Epistles, in competition with one now attributed to Han, and the Speculum humanae vitae catalogued below. These together occupied 1,200 folio leaves, so that the appearance in 1469 of eleven books, since these only occupied 1,800, represents a smaller increase than the number of volumes suggests. On the other hand 1470, when the number of books declines to nine, was really a year of great advance, the number of leaves printed rising to over 3,000. This total was not quite reached in 1471, when only seven complete works were published and part of another, but the works included a Bible and the 'part' was the first of the five volumes of the Glossae in Biblia of Nicolaus de Lyra, which strained the resources of the firm to the utmost. It was in Vol. IV of this work that there appeared the pitiful petition to the Pope summarized in the note to No. 210. Nevertheless, throughout 1472, production continued at about the same level, but in 1473 only six books were issued containing less than 1,200 leaves, and after the completion of the Polybius, 31 December, 1473, the partnership was dissolved. Henceforth Sweynheym devoted himself to engraving the maps for the edition of the Cosmographia of Ptolemy which he did not live to complete (see No. 228), while Pannartz, after an interval of eleven months, resumed publication on his own account, with an edition of the Rudimenta Grammatices of Perottus. In 1475 he printed eight books, and two more in January and February, 1476. He must have died soon after 28 March in that year, when he had reached the end of the first volume of yet another edition of S. Jerome's Epistles. This was subsequently completed in 1479 by Georg Lauer.

On removing from Subiaco, Sweynheym and Pannartz discarded their semi-Gothic type for a fine Roman letter which appears in all the forty-eight books of their partnership at Rome. The petition to the Pope, written on their behalf by the Bishop of Aleria, is made more interesting by having appended to it a full list of their publications up to the time of its presentation, and of the numbers printed of each. By a happy chance this information is completed by an earlier list of their books (printed in facsimile in Burger's 'Buchhändleranzeigen des 15. Jahrhunderts'), drawn up by the German author, Hartmann Schedel, with the prices at which they might be purchased. 275 was, as a rule, the number of copies printed in an edition, while the prices ranged from 1 papal ducat (of a metal weight equivalent to 9*s.* 6*d.* in gold) for a Lucan and 2 for a Virgil to 5 ducats for the De Ciuitate Dei of S. Augustine, 7 for a Livy, 8 for Pliny's Natural History, and 10 for a Latin Bible. Inasmuch as several of their earliest books went through two and three editions, the printers' receipts must have been large—from the first two editions of the De Ciuitate Dei alone they should have received over £1,300—but the cost of paper was very heavy at this time, nearly half the selling price of a book, and a single unsuccessful volume would eat up the profits of several good ones. With the exception of

the Lenten Sermons of Robertus Caracciolus their publications were all either classical or patristic.

RODORICUS [SANCIUS] ZAMORENSIS. Speculum humanae vitae. 1468.

1a. (after an 8-line space): [S]Anctissimo ac clemētissimo in christo || patri domino: domino paulo secūdo || sacrosancte romane & uniuersalis ec-||clesie sūmo pastori & pōtifici maxīo. || Eiusdē. S. obsequentissīus seruulus: et || familiaris Rodoricus Epūs zamorēn. || hispanus: ac castri sui sācti Angeli de urbe fidelissīus castellanus & referendarius . . . 9b. Incipit capitulū primū primi libri . . . 146a. COLOPHON:

Edidit hoc lingue clarissima norma latine
Excelsi ingenii uir rodoricus opus
Qui norme angelica est custos bene fidus in arce
Sub pauli ueneti nomine pontificis.
Claret in italici zamorensis episcopus ausis.
Eloquii. it superos gloria parta uiri.
Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusq; simul pannarts una ede colendi
Gente theotonica: roma expediere sodales.

In domo Petri de Maximo. M.CCCC.LXVIII. 147a. Incipit repertoriū siue tabula per alphabetum || ad faciliter recipiendas materias in presenti || libro dicto speculum vite humane. 150a. END: Explicit breuis tabula siue repertorium per || alphabetum in presenti libro speculum uite || humane.

Quarto. [a–f^{10} g^{8} h^{12} i–n^{10} o p^{8} *^{4}.] 150 leaves. 33 lines. 188 × 113 mm. Type 2 (Roman 114). Hain *13939. Proctor 3292.

Probably the third book printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz after their removal to Rome. One of the four completed in 1468, of which one is dated 13 December and the other three only with the year. 300 copies were printed. In Hartmann Schedel's list it is entered as 'Speculum huāne vite. Opus iucundū et morale', and the price, which is rather difficult to read, appears to be 16 groschen or 2 ducats, i. e. 19*s.* or $4.56.

287 × 196 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals illuminated with floral border-pieces, the smaller in red with mauve tracery, or blue with red. With the space above the beginning of the text filled in red: 'Ad Sanctissimum & B. Prēm & D. D. Paulum || .ii. P. M. liber incipit dictus Speculum vite humane || quia in eo cuncti mortales in quouis fuerint statu uel officio spirituali aut temporali speculabuntur cuiuslibet || artis et uite prospera & aduersa ac recta uiuendi docu||menta Editus a Rodorico Epo zamorensi postea Cala||gurritano hispano F. S. in castro suo Sancti Angeli Castel||lano & Referendario. Prologus.' The misprint 'norme' in line 3 of the colophon has been corrected by hand to 'Rome'. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note of purchase 'of Edwards' for £15 15*s.* on 29 November, 1799. [204

BESSARION, MARKOS. Aduersus calumniatorem Platonis. [1469.]

2a. (Table of rubrics): Bessarionis Cardinalis Sabini & Patriarche Constātinopolitani || capitula libri p̄mi aduersus calūniatorē Platōis incipiūt feliciter. ||| Que causa autorem ad scribendum impulerit. Capitulum I. 16a. (text, after 3-line space): [I]Ncidit nup in manus nostras liber q̄dam: Qui Platonis || atq; Aristotelis comparationem pollicebatur . . .

232b. l. 25. END: . . . Nos aūt admiremur || quidem Aristotelem: admiremur etiam Platonem: & ex utriusq; || disciplina: quantū possumus fructū haurire conemur: Georgiū: || & qui Georgio similes sunt: || cum eorum moribus relinquentes. |||

Aspicis illustris lector quicunq; libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum.
Cōradus suueynheym: Arnoldus pānartzq; magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

Folio. [a^{8} b^{6} c–r^{10} s^{12} t v^{10} x^{12} y^{10} z ꝛ^{8}.] 234 leaves, the last two blank. 38 lines. 219 × 131 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm. and Greek in quotations). Hain *3004. Proctor 3300.

Marcus Bessarion, a Greek monk, born about 1395, made a cardinal by Eugenius IV in 1439, was equally zealous in the cause of scholarship and of a crusade against the Turks. He was a patron of Guillaume Fichet, and in this way an indirect promoter of the first Paris press. The 'Georgius' alluded to at the end of this treatise was Georgius Trapezontius, a quarrelsome Cretan.

308 × 223 mm. An untouched copy. A duplicate from the Royal Library at Munich. From the libraries of H. N. Evans (with his book-stamp) and W. H. Crawford of Lakelands, Cork. [205

STRABO. Geographia. [1469.]

2a. (preface, after 1-line space): [G]Eographiā multos scripsisse nouimus Pater Beatissime Paule .II. Venete. Pont. || Maxime . . . 4a. (text): [S]Vmmatim extra philosophiā non est: ipsa de situ orbis tractatio q̄ utilis . . . 241a. (List of rubrics): Io. An. Epi Alerieñ. ad Paulum II. Venetum Pont. Max. || in recognitionem Strabonis Epistola. Ibidem, par. 2, COLOPHON:

Aspicis illustris lector quicunq; libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum.
Cōrardus suueynheym: Arnoldus pānartzq; magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
Petrus cum fratre Francisco maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

Folio. [a–c^{10} d^{12} e–g^{10} h^{8} i–z^{10} ꝛ^{12}.] 242 leaves, first and last blank. 46 lines. 264 × 169 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain 15086. Proctor 3303.

Priced in Schedel's list at 4 ducats.

395 × 281 mm. An untouched copy of one of the finest of the Sweynheym and Pannartz books, with the printed label of Ambroise Firmin Didot. [206

PLINIUS SECUNDUS, CAIUS. Historia naturalis. 1470.

2a. Iohannes Andree Episcopi Alerieñ ad pontificem || summum Paulum. II. Venetum. Epistola. ||| [P]Roperatio omnis iure reprehendi solet pater beatissime . . . 376a. COLOPHON: Hereneus Lugdunensis Epus: Item Iustinus ex philosopho Martyr. Item cū diuo || Hieronymo Eusebius Cesariēsis: serio posteritatem adiurarunt: ut eorum descripturi || opera conferrent diligēter exemplaria. & sollerti studio emendarent. Idem ego tum || in ceteris libris omnibus tum maxime in Plynio ut fiat: uehementer obsecro. obtestor. || atq; adiuro:

ne ad priora mēda & tenebras inextricabiles tanti sudoris opus relabaſ. || Instauratum aliquantulū sub Romano Pōtifice Maximo Paulo .II. Veneto. Atq; || impressum Rome in domo Petri & Francisci de Maximis iuxta campū flore presidē-||tibus Magistris Cōrado Suueynheym & Arnoldo Panaratz. Anno dominici natalis. || M. CCCC. LXX. Pontificatus eius felicissimi ac placidissimi Anno. VI.

Folio. [a^{10} b^{12} c–f^{10} g–l^{8} m–r^{10} s–v^{8} x–z A–D^{10} E F^{8} G–O^{10} P Q^{8} R^{10}.] 378 leaves, 1, 377, 378 blank. 46 lines. 263 × 168 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain *13088. Proctor 3306.

Priced in Schedel's list at 8 ducats.

401 × 282 mm. With capitals in gold on a ground of characteristic Italian branch-work, with a border of the same style on 22^{a}, containing a laurel wreathed circlet (unfilled) for an owner's arms. The Heber, Sykes, and Lakelands copy. **[207**

LEO I. Sermones et epistulae. 1470.

2^{a}. Iohannis Andree. Episcopi Aleriensis. Ad summū || Pontificem. Paulum .ii. Venetum. Epistola. ||| [S]I tua mihi pater beatissīe . . . 5^{a}. Beati Leonis pape de assumptiōe sua ad || pontificatū gratiaꝝ actiōis sermo Primus. 134^{a}. COLOPHON:

Aspicis illustris lector quicunq; libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis cognomina Teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum.
Cōradus suueynheym: Arnoldus pannartzq; magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.
.M. CCCC. LXX.

Folio. (a–l^{10} m–o^{8}.) 134 leaves, the first blank. 38 lines. 218 × 130 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain *10011. Proctor 3308.

323 × 226 mm. With larger capitals illuminated, and with a floral border-piece and smaller capitals in red, blue, and green. **[208**

CYPRIANUS. Epistolae. 1471.

2^{a}. Io. An. Episcopi Alerieñ. ad Paulum .II. Venetum || Pon. Max. in epistolas Diui Cypriani. Epistola. ||| [V]Ellem pater Beatissime . . . 6^{a}. Incipiunt epistole Cecilii Cypriani ad Cornelium || Papam. Et prima de confessione. Feliciter. 185^{a}. COLOPHON: Aspicis illustris lector . . . ||| .M. CCCC. LXXI.

Folio. [$*^{4}$ a^{10} b^{8} c–l^{10} m^{12} n–r^{10} s^{12}.] 186 leaves, 1, 5, and 186 blank. 38 lines. 218 × 130 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain *5896. Proctor 3315.

313 × 217 mm. An untouched copy. From the collection of Count Boutourlin with his large book-plate. **[209**

NICOLAUS DE LYRA. Postillae super Bibliam, Vols. IV and V. 13 March, 1472.

Vol. IV. 1^{b}. In pñti uolumine continentur || expositiones Nicolai de Lyra || librorū noui testaм̃ti & p̃mo ||| Matthei . . . Vol. V. 1^{b}. In presenti uolumine continentur expositiones || Nicolai de Lyra librorum noui testamenti. || Pauli ad Romanos Epistole . . .

2ª. Io. An. Alerieñ Episcopi S. D. n. Pape Bibliothecarii. || ad Xystum. IIII. summum Pontificem Epistola. ||| [C]Ommunis ac trita olim inter gentiles opinio fuit pater beatissime . . . 3ª. Ad Romanos . . . 292ª. COLOPHON:

Aspicis illustris lector quicunq; libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum
Cōradus Sueynheym Arnoldus Pānartzq; magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul. |||
In domo Petri de Maximis
M. CCCC. LXXII. die.
XIII. Martii.

Folio. Vol. IV, 234 leaves. Vol. V, 292 leaves; 46 lines. 261 × 168 mm. Type 2 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain *10363. Proctor 3323.

The letter of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Sixtus IV contains a prayer on behalf of Sweynheym and Pannartz, spoken of as 'Impressores nostri ac utilissime huius fictorie artis primi in Italia opifices maximi in urbe operarii', asking for some pecuniary help. The printers, it is declared, are weighed down under the burden of the paper they have printed and will faint under it unless they are relieved by the Pope's liberality. In proof of this a list is given of the twenty-eight different works which they had printed, with the number of copies of each. The calculation is by volumes, and works of which two or three editions had been printed are only mentioned once, the Lactantius, of which there had been three editions, being put down as accounting for 825 volumes, i. e. three printings of 275 each. The grand total is given as 12,475 volumes (an over-statement by a thousand), an intolerable load, which, now that buyers had fallen off, could no longer be borne 'et ementes non esse nullum est grauius testimonium q̃ q̄ domus nostra satis magna plena est quinternionū inanis reꝝ necessariarum'. Their only hope is in the Pope, and in recognition of his help they will hand over as many books as he pleases. The expense of the Commentary of De Lyra had been so great that they had nothing left to live on, and they beg for help 'quia pauperes facti sumus nimis'. The letter is dated 20 March, 1472, i. e. a week after the completion of the text. The dissolution of partnership between Sweynheym and Pannartz seems to show that no satisfactory answer was given to it.

355 × 260 mm. The larger capitals in gold on a background of Italian interlaced branch-work, with borders in the same style, smaller capitals in red or blue. [210

ARNOLD PANNARTZ ALONE

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Epistulae. 1 February, 1475.

2ª. Incipit prologus beati Ieronimi super epistolis || Pauli ad Senecam: & Senecæ ad paulum. 4ª. par. 3: In isto sequenti Codice continentur epistolæ moralium rerum quas || composuit uir eloquentissimus Lucius Anneus Seneca: ad Lucilū || discipulum suum peramantissimum transmissæ. 4ᵇ. Epl'aꝝ Senecæ ad Lucilum rubricæ || libri Primi incipiunt . . . 10ª. Lucii Aenei Senecæ ad Lucilum: Epistolaꝝ liber || primus . . . 171ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS. || Præsens hæc epistolarum Senecæ ad Lucilum || impressio In alma urbe Roma in domo nobilis || uiri Petri de maximis non atramento: plumali || calamo:

neq̄ stilo æreo: sed artificiosa quadam || adinuentione imprimendi seu characterizandi: || opus sic effigiatum est / ad dei laudem īdustriæq̄ || p̄ magistꝝ Arnoldū pannartz Alamanū est cōsu||matū. Anno salutis .M. CCCC. LXXV. || Die uero Prima Mensis Februarii: Sedeñ. || Sixto Pon. Max. Anno eius quarto. 172. (Register) END: nascitur.

Folio. [a^8 b–e^{10} f–l^8 m^{10} n^8 o–r^{10} s t^8 v^{10}.] 180 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines. 196 × 110 mm. Type 1 (Roman 102 mm.). Hain 14601. Proctor 3525.

265 × 188 mm. From the Bibliothèque de Mello. [211

THOMAS AQUINAS. De veritate Catholicae fidei.

20 September, 1475.

1ᵇ. Ioannes Frāciscus uenet⁹ & theolog⁹ || ordīs p̄dicatoꝝ ad reuerendissimū. D. || Marcū Barbū Cardīalē sācti Marci. 7ᵃ. Incipit liber de ueritate catholice || fidei cōtra errores gētiliū. Editus || a fratre Thoma de Aquino: ordīs || p̄dicatoꝝ . . . 299ᵃ. COLOPHON: IMPRESSIT CLARVS AC DILIGENTISS. || ARTIFEX ARNOLDVS PANNARTZ. || NATIONE GERMANVS || IN DOMO VIRI NOBILIS || PETRI DE MAX. CIVIS ROMANI. ANNO || INCARNATI VERBI. MCCCCLXXV. || DIE VERO XX. SEPTEN. SEDEN. SIXTO IIII. || PONT. MAX. ANNO. || EIVS. || V. 299ᵇ. Registrum huius libri. || Ibidem, END: subiungit.

Folio. [⁎⁶] a–i^{10} k^8 l–v^{10} x^8 y z^{10} $ꝛ^8$ A–D^{10} E^8 F^{12}. 300 leaves, last blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. 223 × 141 mm. Type 1 (Roman 102 mm.). Hain 1387. Proctor †3529.

320 × 225 mm. Rubricated, the larger capitals in blue. [212

ULRICH HAN AND SIMON CHARDELLA

THE first dated book which bears the name of Ulrich Han, a native of Ingolstadt and citizen of Vienna, is the Meditationes of Cardinal Turrecremata, finished on the last day of 1467. This bears also the initials I. R., which Proctor showed good reason for believing to be those of a corrector of the press, not a printer. An undated edition of the Epistles of S. Jerome, which is known from a note dated 1470, in the Chantilly copy, to have been printed at Rome (see Proctor, p. 453 note, quoting Léopold Delisle, Journal des Savants for October, 1897), bears the letters IA. RV., almost certainly those of the same man. On account of this identity of the corrector and the similarity of the type Proctor was inclined to assign the Epistulae to the press of Han, and to regard it as his first book, though the typographical probabilities would be satisfied if it were begun first, even if the much smaller Meditationes issued first from the press. In any case, if Sweynheym and Pannartz did not leave Subiaco until after the completion of the De Ciuitate Dei on 12 June, 1467, it is quite probable that Han was at work at Rome before they arrived there. In each of the following three years, 1468–1470, he is only known to have completed a single dated book, but over a dozen undated ones are assigned to this period, and his alliance in the latter half of 1471 with Simon Nicolai Chardella, of Lucca, was probably due to exhausted resources. The partnership lasted another three years, during which upwards of twenty books, dated and undated, were produced. But by Christmas Eve, 1474, Han is found printing alone, and he continued working thus until his death at the end of 1478, or early in 1479, after which his

business passed into the hands of Stephan Plannck. Including his work with Chardella (who also produced a few books, unpartnered, in 1475–79) Han must have printed altogether between eighty and a hundred editions.

CLEMENS V. Constitutiones. 6 July, 1473.

2ª. (commentary): [I]Ohannes. graciosuȝ hoc nomen ꝑ īter‖pretationes / deriuationes / uel ethimo‖logias extollere nō est meū ... (text, red): Incipiūt ꝑstituti≠‖ones cle. pape. v. ‖ una cum appara‖tu domini. io. an. 121ª. COLOPHON: Presens haꝫ Clementinaꝫ preclaꝫ opus. ‖ cū glosis. Io. An. Iuris canonici lumīs. Alma ‖ in urbe Roma. totius mūdi regina & dignis-‖sima Imperatrice que sicut ꝑceteris urbibus ‖ dignitate ꝑest. ita ingeniosis uiris est refer-‖ta. nō attramento / plumali / calamo / neçȝ stilo ‖ ereo. sed artificiosa quadā adin-uentione im-‖primendi / seu caracterizandi sic effigiatū. ad ‖ dei laudem industrieçȝ est consumatum. Per Vdalricum Gallum Almanum. & Simonem ‖ Nicolai de Luca. Anno dñi. M. CCCC.‖LXXIII. die uero sexta mensis Iulii. 122ᵇ. Registrum haꝫ Clementinaꝫ. Ibidem, END: Expositio.

Folio. [a b¹⁰ c¹² d e¹⁰ f¹² g–l¹⁰ m⁸.] 122 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns, with commentary surrounding the text. 48 lines of text, 58 of commentary. 299 × 198 mm. Types 4 and 5 (Roman 102 and Gothic 125 mm.). Hain *5416.

The wording of the colophon, in which the praises of Rome are substituted for those of Mainz, shows that Han was reprinting Schoeffer's edition of 1471.

408 × 285 mm. Capitals, &c., supplied in ink; annotated, and with a long list of law books bought in 1[5]03 ('Mºtercio'), with their prices. Also part of an inscription, possibly in the same hand, ending 'bononiēsi ī studio', i. e. in the University of Bologna. [213

LACTANTIUS, COELIUS. Opera. 12 February, 1474.

2ª. Iohannis Andreę Episcopi Alerieñ ad Paulum ‖ II. Venetum Pont. Max. epistola. 2ᵇ. Lactantii Firmiani de diuinis institutōibus ‖ aduersus gētes rubricę primi libri incipiūt. 15ª. Ad R. P. D. Dominicum Episcopum Brixien‖sem. S. D. N. Papę Vicarium Lactantii Firmia≠‖ni emendatio per Angelum Cneum Sabinum ‖ Poetam laureatum. 15ᵇ. par. 2: Lactantii Firmiani institutionum diuinarum aduersum ‖ gentes Libri primi pręfatio. ad Imperatorem Constantinū ‖ Quāta sit & semper ueritatis appetitio fuerit. quodçȝ nec ‖ sine religione sapientia. Nec sine sapientia sit probanda reli‖gio. Capitulum primum. 16ª. [M]Agno & excellenti ingenio uiri ... 258ᵇ. COLOPHON: Pręsens Lactantii Firmiani pręclarū opus: Alma in urbe ‖ Roma totius mundi regina & dignissīa imperatrice: quę ‖ sicut cęteris urbibus dignitate pręest: ita ingeniosis uiris ‖ est referta: nō attramento plumali calamo neçȝ stilo ęreo: ‖ sed artificiosa quadam adinuentione imprimendi seu ca≠‖racterizandi sic effigiatum ad dei laudem industrięçȝ est ‖ consumatum. per Vdalricū Gallum Alamanū & Symonē ‖ Nicolai de Luca. Anno domini. MCCCCLXXIIII. Die ‖ uero. XII. mensis Februarii. Pontificatu uero Sixti diuīa ‖ prouidentia Papę quarti anno eius tertio. 260ª. Registrum huius libri. Ibidem, END: cum.

Folio. [a¹² b¹⁶ c–l¹⁰ m n¹² o–z¹⁰ ꝛ⁸ ꝓ¹⁰.] 260 leaves, 1, 16, and 259 blank. 37 lines. 232 × 133 mm. Type 6 (Roman 122 mm.), and Greek for quotations. Hain 9811. Proctor 3360.

This edition has the chapter-headings duly printed, nevertheless the rubrics for them are laboriously set out in the preliminary leaves. The list of errors discovered by Antonius Randensis in Lactantius are followed by the four Latin couplets in which Antonius is himself rated by 'frater Adam genuensis'.

334 × 230 mm. Unrubricated, but with a few notes. [214

JOANNES PHILIPPI DE LIGNAMINE

Joannes Philippi de Lignamine was a Sicilian, a native of Messina, and papal physician. He set up a press at Rome early enough to complete an edition of the Vitae Caesarum of Suetonius in July, 1470, and in the next six years produced some two score books of an unusually varied and interesting character. His first period comes to an end with the Eusebius of 15 May, 1476, catalogued below; but he resumed printing in 1481, and produced three more works, the last dated 1484.

CHRONICA. Chronica summorum pontificum. 14 July, 1474.

2ª. Ioannes Philippus de Lignamine || Messanen. Syxto .IIII. Summo || Pontifici . . . 9ª. Incipit Crononica summorū || Pontificū Imperatorūq; : Ac || de septē etatibus mūdi ex. s. || Hyeronimo : Eusebio aliisq; uiris eruditis excerpta : & primo || De Septem ętatibus mundi. 129ᵇ. Finis. [130ª. Romę in domo Nobilis uiri Iohannis || Philippi de Lignamine Messanen. S. D. || N. familiarij hic libellus impssus ē. || Anno dñi MCCCCLXXIIII. Die. XIIII. mēsis Iulii || Pont. Syxti. IIII. anno eius tertio. ||| Registrum.]

Quarto. (A^8 B–E^{10} F^{12} G–N^{10}.) 130 leaves, the first blank. 24 lines. 150×91 mm. Type 1^B (Roman 125). Hain *10857. Proctor 3396.

De Lignamine's dedication to the Pope contains a vigorous defence of himself against the enemies who seem to have accused him of being a liar and flatterer, and to have reproached him with poverty, low birth, and his Sicilian origin, this last taunt leading to a spirited eulogy of the island. He speaks of himself as having lately lighted upon the present work (Cum igitur nuper inciderim in compēdiosum quendam Cathalogū pontificū imperatorumq; : qui cuncta memoratu dignissima illius eui gesta percurreret), but does not give any indication as to how much he added to it. Hain attributes it to Martinus Polonus, who died in 1279, the year after his consecration as Archbishop of Gnesen. Under the pontificate of Pius II (elected 19 August, 1458), the following account is given of the beginning of printing (contractions written out): Iacobus cognomento Gutenbergo : patria Argentinus & quidam alter cui nomen Fustus imprimendarum litterarum in membranis cum metallicis formis periti trecentas cartas quisque eorum per diem facere innotescunt apud Maguntiam Germanie ciuitatem. Iohannes quoque Mentelinus nuncupatus apud Argentinam eiusdem prouincię ciuitatem : ac in eodem artificio peritus totidem cartas per diem imprimere agnoscitur.

212×154 mm. Wanting leaves 1, 8, and 130. [215

LEONICENUS, Omnibonus. De octo partibus orationis. 31 March, 1475.

1ª. AD ILLVSTREM MAG-||NANIMVMQVE PRIN-||CIPEM DOMINVM FE-||DERICVM DE GONZAGA || MARCHIONEM OMNI-||BONVS LEONICENVS. 132ª. Colophon : Omniboni Leoniceni Vincentini. || Viri clarissimi De octo. ptibus ora||tionis Liber Rome in domo No-||bilis uiri Ioannis Philippi de Ligna||mine Messanen. S. D. N.

familiaris || Impressns est. Anno dñi MCCCC.||LXXV. Die Vltima mensis Marcii. || Pont. Syxti IIII. anno quarto. 132^{b}. Registrum huius libri. Ibidem, END: In dis.

Octavo. $a\text{–}q^{8}\ r^{4}$. 132 leaves. 21 lines. 130 × 76 mm. Type 1^{B} (Roman 125 mm.). Hain 10026.

Probably the rarest of all the books from this press. Its author was professor of literature at Vicenza, where he died in 1493.

181 × 132 mm. Rubricated with an illuminated capital and floral border on 1^{a}, and the initials VM on a blue ground within a circlet of laurels. [216

EUSEBIUS. Historia ecclesiastica. 15 May 1476.

2^{a}. REVERENDISSIMO In christo patri & domino || dño Guillermo de Estoutauilla Episcopo Ostiensi sanctę || Romanę ecclesię Cardinali Rothomagensi. Iohannes || Philippus de lignamine Messañ. S. D. N. P. familiaris. 3^{a}. Incipit Liber Historię ecclesiasticę Eusebii cęsariēsis quā || beatus Ruffinus pręsbiter de gręco in latinum transtulit. 219^{a}. COLOPHON: Millesimo. CCCC. LXXVI. Die. X.V. || Maii. P. M. Sixti quarti. Anno eius || Quinto completū est hoc opus Rome. 219^{b}. Registrum huius Libri. 220^{a}. END: de diuersis.

Folio. $[a\text{–}m^{10}\ n^{12}\ o^{10}\ p^{8}\ q\text{–}y^{10}.]$ 220 leaves, the first blank. 32–33 lines. 205 × 125 mm. Type 1^{B} (Roman 122 mm.). Hain *6710. Proctor 3398.

The first quire of this book exists in two forms, an earlier, which conforms with the Registrum, beginning with a dedication to Pope Sixtus IV, and a later, in which the place of this is taken by a new dedication to Cardinal d'Estouteville. In this De Lignamine narrates how on the arrival of the first printers at Rome, he determined to devote his scanty leisure to printing books, and had already printed over 5,000 volumes of divers authors, including the 'De Sanguine Christi', 'De potentia Dei', and 'De futuris contingentibus' by the Pope himself. The dedication to the Pope is longer, and fewer copies seem to contain it.

296 × 220 mm. Annotated. [217

GEORG LAUER

GEORG LAUER of Würzburg set up a press in the monastery of San Eusebio at Rome and completed there, 29 October, 1470, an edition of the Homilies of S. Chrysostom on S. John's Gospel. After printing a dozen books by himself, including Petrarch's Canzone e Sonetti, he is found in June, 1472, producing in partnership with Leonhard Pflugl the Clementine Constitutions. This was followed by other legal books and by a Duranti, in which both partners' names are found in the colophon to the first part and only that of Lauer in parts 2–4. Lauer continued at work by himself, mainly as a law printer, until 1481, but in that or the following year two of his founts are found in the possession of Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck. Lauer printed altogether more than sixty books, among them being the second volume of the edition of S. Jerome's Epistles of which Arnold Pannartz printed the first.

MILIS, JOHANNES DE. Repertorium juris. 23 June, 1475.

1b. Tabula huius lib. || Acceptatio folio. .i. 3a. [A]BSENTI || Filio acquiri-||tur actō ex cō||tractu per pa-||trem . . . 183b. COLOPHON: Presens repertorium Eximy vtriusq; || iuris doctoris domini. N. de milis Im||pressum Rome per venerabilem virū || magistrum Georgium laur de herbi-||poli. Anno Salutī. Mcccclxxv. die ỹo || veneris. xxiii. mensis Iuny: Pontifica||tus Sanctissimi in xp̄o patris ꝛ domi-||ni nostri domini Sixti diuina pro-uidē||tia pape quarti Anno eius quarto Fin||it feliciter. 184a. (Register): Absenti folio . . . sitatem.

Folio. [a b10 c6 d10 e6 f10 g8 h10 i6 k8 l m10 n6 o8 p q10 r6 s8 t6 v4 x10 y12.] 184 leaves. 2 columns. 58 lines. 294 × 176 mm. Type 6 (Roman 102 mm.). Hain *11155.

By a curious mistake the catchword of the first section 'Absenti' is omitted from the table, though it appears in the Register.

402 × 292 mm. Rubricated and profusely annotated. [218

VERGERIUS, PETRUS PAULUS. De ingenuis moribus. [1475?]

1a. PETRI PAV. VERGERII AD VBER||TINVM CARARIENSEM DE INGE||NVIS MORIBVS OPVS INCIPIT. 33a. E MAGNO BASILIO: LEONARDI A||RETINI TRADVCTIO AD COLV-||CIVM. 47a. E. XENOPHONTE. LEONARDI. A-||RETINI. TRADVCTIO. DE. TIRAN||NIDE: 63a. l. 20. COLOPHON: . . . Deo gratias |||

Ingenuos mores formis hic p̄ssit Georgiusq;
Et studia ingenuis concelebranda uiris.
Basilius magnus xenophō hierōq; tyrannus
Hic fantur mira quilibet arte loquens:

63b. Registrum istius libelli . . . END: inurie.

Quarto. [a–h8.] 64 leaves, the last blank. 25 lines. 125 × 86 mm. Type 6 (Roman 102 mm.). Hain *15987. Proctor 3422.

The elder Vergerius (born at Capo d'Istria in 1370, died at Buda-Pesth in 1444) was one of the earlier humanists.

208 × 137 mm. [219

JOHANN SCHURENER

JOHANN SCHURENER DE BOPPARDIA completed his first book, the Formularium Instrumentorum catalogued below, 25 November, 1474, in partnership with Johann Hanheymer of Oppenheim, with whom also he was associated in producing the Historia Bohemica of Pius II in the following January. After this Schurener worked by himself, printing altogether perhaps as many as fifty books, or even more, though not all of these can be certainly ascribed to him. An edition of Boccaccio's Ameto of 1478 is the latest dated of any of these.

FORMULARIUM. Formularium instrumentorum. 25 November, 1474.

1a. Tabula huius libri est ut sequitur || Absolutio || . . . 13a. Nota Absolutiō uigore commissiō apl'ice ab excomuīcaciō la||ta ob non solutiō peccuīaꝝ simpl'r uel ad cautelam. 259a. COLOPHON: Opus hoc magno grauissimoq; labore congestum. summi Opi-||ficis gratia. pro utilitate et commodo illorum qui non solum No||tariatus artem scire laborant sed etiā qui principum maiorūq; || uestigia indagari conantur. Laudesq; gloriaꝫ et honores inde || cupiunt suscipere. ad finem redactum est. ob institutionem eoꝝ || qui impensas

studiumq̄ imposuere Impressorib⁹ et Magistris || Iohanni Nicolai Hanheymer de Oppenheym et Iohanni Schu-||rener de Bopardia. Multa adyci possunt pro arbitrio. Immen||sum quippe foret que ad officium hmōi pertinent breui uolu||mine perstringere. Studens igitur offitiosus animum mentēque || adhibeat: Rome. XXV. Nouembris Anno salutis. M.CCCC.||LXXIIII. Sedente clementissimo Sixto Papa Quarto Anno || eius felici Quarto. ||| Memento mori. ||| [Three small Death's heads.] 260ª. Registrum huius Libri || Nota absolutiõ . . . Ibidem, END: magis.

Folio. [*¹² a–z ⁊¹⁰ ⁹⁸.] 260 leaves. 39 lines. 197 × 125 mm. Type 1^ (Roman 101 mm.). Hain *7280. Proctor 3484.

The table is not noted in the Register.

273 × 194 mm. On 1ª is the note: 'Ex Bibl. Monrii Ottobeurii.' In an early blind-stamped binding, one of the stamps bearing the name 'Maria'. [220

PEROTTUS, NICOLAUS. Regulae grammaticales. [1475.]

1ᵇ. ¶ Prefatio in Regulas grāmati||cales Nicolai Perotti viri doctis||simi atq̄ eloquentissimi. 170ᵇ. COLOPHON: Regule gramaticales Reuerendissimi || patris et dñi dñi Nicolai perotti archi||episcopi sipōtini. Viri doctissimi atq̄ || eloquentissimi absolute sunt feliciter.

Quarto. [a¹⁰⁻¹⁺² b–x⁸.] 171? leaves, the last blank. 31 lines. 153 × 90 mm. Type 1^ (Roman 101 mm.).

An undescribed edition. Printed in the same type as the 'Formularium instrumentorum', but in a much more worn condition, and with the addition of a paragraph-mark. On 171ª, after the 'Peroratio', begins a 'Registrum quinternoꝝ huius libri', and the words given for the first quire are 'Prefatio', 'nicolai', 'quid est uox', 'quid est sillaba', and 'quot sūt spēs'. There is no leaf in this copy beginning 'Nicolai', but between the leaves beginning 'Prefatio' and 'quid est uox' are two (forming one sheet) headed 'Rubrice huius libri'. These appear to have been substituted for a leaf beginning 'Nicolai'. The author was born at Sassoferrato in 1430, consecrated Archbishop of Siponto in 1458, and died in 1480.

210 × 146 mm. Wanting the outer sheet of the last quire, leaves 164 and 171. On 1ᵇ is the note 'Hic liber ē Isidori mamij et amicoꝝ', a dangerous inscription in a school-book, but the hand is not very early. [221

PRINTER OF PHILELPHUS

No other book is attributed to this anonymous printer. Proctor considered the type to be 'strongly Milanese' in character, but could not identify it with that used by any known Milanese printer.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCISCUS. Consolatio. 1 January, 1475.

1ª. FRANCISI PHILELFI AD IACOBVM ANTO||NIVM MARCELLVM. PATRICIVM VENE||TVM ET EQuITEM AVRATVM DE OBITV || VALERII FILII CONSOLATIO. 52ª. Impressum Romæ kalendis Ianuarii. M.cccclxxv.

Folio. [a–e⁸ f g⁶.] 52 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 183 × 111 mm. Type 1 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain *12960. Proctor 3534.

Francesco Filelfo, a well-known humanist, born at Tolentino in 1398, died

six years after the publication of this book at Florence, a few days after completing his 83rd year.

266 × 184 mm. A capital C supplied in red on 1ª over a printed director, also a paragraph-mark. With manuscript catchwords at the end of the quires. The British Museum copy has signatures stamped in by hand. Michael Wodhull's copy, bound with Riessinger's edition of the Epistulae familiares of Panormitanus, with a note (dated 28 April, 1789) of purchase at the 'Pinelli Auction' for £3 8*s*. [222

STEPHAN PLANNCK

Stephan Plannck, of Passau, began printing about 1479 in Ulrich Han's house at Rome, and by the end of the century had probably produced upwards of three hundred incunabula, of which some two or three are in folio, a rather larger number octavos, and the enormous majority small thin quartos, including a great number of speeches made at the papal court and small documents for the use of the curia.

INNOCENTIUS VIII. Regulae Cancellariae Sanctissimi Innocentii Papae VIII. [After 13 September, 1484.]

1ª. Title: Regule cancellarie ‖ S. Inno. P. viij. 11ᵇ. l. 28. End: Lecte et publicate fuerunt supscripte regule rome in cā‖cellaria apl'ica die iouis. tredecima mensis Septēbris ‖ Anno domini. M.cccc.lxxxiiii. ponti. prefati sanctissi⸗‖mi do. nr̄i Innocēcii diuina ꝓuidētia Pape. viii. Anno ‖ p̄mo.

Quarto. [a b⁶.] 12 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 145 × 85 mm. Types: Gothic 180 and 86 mm. Hain *9217.

202 × 135 mm. On 1ª is the inscription: 'In Mon. S. Udalr. et Afr. Aug. Vind.,' i. e. the Monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra at Augsburg. With note by General Hawkins: 'This first edition of the Regule Cancellarie of Pope Innocent the Eighth, was purchased at the shop of Philes in Nassau Street in the year 1855, and was my first investment in an early printed book.' The attribution to Plannck is not at all certain. [223

LOLLIUS, Antonius. Oratio in funere Cardinalis Matisconensis. After 30 September, 1484.

1ª. Antonius Lollius geminianēsis Reuerendissimis dominis. R. ‖ Vicecancellario. M. Sancti Marci. F. Sancti Eustachij. S. R. E. ‖ Cardinalibus. Executoribus bo. me. Car. Matisconeñ. S. P. D. . . . par. 3: Antoñ. Lullij Geminianensis Oratio habita in funere domini ‖ Ph. R̄mi Car. Matisconeñ. Frqeuēti. R. Car. Senatu. 6ᵇ. End: Dixi ‖ Inno. viij. pont. Maximo. Mens .i. Die .xxvij. Anno incarna. do. ‖ Mccccl xxxiiij.

Quarto. [a⁶.] 6 leaves. 32 lines. 141 × 90 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 87 mm.). Hain *10178. Proctor 3645.

Save that he came from San Gemignano nothing appears to be known of this speech-maker.

208 × 140 mm. [224

RUFUS, SEXTUS. De historia Romana. 19 January, 1492.

1a. ¶ Angelus Tiphernas: amplissimo dño Baptistę de || Vrsinis Camerę apostolicę Clerico S. D. 1b. par. 2: ¶ Sexti Ruffi viri consularis Valentīano Au-||gusto de Historia Ro. Libellus incipit. 8b. COLOPHON: ¶ Sexti Ruffi viri consularis Valentīano Augusto || de historia Ro. Libellus finit. Impressus Romę per || Stephanū Planck. An. Mccccxcij. die. xix. Ianuarij.

Quarto. a^8. 8 leaves. 33 lines. 145 × 90 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 87 mm.). Hain 14033.

192 × 135 mm. [225

EUCHARIUS SILBER

EUCHARIUS SILBER, alias Franck, a clerk of the diocese of Würzburg, began printing at Rome in 1480, and devoted himself largely to small quartos of the same kind as Plannck's. He printed, however, a considerably greater number of miscellaneous books than were produced by Plannck, including some military works. After producing perhaps as many as two hundred incunabula he continued at work until 1509, when he was succeeded by Marcellus Silber.

VERARDUS, CAROLUS. Historia baetica. 7 March, 1493.

2a. Caroli Verardi Cæsenatis Cubicularii Pontifi-||cii in historiam Bæticam ad R. P. Raphaelem || Riarium. S. Georgii Diaconum Cardinalem: || Praefatio : 32a. par. 2: Acta Ludis Romanis Innocentio .VIII. in so-||lio Petri sedente Anno a Natali Saluatoris. M.||CCCC.XCII. Vndecimo Kalendas Maii. 33a. Marcellini Verardi Cæsenatis Elegia. 39a. par. 2. COLOPHON: Impressum Romae per Magistrum Eucha||rium Silber: alias Franck: Anno Domini || M.CCCC.XCIII. Die uero. VII. Martii. ||| Registrum . . . Ibidem, par. 3: Viua el gran Re Don Fernando || Con la Reyna Don Isabella || Viua Spagna e la Castella || Pien de gloria triumphando || La Cita Mahomectana Potentissima Granata || De la falsa fe pagana E dissolta e liberata || Per uirtute & manu armata. Del Fernādo e Li||sabella. Viua Spagna &c: 40b. END: Viua Spagna e la Castella || Pien de gloria triumphando.

Quarto. [a–e^8.] 40 leaves. 26 lines. 142 × 89 mm. Type 4 (Roman 105 mm.). Hain *15941. Proctor 3867.

On 39b and 40a is the music in four parts of the song on 39a, 40b. 'This is a dramatic representation of the siege which resulted in the destruction of the Moorish power in Spain. It was written by Carolus Verardus, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, and produced on the private stage in the palace of Cardinal Riario immediately after the announcement in Rome of the triumph of Ferdinand and Isabel. Probably the performance ended with the singing of the four-part song of triumph to be found at the end of this volume.' R. C. H.

185 × 134 mm. Rubricated. [226

SCRIPTORES. Scriptores rei militaris. 24 October (3 November), 1494.

1a. TITLE: VEGETIVS DE RE MILITARI. 36a. FIRST COLOPHON: Finis. ||| Romæ impressum per Eucharium Silber Alamanum. Anno a natali || christiano .M.cccc.xciiii. die. xxiiii. Octobris. 37a. Sexti Iulii Frontini uiri consularis Strategematicon. Liber Primus. 66a. SECOND COLOPHON: FINIS ||| Impressum Rome per Venerabilem uirum Magistrum Eucharium Sil||ber: alias Franck Anno M.cccc.xciiii. die tertio nouembris. 67a. Modestus de re militari ad Theodosium Augustum. 71a. Aeliani de instruendis aciebus . . . 89a. Onosander ad Q. Verānium de optimo Imperatore eiusq; officio . . . 104b. END: Onosandri

De optimo Imperatore: eiusq; officio: p Nicolaum. Sagundi‖num e græco in latinū Traducti. Finis.

Quarto. a-p^4 q^6 r-x^4 y^2 A-D^4. 104 leaves. 40 lines and head-line. 163 (170) × 112 mm. Type 10 (Roman 80 mm.). Hain *15915. Proctor 3878.

With diagrams of the phalanx and other military formations, and numerous small woodcut capitals.

218 × 152 mm. [227

PETRUS DE TURRE

Only four books are ascribed to the press of Petrus de Turre (or de la Turre)—the fine edition of Ptolemy's Cosmographia catalogued below, completed in November, 1490, and then, after an interval of seven years, a medical work, of which there is also an undated edition, and in 1499 Mancinellus de moribus.

PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Geographia. 4 November, 1490.

2^a. REGISTRVM ALPHABETICVM ‖ SVPER OCTO LIBROS PTOLO-‖MEI INCIPIT FELICITER. 158^a. col. 1. Colophon: HOC OPUS PTHOLOMEI MEMO‖RABILE QVIDEM ET INSIGNE EX‖ACTISSIMA DILIGENTIA CASTI‖GATVM IVCONDO QVODAM CA‖RACTERE IMPRESSVM FVIT ET ‖ COMPLETVM ROME ANNO A NA‖TIVITATE DOMINI. M.CCCC.LX-‖XXX. DIE. IV. NOVEMBRIS. ARTE ‖ AC IMPENSIS PETRI DE TVRRE.

Folio. A-C^8 D E^6; a^{10} b-g^8 h^4; [1-27^2]; a b^8 c^6. 174 leaves, 1, 98, and 174 blank. 52-53 lines. 293 × 189 mm. Type 1 (Roman 107 mm.). Hain *13541. Proctor 3966.

The Latin translation of Jacobus Angelus Florentinus, made early in the 15th century, with the twenty-seven maps (one of the world, ten of Europe, four of Africa, and twelve of Asia) engraved on copper by Conrad Sweynheym for the edition completed after his death and issued in 1478 by Arnold Buckink, here used a second time.

426 × 285 mm. With the presentation inscription on 1^b:

Augustinus Piccolhōieus Alpheno Seuero Suo Salꝑ
Aeterni (ut perhibent) formā tibi mittimus orbis
Silicet eternæ pignus Amicitiæ.

and the arms of the donor and recipient painted on either side of the map of the world. [228

MARCELLUS SILBER

Marcellus Silber succeeded to the business of Eucharius Silber and used some of the same types. He published his first dated book on 9 October, 1510, and continued printing for many years. In addition to the Ethiopic fount used for the Psalter of 1513 catalogued below he possessed also one of Hebrew.

PSALTERIUM. Psalterium Chaldaicum siue potius Aethiopicum. 10 September, 1513.

1^a. (Woodcut of David, printed in red). 1^b. Ioannes Potken Prepositus ecclesie sancti Georgij Colonieñ. ‖ Peregrinaꝝ litteraꝝ studiosis S. p. d. 114^b. par. 2: Ioannes Potken

Præpositus Eccl'iæ S. Georgii || Colonien. Lr̃aꝝ peregrinaꝝ studiosis S. P. D. . . . FIRST COLOPHON (red): ¶ Impressum est opusculū hoc ingenio ꝛ impensis Ioānis Potken || Prepositi Ecclesie sancti Georgij Colonien. Rome per Marcellum || Silber al's Frāck: ꝛ finitū Die vltima Iunij Anno salutis. M. D. xiij. SECOND COLOPHON (red): Finitū Romæ Die .X. Septembris. Anno xp̃ianæ Salutis .M. D. XIII. 115^a. (red): Alphabetū: seu potius Syllabariū lr̃aꝝ Chaldeaꝝ. 116^b. END: . . . ꝛ alios numeros cōponere. ||| Finis.

Quarto. [a–n^8 o p^6.] 116 leaves. 31 lines of Ethiopic, 156 × 92 mm.; 45 of small Gothic, 162 × 92 mm.; 30 Roman, 162 × 91 mm. Types: Ethiopic 102 mm., Gothic 72 mm., Roman 88 and 109 mm.

The first book printed in Ethiopic characters. After quoting S. Augustine's saying that a man could have more entertainment (plus solatii) out of his dog than with another man whose language he did not know, Potken tells how he heard some Ethiopians at Rome using the names of the Virgin and Saints in their singing, and had learnt from them sufficient of their language to see this Psalter through the press, to please those who desire to know foreign languages. He was under the impression that the language and characters were Chaldaic, but in this he was mistaken. At the end of the books are some notes on the alphabet and numerals.

230 × 159 mm. [229

VENICE

ALMOST immediately after its introduction by Johann of Speier printing rapidly became an important industry at Venice. Before the end of the century about 150 firms of printers are known to have worked there, and probably somewhat over 4,000 incunabula remain to testify to their activity. Their output was no less remarkable for quality than for quantity. Foreign printers were proud to boast that their books were printed 'charactere veneto', and from Johann and Wendelin of Speier and Nicolas Jenson, through Erhard Ratdolt and Andrea Torresano down to Aldus, a long succession of fine printers contributed to the city's reputation. When a demand for illustrated books arose they excelled in these also, and while borrowing ideas occasionally from Germany and France, or from other Italian towns, were prolific of new designs and worked successfully in several different styles. They left no class of literature unattempted for which readers could be found in Italy; were the only printers of the vernacular Bible, and towards the end of the century started a considerable export trade in service books for foreign churches.

JOHANN AND WENDELIN OF SPEIER

(*First printers*)

NOTHING is known of Johann of Speier before 1467, when he got to work at Venice and received by the short-sightedness of the Senate a privilege which gave him a monopoly of printing there for five years. His own expectations of success seem to have been moderate, since of Cicero's Epistolae Familiares, his

first book, he printed no more than one hundred copies, with the result that a second edition had at once to be put in hand. His third venture was a much larger book, Pliny's Historia Naturalis, which ran to some 355 large folio pages. He was at work at a fourth book, S. Augustine's De Ciuitate Dei, when he died suddenly, leaving his brother Wendelin or Vindelinus to finish it and carry on the business. At the time of Johann's death several books must already have been planned, as Wendelin brought out at least ten in 1470. Fifteen more dated volumes followed in each of the next two years, but in 1473 the dated books fell to five, and after producing two more books in 1474, Wendelin ceased for a time to print for himself. The three founts of type with which between seventy and eighty books (more than twenty of them undated) had been printed passed into the possession of Johann of Cologne and Johann Manthen, for whom Wendelin had already printed a few books on commission. It is probable that for the next two years he himself worked for the firm which bought his type, but in December, 1476, we find him trying his luck again on his own account, apparently with little success, as his new activity lasted only a year and produced no more than four or five books. Though their Roman text type was less admirable than that of Jenson the brothers were good printers, and it is pleasant to find from a note in the Augustinus De Ciuitate Dei catalogued below that when two Italian travellers passed Speier in August, 1471, they had the first Venice press in their minds.

AUGUSTINUS. De Ciuitate Dei. 1470.

1ª. Aurelii Augustini de ciuitate dei || primi libri incipiūt Rubricae. COLOPHON:

Qui docuit Venetos exscribi posse Ioannes
Mense fere trino Centena uolumina plini
Et totidem Magni Ciceronis Spira libellos:
Cęperat Aureli: subita sed morte perentus
Non potuit Ceptum Venetis finire uolumen
Vindelinus adest eiusdem frater: & arte
Non minor: hadriacaque morabitur urbe.
M. CCCC. LXX.

Folio. [*, **^{8}; a–z $\tilde{\imath}^{10}$ $\tilde{\jmath}^{8}$ $\tilde{\jmath}^{10}$.] 274 leaves, 1, 16, and 274 blank. 50 lines. 273 × 149 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain *2048. Proctor 4019.

397 × 275 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with capitals in gold on a ground of Italian interlaced branch-work and a border in the same style to the beginning of the text. With manuscript annotation, and opposite the colophon the interesting note 'D. Iustus & B. Bemb. dum e regione Vrbis Spire eēmus internauigantes M.cccc. Lxxj. xviiij. augusti librū signauimus'. Apparently these two Italian travellers either had this copy with them as they sailed past Speier on the Rhine, or found one which Wendelin may have sent there, and signed and dated the book in honour of the printer whose birthplace they were visiting. The Duke of Roxburghe's copy, with his arms on the covers. [230

CYPRIANUS. Epistulae. 1471.

1ᵇ. Tabula super epistolas Cipriani. 3ª. Incipiunt epistolę Cecilii Cypriani ad Cornelium || Papam. Et prima de confessione. feliciter. 182ᵇ. COLOPHON: Loquitur

lector ad Vindelinum spirensem Artificem || qui Epistolas Beati Cipriani reddit in lucem. ||| M.CCCCLXXI.

Folio. [a–m^{10} n^{12} o–s^{10}.] 182 leaves. 38 lines. 209 × 123 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain *5897. Proctor 4032.

313 × 219 mm. Unrubricated, but with the larger capitals supplied in colours, probably in the 19th century. With some annotations. The Seillière copy, with the stamp of the 'Bibliothèque de Mello' on the covers. [231

STRABO. Geographia a Guarino Veronensi translata. 1472.

2^a. gEographiam multos scripsisse nouimus Pater Beatissime Paule II. Venete || Pon. maxime . . . 5^b. par. 2: Strabonis Cappadocis seu Gnossii Amasini scriptoris || celeberrimi de situ orbis liber primus. 217^b. l. 37, END OF TEXT: . . . ad eius portiones || sunt: ac semper fuere. 218^a. (Table of rubrics): Strabonis Geographi Europe a Guarino Veronensi translate . . . Ibidem, par. 2: Anno Domini. M.CCCC.Lxxii ||| R. zouenzonius poeta: Reuerendissimo d. || Iacobo zeno Episcopo patauino.

Orbis noscere lector uniuersi
Si tractus cupis: hos emas libellos
Strabonis: tibi nomine dicatos
Zeni p̃sulis optimi sacriq̃.
Quo nil doctius Eruditiusq̃
Nunc antenorei uident penates:
Impressos digitis uidelianis.

Folio. [a–p$^{10.10.10.8.8}$ q–s^{10} t^8 v$^{8-1}$ x y^{10} z ꝛ^8.] 219 leaves, the first and last blank. 51 lines. 280 × 169 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain *15087. Proctor 4042.

383 × 255 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 5^b an unilluminated capital, and in the lower margin an early owner's arms (ten organ-pipes) within a circlet. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note of purchase, 26 May, 1791, for £7 7*s*. [232

JUVENALIS ET PERSIUS. Satyrae. [About 1472.]

2^a. Iunii Iuuenalis aquinatis liber primus. ||| [S]EMPER EGO AVDITOR || tantum: nunquam ne reponam? || . . . 63^a. Auli Flacci Persii satyra prima. ||| nEc fonte labra prolui caballino . . . 73^a. l. 33, END: I nuentus crisyppe tui finitor acerui.

Folio. [a–g^8 h^6; i k^6.] 74 leaves. 32 lines. 175 × 105 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain 9672. Proctor 4058.

As in other very early Italian editions of Latin poetry the majuscule at the beginning of each line is separated from the letter which follows it by the width of an em.

277 × 188 mm. On 2^a the first page of text is surrounded on the three outer sides by an illuminated border, with a woodcut foundation, the lower section having as its centre-piece a blank shield with a cupid and rabbit on either side. The capital on this page is in green on a gold ground; the smaller capitals are supplied in red, over printed guide-letters, or directors. The Sunderland copy. [233

PETRUS LOMBARDUS. Libri sententiarum. 10 March, 1477.

2^a. (Prologue): C[V]pientes aliquid || de penuria ac te||nuitate nostra . . . 4^b. col. 2. par. 2: Incipit Sentetiarum liber primus de || misterio trinitatis. 245^a. COLOPHON: Celeberrimus ac famosissimus sententi||arum liber magistri petri lombardi: sa||cre theologie doctoris eximii: anno do||mini. 1477. per magistrum vendelinum || de spira in vrbe venetiaꝝ litteris eneis || impressus: die decima mensis martii fi-||nit feliciter. ||| Laus Deo.

Folio. a^{10} b c^{8} d^{10} e^{8} f–h^{10}; g^{10} h–m^{8} n^{10}; n o^{10} p–r^{8} s–y^{10} z^{8} τ^{10}. 246 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 41–43 lines. 183–192 × 120 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 87 mm.). Hain 10186. Proctor 4413.

292 × 195 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with illuminated capitals and border-pieces to each of the five books. Wanting the first leaf of the first of the two quires signed h, and with the sheets of these two quires mixed. On 2^{a} is the note : ' Pertinet at Conu^{tm}. Cap^{n}. ', i. e. the property of a Capuchin monastery, probably at Venice. [234

NICOLAS JENSON

Nicolas Jenson came from Sommevoire in Haute-Marne in France. The story of his having been sent to learn printing at Mainz by one French king and discouraged on his return by another appears to be 18th century fiction. Jenson probably issued his first book in the autumn of 1470, as the equipment of a printing office to the point of production seems usually to have taken about a year, and until Johann of Speier's death his privilege barred the Venetian market to other printers. Jenson issued four dated books in 1470 (i. e. before 1 March, 1471, if his dates follow the Venetian legal year), over fifteen in 1471, about eight in 1472, and probably only three apiece in the next two years. From 1475 to 1480 he averaged eight or nine a year. He died in September, 1480, nevertheless at the end of that year and in 1481 his name occurs in conjunction with that of Johannes de Colonia Sociique as publisher of some lawbooks and a liturgy which seem to have been printed by Johann Herbort. In 1481 an Aesop completed at Modena on 19 May by Thomas of Hermannstadt and Johannes Franciscus at the expense of Rocociola is said to have been 'compositum per Nicolaum Jenson', a phrase doubtfully explained as referring to the use of his types. The bulk of these passed to Andreas Torresanus, the father-in-law of Aldus, who commemorated their use in the colophon of his first book, February, 148$\frac{2}{3}$, which states 'Exactum est opus inclytis instrumentis famosisque literarum characteribus optimi quondam in hac arte magistri Nicolai Jenson Gallici, quo nihil prestantius, nihil melius'. In 1475 Jenson was made a count by Pope Sixtus IV, and he enjoyed a primacy among Venetian printers which was soon wrongly interpreted as giving him precedence in time as well as in skill over the brothers de Spira. He appears to have made a considerable fortune by his work. His fine Roman fount of type has been constantly imitated, especially of late years, but never surpassed.

EUSEBIUS. De euangelica praeparatione. 1470.

1^{a}. (after 3-line space, Preface of Georgius Trapezuntius): [E]VSEBIVM Pamphili de euangelica praeparatione ‖ latinum ex græco beatissime pater iussu tuo effeci . . . 1^{b}. par. 2 (text): [C]VVM quid sit christianissimus nescientibus aperire ‖ statuerim . . . 142^{a}. par. 2: Antonii Cornazani in laudem ‖ Artificis Epigramma. ‖‖

Artis hic: & fidei splendet mirabile numen:
Quod fama auctores: auget honore deos.
[142^{b}.] Hoc Ienson ueneta Nicolaus in urbe uolumen
Prompsit: cui fœlix gallica terra parens.

Scire placet tempus? Mauro christophorus vrbi
Dux erat. æqua animo musa retecta suo est.
Quid magis artificem peteret Dux: christus: et auctor?
Tres facit æternos ingeniosa manus. |||
M. CCCC. LXX.

Folio. (a–f^{10} g^{12} I k–p^{10}.) 142 leaves. 39 lines. 223–135 mm. Type 1 (Roman 114 mm.). Hain *6699. Proctor 4066.

This is generally regarded as Jenson's first book.

336 × 233 mm. Capitals and initial strokes supplied in red (the first capital in red and blue), but without rubricated chapter-headings. Old stamped sheep-skin binding. [235

AUGUSTINUS. De Ciuitate Dei. — 2 October, 1475.

2ª. Aurelij augustini de ciuitate dei p̃mi || libri incipiunt rubrice. 17ª. (head-line): LIBER Nicolaus Ienson gallicus PRIMVS. ||| Aurelij Augustini ep̃i de ciuitate dei || liber primus feliciter incipit. 304ᵇ. COLOPHON: Aurelij Augustini opus de ciuita||te dei feliciter explicit: confectuꝫ uene||tijs ab egregio ꝛ diligẽti magistro Ni||colao ienson: Petro mozenicho prin||cipe: Anno a natiuitate domini mile||simo quadringẽtesimo septuagesimo || quinto: sexto nonas octobres.

Folio. [*, **^{8} a–z A–F^{10}.] 306 leaves, 1, 16, 305, 306 blank. 2 columns. 46 lines and head-line. 193 (207) × 115 mm. Types 2, 4 (Gothic 81 mm., Roman maj.). Hain *2051. Proctor 4096.

All the chapter-headings are duly printed, but the rubrics and first words of each chapter are carefully set out in full at the beginning, for the use of a no longer needed rubricator, occupying 14 leaves.

284 × 194 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with an illuminated capital and border to the first page of text, the lower piece having in the centre a circlet containing the sacred monogram on a blue ground, while on each side of the circlet is a stag couchant. [236

GRAMMATICI. Grammatici antiqui. c. 1478.

1ᵇ. IN HOC VOLUMINE HAEC CONTINENTVR || DIOMEDES || De structuris & differentia sermonis. || De perfectis & imperfectis. || De origĩe: ꝓprietate: formatõe: & uaria ptiũ oꝛonis positiõe: || De latinitate & eius partibus & diffinitionibus. || De uariis uocabulorum diffinitionibus. || De Accẽtibus: Punctis: Colis: Cõmatibus: & Periodis: & eorũ diffinitionibus. || De differentiis quinq linguarum. || De uitiis & uirtutibus orationis. || De compositione & clausula & pedibus secũdum Rhetores: & eaꝝ ptibus & diffinitionibus testimonio Tullii: Salustii: || Bruti: Crassi: & Hortensii firmatis. || De schematibus & figuris. || De Tragœdia: Comœdia: Elegia: Satyra & earum origine lo-||co & inuentoribus. || De poematũ generibus et speciebus: & uariis eaꝝ nomĩbus. || De Poetica: Poesi: & Poemate. || De arte metrica. || De Metro: Rhythmo: & Versu et eorum differẽtiis & diffini||tionibus. || De omni genere Metrorum diffinitionibus differentiis et inuẽtoribus. || PHOCAS || De Nomine & Verbo. || Epitoma Prisciani. || CAPER || De latinitate || AGRAETIVS || De Orthographia: proprietate & differentia sermonis. || DONATVS || De Barbarismo & octo partibus orationis. || SERVIVS ET SERGIVS || In Donatum. 170ª. COLOPHON: FINIS. NICOLAVS IENSON GALLICVS.

Folio. a^{10} b–m^{8} n^{6}; o–t^{8} u^{10} x^{8}. 170 leaves. 35 lines. 192 × 108 mm. Type 1^{c} (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 6214. Proctor 4118.

280 × 187 mm. With a few manuscript notes. [237

JOHANNES CARTHUSIENSIS. Flos vitae. 19 July, 1480.

2ª. Libellus in præparatione infirmorum: & in di‖spositione morientium: qui flos uitæ interpreta‖tur. 54ᵇ. COLOPHON: Actum quoꝙ hoc opus Venetiis ex inclyta: fa-‖ mosaꝙ officina summi uiri Nicolai Ienson Gal‖lici. Anno dominice natiuitatis. M.cccclxxx. deci‖masquartas Klendas Sextiles. 55ª. (Register): a 1 uacat. END: aīæ &.

Quarto. a–g⁸. 56 leaves, first and last blank. 26 leaves. 142 x 88 mm. Type 1ᶜ (Roman 110 mm.). Proctor 4127.

This is the last of four works by Johannes Carthusiensis (Giovanni di Dio), viz. Nosce te (28 June), Corona senum (3 July), De humilitate interiori (6 July), and this, printed by Jenson only a few weeks before his own death. Each work has a separate set of signatures, but the register at the end of the present volume applies to them all.

190 x 135 mm. An untouched copy. [238

FRANZ RENNER

FRANZ RENNER of Heilbrunn printed the Quadragesimale or Lenten Sermons of Leonardus de Utino in 1471, and two editions of a similar book by Robertus Caracciolus and the De Anima of Thomas Aquinas catalogued below in 1472, all in a fine Roman type of unusual excellence. He then worked for four years in producing some sixteen books in partnership with Nicolaus of Frankfort, and for two more years (five books) with Petrus de Bartua, these partnership books being uniformly in Gothic letter. In 1478 he was once more alone and produced another sixteen books before the end of 1483, after which nothing more is heard of him. Save for three cosmographical books in 1478 his publications were all theological, and included several Latin Bibles and service books. He printed nothing in the vernacular.

THOMAS AQUINAS. Quaestiones de anima. 1472.

1ᵇ. (Table of questions): Vtꝝ anima hūana possit esse forma & hoc aliquid . . . 2ª: Questiones dignissime de aīa edite ab angelico dīnoꝙ doctore Sancto ‖ Thoma de aquino. almi ordinis fratꝝ predicatoꝝ feliciter incipiunt. 62ª. COLOPHON: Questiões de aīa sancti Thome ‖ de Aquino feliciter expliciunt. ‖‖ M. CCCCLXXII.

Folio. a b¹⁰ c⁸ d¹⁰ e–g⁸. 62 leaves. 36 lines. 197 x 126 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain *1522. Proctor 4156.

274 x 188 mm. With capitals and numerous paragraph-marks alternately in red and blue. Bound with Aquinas de unitate intellectus (Treviso, 1476, No. 314), the De Ente et Essentia from Ant. Andreae's Quaestiones de tribus principiis (Padua, 1475, No. 333), and Albertus Magnus de intellectu (s. l. and a, No. 410). [239

MARCHESINUS, JOANNES. Mamotrectus. 1476.

2ª. col. 1: Incipit vocabularius ī Mamotre-‖ctum scd'm ordinem alphabeti. 25ª. Prologus autoris in mamotrectū. 226ᵇ. col. 2. COLOPHON: Expliciūt expositiões ꝛ correctões ‖ vocabuloꝝ libri q̄ appellaī Mamo-‖trect⁹ tā biblie q̄ alioꝝ plurimorū ‖ liboꝝ. Impresse

Venetijs p Fran-‖ciscū de Hailbrun ⁊ Nicholaum de ‖ Franckfordia socios. ‖ MCCCCLXXVI ‖ Laus deo. 227ᵃ: Incipit tabula . . . 227ᵇ. END: Explicit tabula.

Quarto. A–C⁸; a¹⁰ b–y 1 2⁸ 3¹⁰. 228 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 39 lines, and head-line. 144 (156) × 100 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 73, c. 160 mm.). Hain 10557. Proctor 4168.

One of the later books of Renner's first partnership. Accidentally misdated 'MCCCCLXXVII' in Hain and also in Burger's Index.

207 × 147 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with charming little pictures in sepia worked into the larger capitals. [240

SACRO BOSCO, JOHANNES DE. Sphaera mundi. 1478.

1ᵃ. (red): Iohannis de sacrobusto anglici uiri cla-‖rissimi Spera mundi feliciter incipit. 28ᵃ. Iohannis de sacrobusto anglici uiri cla-‖rissimi Spera mundi feliciter explicit. 29ᵃ. (red): Gerardi cremonensis uiri clarissimi ‖ Theorica planetarū feliciter incipit. 48ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit Theorica planetarum Gerardi cre-‖monensis astronomi celebratissimi. Impressa ‖ Venetijs per Franciscū renner de Hailbrun. ‖ M.CCCC.LXXVIII. ‖‖ P. Franciscus niger Venetus. lectori felicitatē. [Three elegiac couplets.] ‖ Bene Vale.

Quarto. a b⁸ c d⁶; e f¹⁰. 48 leaves. 25 lines, with marginalia. 135 × 79 (115) mm. Type 5 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain *14108. Proctor 4175.

One of the three cosmographical books in Roman types with which Renner resumed publication on his own account in 1478. With several well-drawn woodcut diagrams and small capitals.

197 × 140 mm. A heraldic stamp, with the name D. Luigi Sylva, printed in gold, is pasted on the first page. [241

LEONHARD AURL

No place of imprint is mentioned in either of the two books from this press, the Duns Scotus in primum sententiarum of 1472, or the Eusebius catalogued below, but the character of the type induced Mr. Proctor to assign them to Venice, and the attribution is confirmed by Cicogna's 'Elenco di Stampatori in Venezia' (as published in Brown's 'Venetian Printing Press'), where Leonardus Aurl is entered as at work in 1472–73. Nothing is known of Leonhard Aurl, but he probably died in 1473, as in the following year his type was owned by Hans Aurl, presumably a relative, who printed one book with it.

EUSEBIUS. Praeparatio euangelica. 1473.

2ᵃ. (after 3-line space): [E]VSEBIVM Pamphili de euangelica praepatione ‖ latinū ex graeco beatissime pater iussu tuo effeci. ‖ . . . 150ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finis. ‖

Artis hic: & fidei splendet mirabile numen:
Quod fama auctores: auget honore deos.
Quid magis artificem peteret Dux: christus: & auctor?
Tres facit aeternos ingeniosa manus. |||

M. CCCC. LXXIII. ||| Leonhardus Aurl.

Folio. [a¹² b–o¹⁰ p⁸.] 150 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines. 215 × 126 mm. Type 1 (Roman 113–115 mm.). Hain *6700. Proctor 4220.

A reprint of Jenson's edition of 1470, with the same curious final couplet. A very fine piece of printing.

308 × 205 mm. Without the blank leaf of quire a, but with four leaves of the book's own paper at the beginning and end. Rubricated in red and blue, with several painted capitals, some with border flourishes. In a modern imitation painted binding, with a cardinal's arms (a checquer board), which are repeated on the gauffered edges, and have been inserted also in the flourished border-piece to the capital on 2^b. [242

JACQUES LE ROUGE

In the years 1472–75 Jacques le Rouge of Chablis printed several classical editions at Venice; in 1476–78 chiefly lawbooks. Between these two sections of his work came the two fine historical works catalogued below. From 1478 to 1481 he worked at Pinerolo. In his will Jenson calls him his 'compare' and leaves him a hundred gold ducats, and twice as much to his wife.

LEONARDUS [Bruni] ARETINUS. Historia del Popolo Fiorentino. 12 February, 1476.

2^a. PROHEMIO DI DONATO ACCIAIOLI NELLA ‖ HISTORIA FIORENTINA TRADOCTA PER ‖ Luî In Vulgare Allîexcellentissimi Signori Priori Di Liberta Et ‖ Gonfaloniere Di Giustitia Del Popolo Fiorentino. 218^a. Colophon: FINE Delduodecimo & ultimo libro della historia del Popolo Fioren‖tino composta da Messer Lionardo aretino in latino: Et tradocta ī lin‖gua tosca da Donato Acciaioli a dì .xxvii. dagosto: Mcccclxxiii. Impres‖so a Vinegia perlo diligente huomo Maestro Iacomo de Rossi di nati-‖one Gallo: Nellanno del Mcccclxxvi. a di xii. di Febraio: Regnante lo in‖clyto Principe Messer Pero Mozenico ||| LAVS IMMORTALI DEO.

Folio. a–k^{10} kk^6 l–p^{10} q^{12} r–x^{10}. 218 leaves, the first blank. 41 lines. 226 × 131 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain *1562. Proctor 4242.

320 × 223 mm. Capital in gold on red and green and floral three-quarter border on 2^a. Bound with the same printer's edition of the Historia Fiorentina of Poggio. [243

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, Giovanni Francesco. Historia Fiorentina. 8 March, 1476.

1^a. PROHEMIO DI IACOPO DI MESSER POGGIO ALLO IL‖LVSTRISSIMO SIGNOR. FEDERICO DA MONTE FEL‖TRO CONTE DVRBINO. NELLA. HISTORIA. FIO‖RENTINA. DI MESSER. POGGIO SVO PADRE. ET TRA‖DOCTA DALVI. DI LATINO. IN LINGVA FIORENTINA. 3^a. HISTORIA DI MESSER POGGIO. TRADOC‖TA DI LATINO. IN NOSTRA LINGVA. DA ‖ IACOPO SVO FIGLIVOLO. LIBRO PRIMO. 115^a. Colophon: Finito loctauo & ultimo libro della historia fiorentina di Messer Pog‖gio tradocta di lingua latina in lingua toscana da Iacopo suo figliuolo ‖ Impresso Auinegia per lhuomo di optimo ingegnio Maestro Iacopo de ‖ rossi di natione gallo neli anni di Cristo M. CCCCLXXVI. a octo di ‖ marzo Regniante loinclito Principe Messer Andrea uendramino. ||| Laus Deo.

Folio. a^{10} b c^8 d–h^{10} i k^6 l m^{10} n^8. 116 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. 226 × 131 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain *13172. Proctor 4243.

320 × 223 mm. With a capital in gold on red and green and floral inner-border on 1^a. Bound with the Historia del Popolo Fiorentino of Leonardus Aretinus, printed by Le Rouge in the same year. [244

FILIPPO DI PIETRO

FILIPPO DI PIETRO began printing in 1472 in partnership with Gabriele di Pietro, presumably his brother, and like him may have been a native of Treviso in Venetian territory, though he makes no mention of Treviso, while he emphasizes his Venetian origin. After printing four books together in 1472–73, Gabriele and Filippo separated, and each recommenced publication a year later. While by himself from 1 March, 1474, to 14 August, 1482, Filippo printed about forty books, mainly Latin and Italian classics.

LEONICENUS, OMNIBONUS. Commentum in Lucanum. 21 July, 1475.

1b. M. Annei Lucani Vita ex Commentario Antiquiss. 3a. Omnibonus Vincentinus in Lucannum. 372a. COLOPHON: τελος

Egreditur phœbi subiturus templa sacerdos
Inuide ne noceas: quid nocuisse iuuat?
Græcæ dulce decus linguæ: famamq; latinæ:
Omnibonum posset quis celebrare satis?
Nam nodos omnes soluit Ciceronis: opusque
Quid sibi uult docuit Quintiliane tuum.
Hoc falso scripsisse ferunt iuuenilibus annis
Perlege: digna senis cognitione leges.
Non in Lucanum quicquam quod dignius extet
Ex hoc ni rapiant: sæcula nostra dabunt.
Addidit autorum Coradinus nomina: nilque
Sustulit: Omniboni quo minuatur honos. |||

Venetiis. M. CCCC. Lxxv. xii. Kalendas. Augusti. || Existente Venetiarum Duce Petro Mocenico.

Folio. a–c^{10} C^{8} D^{6} d–k^{8} l–ſ s ſſ ſt^{10} ſl^{12} t–z & aa bb^{8} cc–gg^{10} hh ii KK^{12}. 372 leaves. 34 lines. 191 × 113 mm. Type 2A (Roman 112 mm.). Hain *10029. Proctor 4256.

287 × 205 mm. Rubricated. [245

JUSTINUS. Epitome. 12 December, 1479.

2a. IVSTINI HISTORICI CLARISSIMI IN || TROGI POMPEII HISTORIAS EXOR||DIVM. 103a. COLOPHON: Iustini opere finis cum magna diligentia. Impressum per || Philippum condam petri in ueneciis ducante Iohanne mo||zenico inclito duce. M.cccc.lxxviiii. die xii. decembris. ||| Registrum . . . END: post Cassium.

Folio. a^{10} b c^{8} d^{6} e–l^{8} m^{6} n^{10}. 104 leaves, the first blank. 36 lines. 208 × 112 mm. Type 3 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain *9651. Proctor 4274.

270 × 198 mm. Rubricated in other respects, but with the spaces for capitals left unfilled. [246

JOHANN OF COLOGNE AND JOHANN MANTHEN

IN 1472 and 1473 Johann of Cologne had taken part or all of the risk of some of the books printed by Wendelin of Speier. In 1474 he appears in partnership with Johann Manthen of Gerresheim and with Wendelin's type (only

slightly altered), and in all probability Wendelin himself as an employé of the firm. In their colophons the partners lay curious emphasis on their loyalty to each other (qui una fideliter viuunt) and take unusual pains to make it clear that they only superintended and paid for their books, hiring workmen to do the printing. Up to October, 1480, they had published over eighty books together (Latin classics, theology, and law). Johann of Cologne then appears for a twelvemonth as in partnership with Jenson (despite the latter's death), with Johann Herbort de Seligenstadt as their printer.

MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS. Epigrammata. 1475.

1b. Plinii Secundi Epistola ad Cornelium priscuꝫ. ||| Audio Valerium Martialem decessisse: & || moleste fero . . . 2a. M. Valerii Martialis Epigramatum opus || In Amphitheatrum Caesaris. 169b. COLOPHON: Impressum Venetiis Impensis Ioannis de Colo-||nia: sociiq; eius Ioannis manthen de Gherretzeꝫ. || M. cccc. lxxv.

Folio. a–r10. 170 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 178 × 90 mm. Type 1 (Roman 106 mm.). Hain 10812. Proctor 4298.

277 × 190 mm. An untouched copy. On 1a is written the name 'Simon Organus'. [247

THOMAS AQUINAS. Expositio posteriorum et perihermenias; fallaciae. 1477.

2a. sIcut dicit phs in || p̂ methaco. hoīuꝫ || gen9 arte ⁊ rōib9 || vuiit . . . 59b. Extat sic finis expōnis sancti Thome su||per libris posteriorū aristotelis. 61a. Sñia libri ꝑyermenias ꝑm sanctissimū || doctorē Thomā de aquino sacri ordinis || predicatorū. 92b. Explicit supplementum in librum 2m || ꝑiermenias secundū grādeum de escu-||lo ordinis predicatorum. [93a. Incipit p̄clarū opusculū fallaciaꝝ sācti || thome. qȣ ad īstātiā q̊rundā nobilium || fecit. sine quo euadere sophisticas argu||tias bn̄ poterit nemo. Capl'm primū. 99a. col. 1. COLOPHON: Expliciūt fallacie ꝑm sāctū Thomā de || aquino ordinis predicatorū impsse ve-||netiis īpēsis Iohānis de colonia socijq; || ei9 Iohānis manthē de gherretzem an||no dn̄i M°. cccc°. lxxvij.]

Folio. a10 b–f8 g10; a b8 c6 d10; e8. 100 leaves, 60 and 100 blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. 194 × 116 mm. Types 9, 10 (Gothic 72–3, c. 160 mm.). Hain *1497 [*1496]. Proctor 4314.

288 × 200 mm. Wanting the last quire. Rubricated in red and blue. With an illuminated capital and centre-border on 2a, the foot-piece having in its centre, within a laurel circlet, a long-eared long-tailed animal, defying recognition. [248

PLATINA, BAPTISTA. Vitae pontificum. 11 June, 1479.

1b. [H]Ieronymus squarzafic9 alexādrin9 doctissimo uiro Platinę. S. P. d . . . 2a. PROEMIVM PLATYNAE IN VITAS PONTIFI||CVM AD SIXTVM .IIII. PONTIFICEM MAXIMVM || 242a. COLOPHON: Excellētissimi historici Platinę ī uitas sūmoꝝ pōtificū ad Sixtuꝫ || iiii. pōtificē maximū p̄clarū op9 foeliciť explicit: accurate castigatū || ac īpēsa Iohānis de Colonia agripinēsi ei9q; socij Iohānis mathen || de gheretzem .iij. id9 Iunij īpressuꝫ anno salutis christianę .M. cccc.||lxxix. Laus deo.

Folio. a10 b–y8 z10 &8; aa–ee8 ff6. 242 leaves. 39 (37–41) lines. 205 × 119 mm. Type 8* (Roman 107 mm.). Hain *13045. Proctor 4336.

The letter of Squarzaficus to Platina ends: 'Quare age magne uir ei9 qd̄ tibi natura largita est fac nos ꝑticipes: q cupide Iohanē de agripinēsi Colonia:

& sociū suū Iohānē māthē gheretzem optimos q̄dē uiros cōsulem[9]: ut scripta tua accuratissime semp̄ īprimant̄. Foelix uale. Venetijs.' It is followed by a Registrum chartarum.

298 × 204 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with illuminated capital and border over Italian interlaced branch-work on 3ª, also an illuminated capital on 2ª, other capitals in blue over red tracery, or red over pink. In a modern imitation painted binding. The arms of a bishop on 3ª are perhaps also a modern addition. [249

ERHARD RATDOLT

Erhard Ratdolt was the son of an Augsburg carpenter, and on his father's death in 1462 began paying taxes jointly with his elder brother Hans and continued to do so until 1474. Mr. G. R. Redgrave, whose monograph on 'Erhard Ratdolt and his work at Venice' (1894) is the standard authority for Ratdolt's early career, thinks he may then have learnt printing at Nuremberg from the astronomer-printer Johannes Regiomontanus (Johann Müller of Königsberg), until the latter was summoned to Rome in 1475. All that we know is that it was with two editions, one Latin, one Italian, of Müller's Calendar that Ratdolt started publishing at Venice in 1476, in conjunction with two partners, Bernhard Maler of Augsburg and Peter Löslein of Langenzenn. These are the earliest works which possess a decorative title-page, and the Appians and four other books of 1477, and five out of the six issued by the partners in 1478, are enriched with singularly fine borders to the first page of text. Before the end of 1478 first Löslein and then Maler left the firm, the latter apparently taking with him the border blocks, while leaving Ratdolt in possession of the equally fine capital letters. From November, 1478, when he published the first book on his own account, to April or May, 1484, when he issued a magnificent type-sheet, Ratdolt printed some thirty books, and then returned to Augsburg at the invitation of its bishop to print service books. While at Venice his work was predominantly mathematical and astronomical, but he also issued some breviaries and historical books. In design and execution his books are uniformly good.

APPIANUS. Historia Romana and De bellis ciuilibus. 1477.

Part I. 2ª. P. Candidi in libros Appiani sophistę Alexandrini ad Nico-‖laum quintū summū pontificem Pręfatio incipit felicissime. 3ª. Appiani sophistę Alexandrini Romanę ‖ historię procœmium fœliciter incipit. 132ª. Colophon: Appiani Alexandrini sophistę Romanorum liber finit ‖ qui Mithridaticus inscribitur. Traductio. P. Candidi. ||| Impressum est hoc opus Venetijs per Bernardū picto-‖rem & Erhardum ratdolt de Augusta una cum Petro ‖ loslein de Langencen correctore ac socio. Laus Deo. ‖ .M. CCCC. LXXVII. Part II. 2ª. Ad diuum Alfonsum Aragonum & utriusq; Sicilię ‖ regem in libros ciuiliū bellorū ex Appiano Alexan-‖drino in latinū traductos Pręfatio incipit felicissime. 212ª. Colophon: Appiani Alexandrini sophistę Romanorū liber finit ‖ qui Celticus inscribitur. Traductio. P. Candidi. ||| Impressum est hoc opus Venetijs per Bernardū picto-‖rem & Erhardum ratdolt de Augusta una cum Petro ‖ loslein de Langencen correctore ac socio. Laus Deo. ‖ .M. CCCC. LXXVII.

Quarto. Part I: a–i^{10} k–n^{8} o^{10}. 132 leaves, the first blank. Part II: a–c^{10} d^{12} e–x^{10}. 212 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines, with marginalia. 176 x 110 (150) mm. Type 1 (Roman 109–110 mm.). Hain *1307. Proctor 4367, 4368.

With fine woodcut borders, printed in red, and large capitals in the same style.

280 x 205 mm. An exceptionally large copy, the woodcut border to Part I being mostly found cropped, while here it has ample room. [250

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES. De situ orbis. 1477.

1^{a}. Eloquentissimi uiri domini Antonij || Becharię ueronensis procœmium in || Dyonisij traductionem de situ orbis || habitabilis ad clarissimum physicum || magistrū Hieronymū de leonardis. 39^{b}. COLOPHON: Impressum est hoc opusculum Venetijs || per Bernardū pictorē & Erhardū ratdolt || de Augusta una cū Petro loslein de Lan-||gencen eoꝝ correctore ac socio. Laus deo. || .M. CCCC. LXXVII. 40^{a}. Europę prouincie. 41^{b}. END: Simul omnes orbis magnę || prouincię octogintaquinq; || cum quibus connumeratę || etiam paruę fiunt.

Quarto. a–d^{8} e^{10}. 42 leaves, the last blank. 24–25 lines. Type 1 (Roman 109–110 mm.). Hain *6226. Proctor 4370.

With a fine woodcut border to the first page and small woodcut capitals.

230 x 165 mm. [251

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 24 November, 1480.

2^{a}. ¶ Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis super libello || quodā qui dicit̄ fasciculus temporum: || ꝛ vbi inuenit̄ punctus ante numeꝝ est || in primo latere: vbi ꝓo post in secundo || latere: Incipit feliciter. 9^{a}. GEneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit opa tua. 76^{a}. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit chronica que dicit̄ Fasciculus tempoꝝ: edita ꝑ quendā carthusiēsem. Nunc secūdo || emendata cum quibusdam additionib^{9}: vsque ad hec nostra tempora. Venetijs impressa: cura || impensisq; Erhardi ratdolt. de Augusta. Anno dñi. M. CCCC. LXXX. xxiiij. menꝭ nouem||bris. Xisto .iiij°. pontifice maximo. ꝛ Ioanne mocenico: Duce .lxvj°. hui^{9} alme vrbis Venet̄. ||| Laus Deo.

Folio. [*^{8}; a–h^{8} i^{4}.] 76 leaves, the first blank, 9–76 numbered in Arabic numerals 1–68. 49 lines and numerals. 184 (191) x 120 mm. Type 4 (Gothic 75 mm.). Hain *6926. Proctor 4379.

While the evidence of the capital G on 9^{a} and the woodcut of Venice on 37^{b} proves incontestably that Ratdolt based this his first edition of the Fasciculus Temporum on that issued by Georg Walch the previous year (see No. 266) it is equally clear that he set himself to improve on his model. Both the G and the cut of Venice are larger and better than those of Walch, there are altogether nineteen woodcuts, some of them used five and six times, and there is much new matter towards the end of the book, including a new half quire, of which the first page is devoted to events from 1477 to 1480, ending with the siege of Rhodes, and the next six to miscellaneous information, including diagrams to illustrate the genealogy of Christ and of John the Baptist, a plan of the world showing Jerusalem as its centre, a similar plan of heaven, with Jerusalem, 'ciuitas dei', as its centre, and the habitations of different classes (kings and priests, nobles and prophets, the commonalty and 'artistae') carefully mapped out, two plans of the inside of the Ark, and a table of the Creation.

299 x 205 mm. [252

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 21 December, 1481.

2^a. ¶ Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis super libello || qui dicitur fasciculus temporum: et || vbi inuenitur punctus ante numerum || est in primo latere folij: || vbi vō post ī se||cūdo latere: Incipit feliciter. 9^a. ¶ Fasciculus temporum omnes antiquorum cronicas cōplectens incipit foeliciter. ||| GEneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit opa tua . . . 64^b. COLOPHON: ¶ Fasciculus temporū oēs quasi antiquas || choronicas mortaliū vsq; ad hec tempora || cōplectens felicīt explicit Impressusq; im⁄||pensa ꝛ arte mira Erhardi rodolt de augu||sta 1481. 12 caleñ. Jañ.

Folio. [$*^8$; a–h^8.] 72 leaves, the first blank, 9–72 numbered 1–64 in Arabic numerals. 9^a: 51 [+1] lines and numeral. 197 (203) × 139 mm. Type 6 (Gothic 75 mm.). Hain *6928. Proctor 4381.

Printed in a very clear type, but with a much smaller face than that used for the edition of the previous year. The miscellaneous additions of that year are here omitted, but the table of the Creation is printed on 2^a (numbered) with a woodcut of Christ in glory as the only other content on the page. There are six other new woodcuts, all rude and all used several times. One new event is mentioned, the death (announced in the words 'tandem descendit ad inferos') of the Sultan Mahomet, 3 May, 1481.

306 × 197 mm. [253

EUCLIDES. Euclidis elementa. 25 May, 1482.

1^b. ¶ Erhardus ratdolt Augustensis impressor. Serenissimo || alme vrbis venete Principi Ioanni Mocenico S. 2^a. (red): Preclarissimus liber elementorum Euclidis perspi-||cacissimi: in artem Geometrie incipit quāfoelicissime: 137^b. COLOPHON: ¶ Opus elementorū euclidis megarensis in geometriā artē In id quoq; Campa-||ni ꝑspicacissimi Cōmentationes finiūt. Erhardus ratdolt Augustensis impressor || solertissimus. venetijs impressit. Anno salutis .M. cccc. lxxxij. Octauis. Caleñ. || Iuñ. Lector. Vale.

Folio. a^{10} b–r^8. 138 leaves, the last blank. 45 lines and head-line. 204 (214) × 118 mm. Types 3, 6, 7, 7^B (Gothic 91–92, 76, 91–92 mm., Rom. caps.). Hain *6693. Proctor 4383.

With a fine woodcut inner border, large and small capitals, and numerous diagrams. In his dedication to the Doge, Ratdolt writes that he had been surprised that amid the many books, new and old, daily printed at Venice those devoted to mathematics were so few and contemptible. He found the cause in the difficulty of providing the necessary diagrams, and set himself to overcome it. The diagrams are admirably clear and are printed in the margins close to the text which they illustrate.

300 × 210 mm. [254

PUBLICIUS, JACOBUS. Artis oratoriae epitoma. 30 November, 1482.

2^a. (red): Oratoriae artis Epitomata: Siue Quae ad consuma-||tū spectant Oratorem: ex antiquo Rhetoꝝ gymnasio || dicendi: scribendiq; breues rationes: Necnō ꝛ aptus || optimo cuiq; viro titulus: Insup ꝛ ꝑfacilis memorie || artis mod⁹ Iacobi Publicij Florentini lucubratione || in lucem editus: Foelici numine Inchoat. || Oratoriae institutiones: ex veterū instituto: per Iaco||bum Publicium: ad Cyrillum caesarem faustissimum || delectae. 67^b. COLOPHON: Quę ad consumatū spectant oratorē: ex antiquo rhetorū gymna-||sio: dicendi: scribendiq; rationes: necnon ꝛ aptus optimo cuiq; vi||ro titulus: memorię quoq; modus putilis: Iacobi publicij Floren||tini lucubratione in lucem ędītus foelici numine explicita sunt. || Erhardus ratdolt augustensis. 1482. pridie caleñ. decembris || impressit Venetijs.

Quarto. A–D^8 E^6 a^8 b^6 c d^8. 68 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. 139 × 95 mm. Types 3, 6, 7 (Gothic 91–92, 76, 91–92 mm.). Hain *13545. Proctor 4388.

With large and small woodcut capitals, thirty-six curious cuts in circles to illustrate the help which letters may give to the memory, a full-page cut containing twenty-five figures of animals, and a sphere and chess-board, all with the same object.

137×96 mm. [255

EUSEBIUS. Chronicon. 13 September, 1483.

2ª. Tabula operis huius . . . 14ª. (red): EVSEBII CAESARIENSIS EPISCOPI CHRONICON ID ‖ EST TEMPORVM BREVIARIVM INCIPIT FOELICI-‖TER: QVEM HIERONYMVS PRAESBITER DIVINO ‖ EIVS INGENIO LATINVM FACERE CVRAVIT: ET VS‖QVE IN Valentē Cęsarem Romano Adiecit Eloquio. Quē ET ‖ Prosper deinde Mathe⁹ palmeri⁹ Qui ea quę cōsecuta sūt adiicere ‖ curauere eidē post positi subsequunt̄ . . . 181ᵇ. par. 2: C. Ioannes Lucilius hippodamus ‖ Helbrō-nensis lectori Salutem. [Three couplets, followed by Ratdolt's device in black and red.] ‖ COLOPHON (red): ¶ Erhardus Ratdolt Augustensis solerti vir ingenio maxima ‖ cura plurimis vndiq; comparatis exemplaribus Eusebij li-‖bros chronicos ac reliquas in hoc volumine de temporib⁹ ‖ additiones: nō paruo studio impensisq; emendatissime im-‖pressit Venetijs Dnce inclyto Ioan. Mocenico Romanoꝝ ‖ imperatore Phrederico .iij. anno Imperij sui .44. Anno Sa‖lutĭ 1483. Idibus Septembris. (black:) Gloria Deo.

Quarto. [*¹²;] a–v⁸ x¹⁰. 182 leaves, 1, 13, and 182 blank. 34 lines in text. 154×108 mm. Types 4 and 8 (Gothic 73, Roman 91 mm.). Hain *6717. Proctor 4390.

Printed by Ratdolt for J. L. Santritter, with woodcut capitals, and with red printing on almost every page. The words 'Gloria Deo' at the close of the Colophon come at the two ends of the last line. On sig. v 3 verso, under the year 1457, is a record of the invention of printing (contractions expanded): '¶Quantum litterarum studiosi Germanis debeant nullo satis dicendi genere posset. Namque a Ioanne Gutenberg Zuningen equiti Maguntie rheni solerti ingenio librorum Imprimendorum ratio 1440 inuenta: hoc tempore in omnes fere orbis partes propagatur: qua omnis antiquitas paruo ere comparata: posterioribus infinitis voluminibus legitur'. The tabular form in which the greater part of the book is printed, and the careful registration of the red and black, are themselves excellent examples of Ratdolt's own craftmanship.

214×155 mm. [256

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 28 May, 1484.

1ᵇ. Nicolao Mocenico Magnifici. D. francisci ‖ patricio veneto Erardhus ratdolt. Salutē . . . 2ª. ¶ Tabula cōmodissima super libro ‖ sequēti qui fasciculus dicit̄ temporū ‖ In q̄ q̣dē vbicūq; pūct⁹ ante numeꝝ ‖ apparet: gesta ī priori folioꝝ latere: ‖.vbi ꝧo post ī posteriori ut reperient̄ ‖ denotat̄. 73ª. COLOPHON: Erhardus Ratdolt Augustensis impressioni parauit. ‖ Anno salutis .M.CCCC.lxxxiiii. V. calen. Iunii. Venetiis. ‖ Inclyto principe Iohanne Mocenico. 73ᵇ. ¶ Ex cathena solomonis . . . 74ª. l. 23, END: Sic tribus vna viris genuit tres anna marias.

Folio. [*⁸; a–g⁸ h¹⁰.] 74 leaves, 9–74 numbered 1–66. Preface in 2 columns. 57 lines and numeral. 216 (222)×148 mm. Types 3, 9 (Gothic 91–92, c. 130 mm.). Hain *6934. Proctor 4396.

Ratdolt's dedication to Nicolò Mocenigo, the new feature in this edition, shows that they must have been on terms of considerable intimacy. The

additions to the text narrate the troubles in Constantinople after the death of the old sultan, and the beginning of the war between Venice and the Marquis of Ferrara and his numerous allies. Of this it is said 'amplioris historie stilo referamus: cū adhuc exitus eius belli ꝑniciosissimi italie prorsus sit incertus'. There are no new woodcuts, and two or three of the old ones are omitted. On the other hand the plan of the world is added to the two illustrations on 2^a (numbered) and two of the genealogies are used at the end, and one of Ratdolt's large capitals appears on 1^b.

277 × 192 mm. On 1^a is written 'ex codicibus Ioannis Faustini Fedreghini'. [257

HYGINUS. Poeticon astronomicon liber. 22 January, 1485.

1^b. Scemmus sphęręcina secundum Hyginii descriptionem. 2^a. CLARISSIMI VIRI HYGINII POETICON ASTRO-‖NOMICON. OPVS VTILISSIMUM FOELICITER IN‖CIPIT. De mundi & sphęrę ac utriusꝙ ꝑtiū declaratione. ‖ Liber prim^9. Prohemiū. Hyginius. M. Fabio Plurimā salutē. 56^a. COLOPHON: Anno salutifere incarnationis Millesimo quadringentesimo ‖ octogesimo quinto mensis Ianuarii die uigesima secunda. Im-‖pressum est pręsens opusculū per Erhardū Radtolt de Augusta. ‖ Venetiis.

Quarto. a–g^8. 56 leaves. 32 lines. 145 × 100 mm. Types 8, 10 (Roman 91, Gothic 68 mm.). Hain *9063. Proctor 4398.

With numerous woodcuts of the signs of the planets, &c., a diagram of an astronomical globe, and many large and small woodcut capitals.

206 × 153 mm. [258

PUBLICIUS, JACOBUS. Artis oratoriae epitoma. 31 January, 1485.

2^a. ORATORIAE ARTIS EPITOMA: VEL QVAE BRE-‖VIBVS AD CONSVMATVM SPECTANT ORATO-‖REM: EX ANTIQVO RHETORVM GYMNASIO: DI‖CENDI SCRIBENDIQVE BREVES RATIONES: NEC ‖ NON ET APTVS OPTIMO CVIQVE VIRO TITV-‖LVS: INSVPER ET PERQVAM FACILIS MEMO-‖RIAE ARTIS MODVS IACOBI PVBLICII FLOREN-‖TINI LVCVBRATIONE IN LVCEM EDITVS: FOELI‖CI NVMINE INCHOAT. ‖ Oratorię institutiones: ex ueterū instituto: ꝑ Iacobū Publiciū: ‖ ad Cyrillū cęsarē faustissimū delectę. Prohęmiū. 66^b. COLOPHON: Erhardus Ratdolt augustēsis ingenio miro & arte ꝑpolita im-‖pressioni mirifice dedit 1485. pridie calen. februarii. Venetiis.

Quarto. A–G^8 H^{10}. 66 leaves, the first blank. 33 lines. 146 × 101 mm. Types 6, 8, 10 (Gothic 76, Roman 91, Gothic c. 68 mm.). Hain *13546. Proctor 4399.

A reprint of the edition of 1482. With large and small woodcut capitals, the diagrams of 1482, five additional figures in circles to illustrate the 'Memorie per adiunctionem litterarum alleuiatio', and two diagrams of circles and trees.

208 × 153 mm. [259

ALCHABITIUS. Liber isagogicus. 1485.

1^b. (Diagram of the Sphaera Mundi.) 2^a. LIBELLVS YSAGOGICVS ABDILA Z I. ID EST SER-‖VI GLORIOSI DEI: QVI DICITVR ALCHABITIVS ‖ AD MAGISTERIVM IVDITIORVM ASTRORVM: ‖ INTERPRETATVS A IOANNE HISPALENSI: SCRI‖PTVMQVE IN EVNDEM A IOHANNE SAXONIE ‖ EDITVM VTILI SERIE CONNEXVM INCIPIVNT. 98^a. COLOPHON: Finiť scriptum

sup Alchabitiū ordinatū p Iohannē de || saxonia in villa parisiēsi anno. 1331°. Correctū p artiū || ꝛ medicine doctorem dominum Bartholomeum de Al-||ten de nusia. Impressum arte ac diligentia Erhardi rat-||dolt de Augusta Imperante Iohanne Mocenico Ve-||netiarū duce. Anno salutifere incarnationis 1485. || Venetijs.

Quarto. aa–ll⁸ mm¹⁰. 98 leaves. Text 32 lines of Roman type, 147 × 101 mm.; commentary 38 lines of Gothic, 143 × 100 mm. Types 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 (Gothic 56, 76, Roman 91, Gothic c. 130, c. 68 mm.). Hain *617. Proctor 4400.

With numerous woodcut capitals and a few diagrams.

209 × 155 mm. [260

OPUSCULUM. Opusculum repertorii pronosticon. 1485.

2ª. Opusculū repertorii pronosticon in||mutationes aeris tam via astrologica || q̄ metheorologica vti sapiētes expe-||rientia comperientes voluerunt p q̄ || vtilissime ordinatū incipit sidere felici || ꝛ primo prohemiū. 46ᵇ. Repertoriū de mutatione aeris Finit. ||| Hyppocratis libellus de medicorū astrologia incipit: || a Petro de abbano in latinū traductus. 50ª. COLOPHON: Hyppocratis libellus de medicorū astrologia finit: a Petro de abbano || in latinū traduct⁹. Impressus est arte ac diligentia mira Erhardi Rat||dolt de Augusta Imperante inclyto Iohanne Mocenico duce Vene||torū: Anno salutifere incarnationis. 1485. || Venetiis.

Quarto. a–e⁸ f¹⁰. 50 leaves, the first blank, 2–50 numbered 1–49. 39 lines. 148 × 101 mm. Types 4, 9 (Gothic 56, c. 130 mm.). Hain 13393. Proctor 4401.

With numerous woodcut capitals of various sizes.

201 × 148 mm. [261

SACRO BOSCO, JOHANNES DE. Sphaera Mundi. 1485.

1ᵇ. (Woodcut of the Sphaera Mundi.) 2ª. NOVICIIS ADOLFSCENTIBVS: AD ASTRONOMI || cum rempu. capessendā aditū īpetrātib⁹ ꝛ p breui rectoq̄ trami-||te a uulgari uestigio semoto: Ioannis de sacro busto sphęricum || opusculū Georgiiq̄ Purbachii ī mot⁹ planetarū accuratiss. theo-||ricę Necnō contra Cremonensia in eorundē planetarū theori-||cas deliramēta Ioānis de mōte regio disputatiōes tā accuratiss. || q̄ utiliss. dicatū opus utili serie contextū inchoat. 58ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum est hoc opusculum mira arte & diligentia Erhardi || Ratdolt Augustensis. Anno salutiferę incarnationis. 1485.

Quarto. 1–6⁸ 7¹⁰. 58 leaves. 32 lines. 148 × 100 mm. Types 4, 6, 8, 10 (Gothic 56, 76, Roman 91, Gothic c. 68 mm.). Hain *14111. Proctor 4402.

With large and small woodcut capitals and numerous astronomical diagrams of eclipses, &c., some printed in red, black, and yellow, the earliest examples of printing in three colours.

197 × 147 mm. [262

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 8 September, 1485.

1ᵇ. Nicolao Mocenico Magnifici: D. Francisci || Patricio Veneto: Erhardus ratdolt Salutē . . . 2ª. ¶ Tabula cōmodissima ṣuper libro || sequēti qui fasciculus dicit temporū . . . 9ª. Fasciculus temporū omnes antiquoꝝ chroni-||cas strictim complectens felici numine incipit. || Prologus. ||| GEneratio ꝛ generatio || laudabit opera tua . . . 73ª. COLOPHON: Erhardus Ratdolt Augustensis impressioni parauit: || Anno salutis .M. cccc. lxxxv. vi. idus. Septembris || Venetiis Inclyto principe Iohanne Mocenico.

Folio. [*⁸; a–g⁸ h¹⁰.] 74 leaves, 9–74 numbered 1–66. 2 columns in prologue. 59 lines and numerals. 223 (231) × 146 mm. Types 4, 9 (Gothic 56, c. 130 mm.). Hain *6935. Proctor 4404.

A close reprint of the edition of the previous year, but with the omission

of the plan of the world from 2ª (numbered) and of the paragraph as to the war with Ferrara before the colophon. On the other hand some of the omitted woodcuts are replaced.

298 × 205 mm. [263

ANDREAS DE PALTASICHIS

ANDREAS, son of Jacobus de Paltasichis of Cattaro, printed five editions of classical authors and a Horae in 1476–78, and then disappears for nearly four years. He resumed publication on 17 May, 1482, with an edition of the Legenda Aurea printed for Octavianus Scotus and continued at work until 1492. The twenty-four books attributed to him during this period include an Italian Bible and Legenda Aurea, Latin classics, a missal, and books of theology and law.

AULUS GELLIUS. Noctes Atticae. 1477.

2ª. AVLI GELII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII || LIBER PRIMVS. 181ª. COLOPHON: AVLI GELII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII || FINIS: IMPRESSI VENETIIS PER ANDREAM IACOBI CA||THARENSEM. M. CCCC. LXXVII. ANDREA VENDRA||MENO DVCE VENETIARVM INCLYTO. 182ª. (Table of Chapter-headings): AVLI GELII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII || CAPITVLA PRIMI LIBRI. [198ª. END: . . . Atqui iucundiora. FINIS.]

Folio. a^{10} b–x^8 y z^6; A B^8. 198 leaves. 36 lines. 198 × 121 mm. Type 2 (Roman 110 mm., with Greek of the same size). Hain *7520. Proctor 4423.

The table of chapter-headings, which occupies sixteen leaves, is a late example of the wasteful stupidity with which these tables were printed for the use of rubricators, although spaces were no longer left blank for them in the text, printed headings being duly supplied.

278 × 201 mm. a 10 is bound after b 8. Wanting the last leaf. Rubricated in red and blue, with an ornamental capital and circlet with coat of arms on 2ª. [264

DOMINICUS SILIPRANDUS

MR. PROCTOR doubted whether Dominicus Siliprandus was a printer, the type of the work catalogued below being identical with one used by Filippo di Pietro. Dominicus, however, dedicated to Federico Gonzaga the commentary of Antonio da Tempo on Petrarch's Rime as 'ductu meo aeneis tabulis impressum', and as, according to Herr Burger, the expense of the book was borne by his father Gaspar Siliprandus, the words seem to prove that he was a printer. No other book is attributed to him, but a brother, Alvisius, printed at Venice in 1477 and 1478, and at Mantua in 1480.

PLUTARCHUS. Problemata. [1477.]

1ª. Calphurnius. Marco Aurelio || Viro Clarissimo Salutem. 2ª. Plutrachi Cheronei Diui Traiani præcep||toris || Græcorū Clarissimi Historici: ac || Philosopi Problemata

Emẽdatissima. 66ᵇ. Calphurnius Brixiensis Ad Domi-‖nicum Siliprandũ Mantuanum. ||| Quos radi optabas lr̃a Siliprande libellos . . . Idem ad Lectorem ||| Habbes Plutarchi problemata qemendati‖ssima: exceptis tribus uel ad sumũ quatuor locis. ubi græcũ exẽplar mancum erat: ‖ tu cũ melius habueris tua diligentia iun-‖gito. Vale.

Quarto. a–c e ee f g⁸ h¹⁰. 66 leaves. 23 lines. 136×81 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm., with Greek of the same size). Hain *13137. Proctor 4454.

205 × 150 mm. Rubricated. [265

GEORG WALCH

Georg Walch, 'alamannus,' was probably some relation of the Jacob Walch, better known as Jacopo dei Barbari, a noted engraver, mentioned in Dürer's diary, who worked at Venice towards the close of the 15th century. Georg Walch himself is only known to have printed three books, the Fasciculus Temporum catalogued below, an undated edition of the Biblia Pauperum of S. Bonaventura, and an edition of the Rationale of Duranti completed 18 May, 1482. His chief interest in the history of printing is derived from the fact that his Fasciculus Temporum, including its capital G and the cut of Venice, was rather closely copied by Erhard Ratdolt.

ROLEWINCK, Werner. Fasciculus temporum. 1479.

2ª. ¶ Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis super li‖bello quodã q̃ dicitur fasciculus tẽ‖poꝝ: ꝛ vbi inuenitur punctus ante ‖ numeꝝ est in p̃mo latere: vbi vero ‖ post in secũdo latere: incipit feliciť. 9ª. GEneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit opa tua . . . 72ª. Colophon: ¶ Chronica q̃ dr̃ fascicul⁹ tempoꝝ: edita in alma vniuersitate co‖lonie agrippine a quodã deuoto cartusiensi: ꝛ impssa Venetijs ‖ singulari industria atq̃ impensa Georij Walch almani. ãno dñi ‖ 1479. Sixto quarto pontifice maximo: finit feliciter.

Folio. [*⁸; a–h⁸.] 72 leaves, the first blank, 9–72 numbered in Arabic numerals 1–64 (misprinted). 49 lines and numerals. 183 (189) × 135 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 75 mm.). Hain *6924. Proctor 4486.

The printer's first book. With woodcuts of the Ark, Babel, Nineveh, Treves, the Temple of Solomon, Rome, Syracuse and 'Cathina', Byzantium, Ostia (Hostiensis ciuitas cuius episcopus benedicit papam), Athens, Cologne, Christ, and Venice, and a capital G on 9ª. The text ends with the defeat and death of Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy, and his epitaph 'Te piguit pacis teduitque quietis in vita Hic iaces Karole iamque quiesce tibi'.

283 × 204 mm. Rubricated, with the woodcut pictures, and circlets enclosing names of rulers, coloured. [266

LUCA DI DOMENICO

Luca di Domenico, a native of Venice, completed his first book, a Vita di Merlino, on 1 February, 1480, and followed this the next year with four other popular works in Italian, and an undated edition of Boccaccio's Filostrato. The other seven books attributed to his press are all in Latin, the earliest being the Hermes Trismegistus, completed 15 May, 1481, catalogued below, and the latest an edition of the Epistles of S. Cyprian, dated 4 December, 1483.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. De potestate Dei. 15 May, 1481.

[2a. (Preface): Tu quicunq; es: || qui hæc legis: siue grāmaticus: si||ue orator: seu philosohus . . . ||| LVCAS DOMINICI F. VENETVS MI||RA IMPRIMENDI ARTE PRAEDI||TVS HOC MERCVRII TRIS||MEGISTI DIVINVM OPVS || IMPRESSIT. || .VENETIIS. || .M.CCCG.LXXXI .XV. MAii.] 5a. MERCVRII TRISMEGISTI LIBER DE Po||TESTATE ET SAPIENTIA DEI E GRA||ECO IN LATINVM TRA-DVCTVS A MA||RSILIO FICINO FLORENTINO AD Co||SMVM MEDICEM PATRIAE PATREM. || PIMANDER INCIPIT. 43a. END: FINIS EST OPERIS ELEGANTISSIMI || MERCVRII TRISMEGISTI.

Quarto. [*4] a b8 c–f4 G8. 44 leaves, the last blank. 28 lines. 130 × 89 mm. Type 1 (Roman 93 mm.). Hain 8458. Proctor 4490.

The arrangement of this edition, more particularly the occurrence of the colophon at the end of the printer's preface, shows that it was set up from Gerard de Lisa's Treviso edition of ten years earlier (18 Dec., 1471), also in this collection (No. 310).

196 × 143 mm. Wanting the first four leaves. [267

JOHANNES AND GREGORIUS DE GREGORIIS

THE brothers De Gregoriis printed over a hundred incunabula in the years 1480–1500, covering almost every branch of literature, and remained at work in the 16th century. Several of their books were printed for various publishers, they also issued a few in conjunction with Jacobus Britannicus, and the name of each brother is found singly in the imprints of three or four books. They printed finely illustrated editions of the Fasciculus medicinae of Ketham, and the border to their Herodotus of 1494 (found again in S. Jerome's Commentary on the Bible, 1497–98) ranks with the best Venetian decorative work.

ANDREAE, JOANNES. Nouellae super v. libros decretalium. Liber III. De vita et honestate clericorum liber singularis. 14 October, 1489.

2a. (head-line): De Vita ⁊ honestate clericoꝝ . . . (text) Incipit Liber [tertius] De Vita ⁊ honestate clericoꝝ. ℟. 156b. COLOPHON: Explicit [liber tertius Andree super tertio || decretaliū] Impress[us] Venetijs per Ioañem de Forliuio || et Gregoriū fratres Anno domini. M. CCCC. LXXXIX. || die xiiij. Octobris. ||| Registrum . . .

Folio. a–s8 t u6. 156 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 71 lines and head-line. 318 (330) × 205 mm. Types 7 and 9 (Gothic 160 and 90 mm.). Hain *1065.

This appears in Panzer iii. 266. 1167 and in Burger's Index as a separate work, and may possibly have been described by Panzer from the present copy, in which the words here enclosed in brackets have been erased and others substituted to give the volume the appearance of being complete in itself.

413 × 275 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with an illuminated capital and inner border on 2a, in the lower section of which is a coat of arms. Below the coat is the signature Franciscus Faber Lebus. [268

BOETHIUS, A. M. T. S. Opera varia. 18 August, 1492.

[1a. TITLE: Hec sunt opera Boetii: que || in hoc uolumine cōtinentur. ||| In porphirii Isagogen a Victorino translatam editio prima. || In Porphirii Isagogen a Boetio ipso trāslatā editio scōa || In cathogorias Aristotelis editio vna. || In librum Aristotelis. de interpretatione editio prima. || In eundem librum de interpretatione editio secunda: || De diuisionibus liber vnus. || De definitionibus liber vnus. || Ad cathegoricos syllogismos introductio || Commentariorum in Topica Ciceronis libri sex. || De differentiis Topicis libri quattuor. || De syllogismo cathegorico libri duo. || De syllogismo hipothetico libri duo. || De trinitate libri duo. || De hebdomadibus liber vnus. || De vnitate ꝛ vno liber vnus. || Contra euthichen: ꝛ Nestorium de duabus naturis: ꝛ vna per≠||sona christi liber vnus.] 255a. COLOPHON: ¶ Venetijs Impressum Boetij opus ꝑ Ioānez ꝛ Gre||goriū de gregorijs fratres ſelici exitu ad finē vsqꝫ ꝓductū || accuratissimeqꝫ emēdatū Anno humane restaurationis. || 1492. die. 18. Augusti. Augustino Barbadico Serenissi||mo Venetiarum principe Rem pu. tenēte ||| ¶ Registrum . . . END: De octogo. 255b. [Device.]

Folio. [*1] A B6; a8 b10 c d8 e f6 g4 h6 i8 k–q6 r4 s t6; u–uuuu6; v8 x y6 z8; aa–kk6 ll8. 255 leaves, foliated (after the first) 1–[12]; 1–122, 135–158; 127–220 [for 222]. 2 columns. 69 lines of small type and head-lines. 227 (237) × 142 mm. Types 16, 17, 20 (Gothic 64, 76, 170 mm.). Hain *3351. Proctor 4517.

The register excludes the first title-page, of which there are two variants, one of which mentions not only the Arithmetica, Geometria, and Musica, which occupy quires aa–ll, beginning with a separate title, 'Arithmetica Geometria et Musica Boetii', but also the De Consolatione, not here printed, but of which the edition of 26 March, 1491, is often found joined to this book. The other and earlier title, here quoted, stops at the treatise Contra Euthichen et Nestorium.

292 × 200 mm. Without either title-page. [269

LILIUS, ZACHARIAS. Orbis breuiarium. [About 1505.]

1a. ZACHARIAE LILII VICETINI OR||BIS BREVIARIVM, FIDE COM|| PENDIO ORDINEQ. CA||PTV. AC MEMORA||TV FACILLIMVM, FELIX ET gratus legito. ||| Donatus Zerbus ioanni petro || Pheretrio Rhauenn, Gaudere [four couplets]. 94a. END OF TEXT: FINIS. 94b. Index vrbium celebrium quæ in hoc codicillo habentur. 98a. Opuscoli huiusce Regimen . . . END: alterum vero duernionem agnoscito.

Quarto. A6 b–i K l m8 n4. 98 leaves. 30 lines. 165 × 110 mm. Type: Roman 110 mm. Hain 10100.

The printers are mentioned in a letter of Petrus Chalcedonius to Antonius Sabellicus (wanting in this copy). Although registered by Hain, this book was probably printed after 1500. It has a charming set of capitals, white on a criblé ground, with figures of boys and animals.

212 × 150 mm. Wanting A 4, A 5. [270

JOHANN HERBORT

JOHANN HERBORT of Seligenstadt after printing at Padua from 1475 to 1480 came to Venice and issued his first book there, 28 January, 1481, as printer to the firm of 'Johannes de Colonia, Nicolaus Jenson sociique', in which Jenson's name was retained in 1481 although he had died the previous year. While printing at least eight books for the firm in 1481 Herbort produced one for

himself in September of the same year, and during the next four years completed some twenty-five incunabula, mostly legal books, Bibles, and other large folios.

BIBLIA LATINA. Biblia latina cum postillis. 31 July, 1481.

1b. Francisci Moneliensis de Genua in sacrosanctā bibliam epistola. 2a. Prologus primus Venerabili⁸ fratri⁸ Nicolai de lyra ‖ ordinis seraphyci Frācisci: in testamēntū vet⁹ de cōmē-‖datione sacre scripture in generali incipit . . . 418b. par. 2: Postilla fris Nicolai de lira in libros regū cū additōni‖bus pauli burgen. ꝛ replicis defensiuis Matthie doring fi-‖nit feliciter.

Folio. a¹⁰ b¹² c–h¹⁰ i k⁸ l–p¹⁰ q¹²; r–v u–z ꝛ ꝯ ꝑ¹⁰ ꝛ̃¹²; A B¹⁰ C⁴; D–N¹⁰ O¹². A fragment, 418 leaves, of the complete edition in 4 volumes. 2 columns. 66 lines of commentary and head-line. 246 (259) × 157 mm. Types 4, 5, 6 (Gothic 78, 92, 160 mm.). Part of Hain *3164. Proctor 4681.

Printed for the firm of Johann of Cologne, Nicolas Jenson sociique. In his preface Franciscus Moneliensis professes that the task of praising the partners is beyond his powers.

317 × 212 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with illuminated capitals on 2a, 3b, and 4a, and on the latter page (beginning of the text) an illuminated floral border in the foot-piece of which are the arms of a Cardinal, a catharine wheel proper on a field azure. [271

ANDREAS TORRESANUS

During the years 1481 to 1488 Andreas Torresanus of Asola worked chiefly in partnership with Bartholomaeus de Blavis and others, but from 1483 he printed also on his own account and produced nearly a hundred incunabula, the greater number of them being heavy lawbooks or breviaries. In 1487 he printed among his earliest ventures of another sort the two books here catalogued. Torresanus was a fine printer and showed his versatility by first helping his son-in-law Aldus with his very different business, and after the latter's death in 1515 taking over the management of it and carrying it on successfully till his grandsons grew up.

GREGORIUS I. Dialogo. 20 February, 1487.

2a. ¶ Incomincia il prologo del vulga‖rizatore del Dyalogo de miser san-‖cto Gregorio papa. 96b. Colophon: Finisse el dyalogo de miser san-‖cto Gregorio papa: Impres‖so ī venesia per Andrea ‖ di Toresani de Asola. ‖ nel. 1487. adi ‖ 20. de fe‖braro. 97a. ¶ Comincia la vita di sācto Grego‖rio papa. 101b. End: Registro ||| . . . Tutti q̄sti sono quaderni: excepto ‖ N. chi e terno.

Quarto. A–M⁸ N⁶. 102 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 35 lines. 162 × 115 mm. Type 9 (Gothic 92 mm.). Hain 7977. Proctor 4712.

207 × 155 mm. [272

ANTONIUS [Coccius] SABELLICUS. Res Venetae. 21 May, 1487.

1b. M. Antonii Sabellici in tris & triginta suos reꝑ Venetaꝑ Libros Epitoma. 7a. M. ANTONIVS MARCO BARBADICO SERENISS. VENE‖TIARVM PRINCIPI

ET SENATVI FOELICITATEM. 8ª. M. ANTONII COCCII SABELLICI RERVM VENETARVM || AB VRBE CONDITA IN VNIVERSVM OPVS PRAEFATIO. 238ª. COLOPHON: Hoc opus Impressum Venetiis Arte & industria optimi || uiri Andreæ de Toresanis de Asula Anno || M. CCCCLXXXVII Die. XXI. || Madii. Augustino Bar||badico Inclyto principe. 239ª. Recognitio ex collatione Archetypi ꝛ impressionis. 240ᵇ. END: a tergo in prima linea quae domi pro aeque domi.

Folio. [*]⁶ a⁸ b–h⁶ i k⁸ l–y⁶ A–H⁶ I–M⁸ N¹⁰ O⁴ [**²]. 240 leaves. 48 lines, with headlines and marginalia. 264 (285) × 147 (178) mm. Types 5, 9 (Roman 110, Gothic 92 mm.). Hain *14053. Proctor 4713.

Sabellicus seldom uses a date, but from his assigning the introduction of printing to the Dogeship of Pasquale Malipiero (30 Oct. 1457—5 May, 1462) he must apparently have been one of the earliest dupes of the misprint MCCCCLXI in Jenson's Decor Puellarum. His words (sig. I iii recto) are: Ad hanc & alias illius principatus foelicitates accessit quod Librorum Imprimendorum ratio tum primum est in Italia reperta: Commentum ipsum Germani hominis creditur: Sed quū tota Italia procedente tempore diuini operis officinæ constitutæ sint sitꝙ aperta æmulatione inter opifices diligentia & ingenio certatum: Nicolaus Ienson quem Veneta ciuitas sortita est omnes alios in eo genere laudis post se procul reliquit.

352 × 244 mm. On a fly-leaf is written: 'Nicholas Brown bought as a Souvenir at the sale of my valued friend the late Rev. Dr. Choules of Newport, R.I. 1856'. [273

THOMAS DE BLAVIS

THOMAS DE BLAVIS of Alexandria had printed two works of Cicero in 1476 and the Sonnets of Burchiello in 1477, after which he disappeared until 1481, the year when Bartholomaeus of the same family entered into a partnership with Andreas Torresanus. In the next ten years he printed some thirty incunabula, at first of a miscellaneous character, but with a large proportion of classics, latterly chiefly law. He may have been in some difficulties in 1487, as no book is known to have come from his press that year, and only two in 1488.

HYGINUS. Poeticon astronomicon liber. 7 June, 1488.

1ᵇ. Summa sphericum secundum Hyginij descriptionem. 2ª. CLARISSIMI VIRI HYGINII POETICON ASTRONO||MICON. OPVS VTILISSIMVM FOELICITER INCIPIT. || De mundi et spæræ ac utriusꝙ partium declaratione . . . 56ª. COLOPHON: Anno salutifere incarnationis Millesimo quadringentesimo || octogesimooctauo mensis Iunii die septima Impressum. est præ||sens opusculum ꝑ Thomam de blauis de alexandria. || Venetiis.

Quarto. a–g⁸. 56 leaves. 34 lines. 143 × 105 mm. Types 5, 6, 7 (Roman 81–82, Gothic 69, 60 mm.). Hain *9065. Proctor 4765.

A close, but poor, copy of Ratdolt's edition, with battered woodcut capitals and the pictures coarsely cut.

206 × 147 mm. [274

BERNARDINUS DE BENALIIS

Bernardinus de Benaliis of Bergamo began work with the first edition of the Supplementum Chronicarum in August, 1483. A single book in 1485 contains a mention of his 'partners' and in 1490 and 1491 he was associated with Mattheo Capcasa. He was still at work at the end of the century, having by that time published over eighty incunabula, three or four of these, including a Dante, being Italian, while in his Latin books he ranged over a very wide field, from classics and works of the Fathers to grammars and books of palmistry.

JACOBUS PHILIPPUS BERGOMENSIS. Supplementum Chronicarum. 15 December, 1486.

1ᵇ. Incipit Tabula generalis Supplementi Chronicaꝝ ꝑm || ordinem Alphabeti. 13ᵃ. ¶ Fratris Iacobi philippi Bergomensis ordinis fratrum Eremitarum diui Augustini: in omnimoda hi-||storia nouissime congesta: Supplementum Cronicarum appellata. Liber primus feliciter incipit. Colophon: ¶ Ac sic demū deo auxiliāte ⁊ fauēte supplemēti chronicaꝝ iā tertio terminū ponā: quā me semel ⁊ bis: ac || ter ꝑmisi cū oī diligētia ⁊ ṽitate factuꝝ: quo in loco ⁊ nūc ⁊ semper nisus fui sine errore cōscribēr successio||nes regū ⁊ p̄nicipū oiuꝫ ⁊ actus eoꝝ: ac viroꝝ ī disciplīs excellētiū: ⁊ religionū origīes: necnō ⁊ pōtificum oīuꝫ ꝓcursus: sic̄ ex lib. histo. descriptō ꝓtīeť. Hoc q̄ppe ī exordio huius op̄is me facē cōpromisi. Perfectuꝫ || āt ē ⁊ ŏnuo castigatū atq; auctuꝫ ꝑ me opus fuit Idibus octobris: āno a natali christiano. Mccccl xxxvi. || in Ciuitate nostra Bergomi: mihi vero a natiuitate quinquagesimosecundo. ||| ¶ Impssuꝫ aūt Venetijs ꝑ Bernadinū de benalijs bergomēsē eodē āno videlicet. 1486. die 15. decēbris.

Folio. a^8 b^4; c–l^8 m^6 n–p^8; A–V^8. 274 leaves, 13–274 irregularly numbered 31–295. 59 lines and head-line. 235 (246) × 151 mm. Types 1, 2 (Roman 80, Gothic 160 mm.).

With numerous capitals, large woodcuts of the Creation, Loss of Paradise, and Death of Abel, copied from the Cologne Bibles printed by Quentell about 1480, and numerous smaller cuts of cities. Under the year 1458 is the entry 'Ars imprimendi libros his temporibus in germania primum inuenta est: quam alii repertam asserunt Gutenbergo argentino. Alii a quodam alio nomine Fusto. Qua certe nulla in mundo dignior, &c.'

300 × 210 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 1ᵃ is the book-plate of Charles Viscount Bruce of Ampthill (Son and Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury) and Baron Bruce of Whorleton 1712. With the book-stamp 'Ex Bibliotheca Aquensi'. [275

MATTHEO CAPCASA

Mattheo Capcasa, or Codecà, of Parma has been credited by Hain with editions of S. Catharine of Siena's Dialogo della divina providentia completed on 17 March, 1482, and 17 May, 1483. It is now, however, generally recognized that these only represent copies of the edition of 17 May, 1494, in which the Roman numerals of the date had been manipulated. Capcasa's earliest

genuine book is a Vocabularius utriusque iuris published in partnership with Bernardinus Pinus in 1485. In 1490 and 1491 Capcasa was partly associated with Bernardinus de Benaliis. While working alone during the years 1488–95 he produced over thirty incunabula, a few of them for Lucantonio Giunta and other publishers. Most of his books were in Italian and several of them are notable for their illustrations.

CANTALYCIUS, JOHANNES BAPTISTA. Epigrammata.

20 January, 1493.

1ª. TITLE: EPIGRAMMATA CANTALYCII ETA-‖LIQVORVM DISCIPVLORVM EIVS. 140ª. COLOPHON: Impressum Venetiis per Matheum capcasam ‖ parmensem anno incarnationis domini. M. cccc.‖lxxxxiii. die. xx. ianuarii.

Quarto. a–r⁸ s⁴. 140 leaves. 30 lines. 160 x 86 mm. Type 3 (Roman 104 mm.). Hain *4350. Proctor 4993.

On 2ª (on which are also a pretty capital and inner border-piece) over the beginning of the text is a charming woodcut of a teacher, behind whose chair is written 'SILENTIVM', lecturing to older pupils, while two little boys sit on the floor, learning their letters, with a dog between them. This woodcut appears in 1495 in the De Structura compositionis of Nicolaus Ferrettus printed at Forli, also in this collection (No. 405).

205 x 150 mm. [276

BONETUS LOCATELLUS

BONETUS LOCATELLUS, a priest of Bergamo, completed his first book, an edition of S. Augustine's De Ciuitate Dei, in February, 1486 ($148\frac{6}{7}$?), and thereafter figures as a prolific printer of Latin textbooks, of the kind used in colleges and universities. By the end of the century he had produced upwards of a hundred and fifty editions, almost all of them at the expense of Octauianus Scotus, but a few for other publishers.

TIBULLUS, ALBIUS. Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius. 9 December, 1491.

1ª. TITLE: Tibullus Catullus ‖ & Propertius cū ‖ commento. 157ª. COLOPHON: Cōmentarii in Proptiū a Philippo beroaldo ‖ editi Anno salutis .M. cccc. lxxxvii. īpressi uero ‖ Venetiis a Boneto locatello Bergomēsi. Cui ne‖cessaria exhibuit Nobilis uir Octauianus Sco-‖tus Modoetiensis. Anno eiusdē salutis nonagesi-‖mo primo supra millesimū ac quadringentesi-‖mū. Quinto Idus decembres. |||

Sit Christe Rex piissime
Tibi patriq; gloria
Cum spiritu paraclito
In sempiterna sæcula.

157ᵇ. Hieronymi Salii fauentini in inuidū carmē . . . [Publisher's device.] Ibidem. col. 2: Registrum . . . END: FINIS.

Folio. a–c⁸ d e⁶ f–s⁸ t–x⁶. 158 leaves, the last blank. 61 lines of commentary. 243 x 164 mm. Types 5, 6 (Roman 78, 102 mm.). Hain *4763. Proctor 5029.

With woodcut capitals of various sizes.

303 x 207 mm. [277

JOHANNES RUBEUS

After printing eight or nine books at Treviso in the years 1480–85 Johannes Rubeus, otherwise Giovanni Rosso, of Vercelli, transferred his press to Venice, and in the next thirteen years printed between forty and fifty incunabula, of which a few, including two Bibles, were in Italian, but the majority Latin classics. In 1499 he was joined by his brother Albertinus, and the partnership produced four more books in that year.

PHILELPHUS, Franciscus. Epistulae. January, 1487.

2^a. FRANCISCI PHILELFI EPISTOLARVM LIBER PRIMVS. 126^a. COLOPHON: Finis ||| Epistolarum Francisci Philelphi libri sexdecim: Impressi Venetiis studio & diligentia ma‖gistri Ioannis rubei expliciunt. anno a natali christiano. M.cccc.lxxxvii. Ianuarii. [Register.]

Folio. a–d^8 e–t^6 u^4. 126 leaves, the first blank. 54 lines. 223 × 136 mm. Type 2 (Roman 82 mm.). Hain 12937. Proctor 5121.

307 × 208 mm. On 2^a is an illuminated capital, and an inner border, with a coat of arms in a foot-piece. [278

STRABO. Geographia. 24 April, 1494.

1^a. TITLE (repeated on 17^a): STRABO DE SITU ORBIS. 166^a. COLOPHON: Strabonis Amasini Scriptoris illustris geographiæ opus finit: qđ Ioānes Vercellēsis ꝓpria īpēsa uiuē‖tibus posterisq; exactissima diligētia īprimi curauit. Anno Sal. M.cccclxxxxiiii. die xxiiii. aprilis. ||| [Register.] END: . . . & iii.

Folio. [*, **^{8}] a–ſs–z &^{6}. 166 leaves, 17–166 numbered 1–cl. 61 lines, with headline and marginalia. 255 (259) × 150 (167) mm. Type 2 (Roman 82 mm.). Hain *15090. Proctor 5135.

310 × 200 mm. Some capitals filled in colours and gold by a modern hand. [279

HIERONYMUS DE SANCTIS

Hieronymus de Sanctis (Jeronimo di Sancti) printed two books in 1487, a Fior di virtù and the Meditazioni attributed to Cardinal Bonaventura, this last in conjunction with a partner, Cornelius. The next year he took a German partner, Johannes Lucilius Santritter of Heilbronn, and three books were produced, the last of which is entered below. In 1489 Santritter printed a book by himself, and De Sanctis may have transferred his attention to woodcutting, as illustrations in some later books appear to be by the same cutter as those in the Opus sphaericum of Joh. de Sacro Bosco, and the cutting of these is distinctly attributed to De Sanctis.

SACRO BOSCO, Johannes de. Sphaera mundi. 31 March, 1488.

1^b. Woodcut. 2^a. SPAERAE MVNDI Cōpendiū FOELICITER INCHOAT. (Red): Nouiciis adolescentibus: ad astronomicā remp. capessendā aditum im‖petrātibus:

pro breui rectoq; tramite a uulgari uestigio semoto: Iohānis || de sacro busto sphaericū opusculū una cū additionib⁹ nōnullis littera A || sparsim ubi intersertæ sint signatis Contraq; cremonensia in planetaꝝ || theoricas delyramenta Iohānis de mōte regio dispentatiōes tā acuratiss. || q̄ utiliss. Nec nō Georgii purbachii ī eorūdē mot⁹ planetaꝝ acuratiss. || theoricæ: dicatum opus: utili serie contextum fausto sidere inchoat.

Carmina in impressoꝝ hui⁹ opusculi laudem |||
Vranie quantū quantū debere fatentur
Cuncta canopeo: cognitaq; astra uiro
Santritter helbronna lucili ex urbe Iohannes
Schemata sic debent ipsa reperta tibi
Nec minus hæc tibi de sanctis hieronyme debent
Quam socio: nanq; hic inuenit: ipse secas. |||

Hoc quoq; sideralis scientiæ singulare opusculum || mirifica illa arte nuper ingenio germanico || in lucē prodita impressione uidelicet || Prididie caleñ. Aprilis. || Anno Salutis. || .M. cccc. lxxxviii. || completū est. || Venetiis. [Device.]

Quarto. A^{10} B^{8} BB^{12} C^{8} D^{8+1} E F^{8} G^{6}. 69 leaves. 35 lines. 141 × 100 mm. Types 5, (6–8) (Roman 79 mm., sm. Gothic in diagrams). Hain *14112. Proctor 5183.

With a woodcut frontispiece of Astronomy seated, with Urania on one side and Ptolemy on the other, numerous diagrams, some of them pictorial, others printed in red, black, and yellow, and large capitals. The Latin verses in honour of the printers state that the diagrams were drawn by Santritter and cut by his partner De Sanctis, and this, as first pointed out by Prince d'Essling in his 'Livres à figures vénitiens', offers a clue to the authorship of the illustrations in other books.

212 × 150 mm. [280

JOHANN EMERICH

STARTING with a Dominican Breviary dated on Christmas Day, 1492, Johann Emerich of Speier speedily became an important printer of missals, breviaries, and other service books, of which he printed upwards of a score in the 15th century, in addition to about as many miscellaneous Latin books.

ANTONINUS. Tractatus varii. 26 April, 1495.

1ᵇ. [Woodcut.] 2ᵃ. (red): Iesus. || In hoc volumine continentur || infrascripti tractatus. || Primo deuotissimus trialogus be-||ati Antonini archiepi florentini || ordinis predicatorum super euā||gelio de duobus discipulis eunti||bus in emaus. || Secūdo pulcherrimus trialogus || de cōtēptu mūdi fratris baptiste || de finaria epi vintimiliensis ordi||nis eiusdem. || Tertio epistola de tribus essentia-||libus votis religionis: ⁊ vtilissi-||mus tractatus de veris et falsis || virtutibus fratris vmberti ge-||neralis magistri eiusdē ordinis. [L. A. Giunta's device.] 150ᵃ. COLOPHON: ¶ In nomine sancte trinitatis isti tres tractatus || vtilissimi feliciter expliciūt. Impressi venetijs per || Ioānem Emericum de Spira. Anno incarnatiōis || M. cccc. xcv. sexto klas Maii. [Printer's device.]

Octavo. a–h^{8} i^{10}; k–m^{8}; n–r^{8} s^{12}. 150 leaves. 2 columns. 36 lines. 110 × 75 mm. Types 2, 8, 9 (Gothic 60, 102, 130 mm.). Hain *1274. Proctor 5498.

With a woodcut of Christ and the disciples on the road to Emmaus, and a column-cut portrait of S. Antoninus at the beginning of each part.

155 × 105 mm. [281

ALDUS MANUTIUS

Aldus Manutius was born at Bassiano in the duchy of Sermoneta in 1450. He lived for some time at Carpi under the patronage of its count, Alberto Pio, but left there for Venice in 1489, and published his first book, the Galeomyomachia, in 1494, following this with the Hero and Leander of Musaeus, which three or four years later he interleaved with a Latin translation. In 1495 he began his great Aristotle, completed in 1498. In the same year he published the Erotemata of Lascaris and the Introductio grammaticae of Gaza described below. In 1496 appeared his Theocritus; in 1497 a Greek Horae, and about the same time an undated Psalter; in 1498, after the completion of his Aristotle, an Aristophanes. Meanwhile he had printed several learned Latin books, and the publications of the next two years were predominantly Latin. In 1499, the year of his marriage with the daughter of Andreas Torresanus, he printed for Lionardo Crasso, a lawyer, the most famous of Venetian illustrated books, the Hypnerotomachia Poliphili. In 1500 Aldus founded his Academy for the promotion of Greek studies and publications, and some of his subsequent Greek books were issued under its name. In 1501 he produced the first of his famous series of cheap octavo editions of the classics and works of the great Italian poets, for which Francesco da Bologna cut him a fount of delicate cursive letters, of the sort now generally known as italics. These pocket italic editions, and fresh issues of the masterpieces of Greek literature, occupied the rest of the life of Aldus, who died in 1515, and lay in state in the church of San Paternian, with specimens of the books he had printed all round him.

GAZA, Theodorus. Introductio Grammatices, &c. 25 December, 1495.

1ª. Title: In hoc uolumine haec insunt. || Theodori Introductiuæ grāmatices libri quatuor. || Eiusdem de Mensibus opusculum sanequāpulchtū. || Apollonii grāmatici de constructione libri quatuor. || Herodianus de numeris. 88ª. ΄ΕΤΥΠΩ΄ΘΗ ΄ΕΝ ΄ΕΝΕΤΙ΄ΑΙΣ ΔΕΞΙΟ΄ΤΗΤΙ ΄ΑΛΔΟΥ || ΜΑΝΟΥΚΙ΄ΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΑΝΕ΄ΩΣ. 89ª. ΘΕΟΔΩ΄ΡΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΗΝΩ΄Ν. 105ª. ΒΙ΄ΟΣ ΄ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ΄ΟΥ ΄ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕ΄ΩΣ || ΤΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ. 196ª. Colophon: Impressum Venetiis in ædibus Aldi Romani octauo Calendas Ianuarias || M. CCCCLXXXXV. Concessum est eidem Aldo ab illustrissimo Se||natu Veneto ne cui hunc librum liceat imprimere sub pœna ut in gratia.

Folio. aα–lλ⁸; a b⁸; AA–LL⁸ MM⁴. 196 leaves. 31 lines. 225 × 135 mm. Types 1, 5, 6 (Greek 144, Roman 110 and 82 mm.). Hain *7500. Proctor 5548.

With the beautiful head-pieces and capitals with which Aldus adorned his early Greek books. In his preface to the reader on 1ᵇ he remarks that he knows that the grammar of Theodorus will be found at first 'duriusculam atque insuauem', but on a careful second reading 'facilem & iocundam'.

308 × 212 mm. An early reader has copiously annotated the first eleven leaves, but wearied at that point, and thenceforward the copy is untouched. [282

PETRUS LIECHTENSTEIN

PETRUS LIECHTENSTEIN was the son of Hermann Liechtenstein of Cologne, who worked at Vicenza and Treviso and finally at Venice, and died in 1494, while engaged on the Speculum historiale attributed to Vincent de Beauvais. An edition of the Catholicon was printed for Petrus Liechtenstein by Hertzog, in 1497, and another book by Jacobus Pentius in 1499, and it is doubtful whether the three incunabula attributed to him were produced at a press of his own. In the 16th century he became an important printer.

STOEFFLERINUS, JOANNES. Almanach nova pro annis 1504–1531.

2 January, 1504.

1ª. Almanach noua ‖ plurimis annis Venturis inseruientia: per ‖ Ioannem Stoefflerinum Iustingēsem ꝛ Iacobum Pflaumen Vlmen-‖sem accuratissime supputata: ‖ ꝛ toti fere Europe dex-‖tro sydere īpartita ‖ * * * * ‖ * * * ‖ * ‖‖ Cum Priuilegio. COLOPHON: Anno dñi 1504. Die. 2. Ianuarij. Explete sunt. He Ephimerides. Venetijs. ‖‖ Petrus [Device in red and black.] Liechtensteyn.

Quarto. A B⁸ C¹² D¹⁰ A–Z ℂ A–ℂ E¹⁴. 430 leaves. 42 lines. 156 × 115 mm. Types: Gothic 240, 100, and 74 mm.

Almanacks for the years 1504–31, each with a separate title-page, and consisting of one quire of 14 leaves, preceded by various tables and a 'Canon de domibus celi fabricādis'. These are preceded by five almanacks, each occupying 14 (unsigned) leaves, for the years 1499–1503 and a 'Tabula correctoria in Ephimerides' for the years 1499–1531, occupying four leaves of thicker paper. Presumably these formed part of a continuation of the Ephemerides of Johannes Regiomontanus completed 15 October, 1498, which started from the year 1473.

190 × 148 mm. [283

ZACHARIAS KALLIERGES

ZACHARIAS KALLIERGES of Rhethymno, in Crete, issued his first book, the *Ἐτυμολογικὸν μέγα* of Suidas described below, 24 July, 1499, under the patronage of Anna, daughter of Lucas Notaras, Duke of Constantinople, and at the expense of Nicolas Blastos or Vlastos, who found the funds also for the three other Greek books which Kallierges completed before the end of the century. After 1509 Kallierges removed to Rome, where he issued a Pindar in 1515.

SUIDAS. Lexicon Graecum. 24 July, 1499.

1ª. (red): Μάρκου μουσούρου τοῦ κρητὸς (elegiacs): 1ᵇ. (red) Μάρκος ὁ μουσοῦρος τοῖς ἐν παταβιῳ σχολαστικοῖς εὖ πραττεῖν. 2ª. (red): ΕΤΥΜΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΜΕΓΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΝ, ΠΑΝΤ ΩΦΕΛΙΜΟΝ. 223ᵇ. COLOPHON: Τὸ μέγα ἐτυμολογικὸν ἐντυπωθὲν, πρᾶς εἴληφεν ἤδη σὶν θεῷ ἐν ἐνετίαις. ἀναμαλώμασι μὲν τοῦ ‖ εὐγενοῦς καὶ δοκίμου ἀνδρὸς, κυρίου Νικολάου βλαστοῦ τοῦ κρητὸς. πλαινέσει δὲ τῆς λαμπρο-‖τά της τε, ℭ σωφρονεστά της κυρίας Αννης θυγατρὸς τοῦ πανσεβεστά του ϰ ἐνδοξοτά τοῦ κυρίου ‖ Λουκα νοταρᾶ ποτὲ μεγάλου δουκὸς της κωνστατινουπόλεως, πονῳ δὲ ϰ δεξιοτηι, Ζαχαρίᾳ ‖ καλλίεργγου ℔ κρητός. τῶν λογίων

ἀνδρῶν χάριν, ϰ᷑ λόγων ἑλληνικῶν ἐφιεμενῶν. Ἐτ᷑ τῶ ἀπὸ της || Χριστοῦ γεννήσεως, χιλιοστῶ τετρακοσιοστῶ ἐνενηκοϛῶ ἐννάτω. Μεταγειτνιῶνος, ὀγδοκιϛαμενῳ :~ [Device of Blastos (red)] 224ᵃ. (red): Η ΤΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΩΝ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΤΥΜΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ || ΙΘΥΤΗΣ. ΑΥΤΗ ϹΟΙΦΙΑΕ :~ End: ἀρχὴ ϛοῦ ψι᷑. [Device of Kallierges (red).]

Folio. A¹⁰ B–Ω AA–ΓΓ⁸ ΔΔ⁶. 224 leaves. 2 columns. 50 lines. 300 × 180 mm. Type 1 (Greek 120 mm.). Hain *6691. Proctor 5644.

With fine capitals and head-pieces, printed in red. A very handsome book. 409 × 275 mm. On 224ᵇ is the note: Laudentius Ciardus Perusinus utebatur. [284

GIOVANNI BATTISTA DE SESSA

Giovanni Battista de Sessa, a Milanese, printed four books in the years 1489–91, and resumed publication in June, 1496, with Marco Polo's Delle maraviglie del mondo. In all he printed upwards of thirty books before the end of 1500 and about as many more in the first four or five years of the 16th century, many of them with rather coarse Venetian attempts to work in the manner of the Florentine bordered cuts.

REGIMEN. Regimen Sanitatis. [About 1504.]

1ᵃ. Title: REGIMEN SA⸗||nitatis cū expositione magistri Arnal⸗||di de villanoua Cathellano || Nouiter Impressus. [Woodcut.] 2ᵃ. ¶ Incipit Regimē sanitatis salernitanū excellentissimū pro cōser⸗||uatione sanitatis totius humani generis perutilissimū: necnō a ma⸗||gistro Arnaldo de Villa noua Cathellano oīum medicoꝝ uiuentiū || gēma utiliter: ac secundum oīum antiquoꝝ doctrinā ue⸗||raciter expositum: nouiter correctum ac emendatum per egregissi⸗||mos ac medicinę artis peritissimos doctores Montispessulani regē||tes. Anno. M. cccc. lxxx. prędicto loco actu moram trahentes. 82ᵇ. End: HOc opus optatur: quod || Flos medicine vocatur.

Quarto. a–t⁴ u⁶. 82 leaves. 29 lines. 174 × 122 mm. Types: Gothic 140, Roman 119, Roman majuscules 12 mm.

Sometimes confused with an undated edition by Bernardinus de Vitalibus which was probably set up from this. On the title-page is a woodcut of a physician consulting a book, shaded background, framed in a border of the Florentine style.

206 × 150 mm. [285

ALBERTINUS DE LISSONA

Albertinus de Lissona, of Vercelli, printed at least a dozen books in the first five years of the 16th century. If he is rightly identified with Albertinus Rubeus, who printed in 1499 with his brother Joannes (Giovanni Rossi), he changed his style in 1502, in and after which year his full signature is Albertinus de Lissona Vercellensis, whereas in earlier books he is called Albertinus Rubeus or Albertinus Vercellensis.

JACOBUS PHILIPPUS BERGOMENSIS. Supplementum Chronicarum. 4 May, 1503.

1ª. TITLE: Nouissime hystoriaꝝ omniū repercussio=‖nes. nouiter a Reuerendissimo patre Iacobophilippo Bergomēse ordinis He‖remitarum edite: que Supplementum Cronicarū nuncupantur. ‖ Incipiendo ab exordio mundi vsq; in ‖ Annum salutis nostre. Mcccccij. [Armorial woodcut.] ‖ Cum gratia ꝛ Priuilegio. 451ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finis Supplementi Chronicarum. Laus semper Deo. ‖‖ ¶ Explicit Supplementum Chronicarum Diligenter Et ‖ Accurate Reuisum Atque Correctū. Venetiis Im‖pressuꝫ Per Albertinū· De Lissona Vercellē‖sem. Regnā. Leonardo Loredano Ve‖netiarum Principe. A Natiui-‖tate Christi. M. ccccc. ‖ iii. Die iiii. Maii. ‖ Cuꝫ Gratia Et ‖ Priuilegio. 452ª. REGISTRVM TOTIVS OPERIS. (head-line): Tabula. 461ᵇ. END: FINIS TABLAE.

Folio. a–z & 9 ꝶ A–Z AA–GG⁸ HH⁴; II¹⁰. 462 leaves. 2–452 so numbered, the last blank.

With numerous decorative capitals, large woodcuts of the Creation, Loss of Paradise, and Death of Abel, imitated from the Cologne Bibles printed by Quentell about 1480, now recut in the Veneto-Florentine style with decorative border-pieces, a large outline cut of the Building of Babel, numerous cuts of cities, &c. The reference to the invention of printing in this edition reads 'Ars imprimendi libros: his temporibus: in Germania primum enata est: quam alii repertam asseuerant a cuthimbergo argentino: alii a quodam alio nomine Fausto: alii a Nicolao gensone prædicant: pro qua innumerabiles auctores ipsi congregarunt diuitias. Qua certe nulla in mundo dignior', &c.

320 × 214 mm. [286

UNKNOWN PRINTER

THOMAS AQUINAS. Summa secunda secundae partis. 1479.

1ᵇ: Tabula questionū secundi libri se‖cunde partis beati Thome de aquino. 9ª. Incipit secundus liber secundi partis . . . 329ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit secūd⁹ liꝺ secūde ꝑtis btī Thome ǒ ‖ aquino. impssus Venetiis ꝛc̄. ‖‖ .M. CCCC. lxxix.

Folio. [*]⁸ a–i¹⁰ k l¹² m–t¹⁰ v¹² x y 1–7¹⁰ 8 9⁸ 10¹⁰. 330 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. 185 × 129 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 72, 180? mm.). Hain *1463. Proctor 5678.

288 × 223 mm. On 9ª is an illuminated capital P into the circle of which a hand is stretched holding a wreath of laurel. On the same page is written: olim ad vsum . . . Egidij Delphini Amerini totius ordⁱⁱ generalis. [287

FOLIGNO

NEUMEISTER AND ORSINIS

(*Only printers*)

IN 1470 Johann Neumeister, a citizen of Mainz, set up a press at Foligno, with the aid of Emilianus de Orsinis, a native of the place. Three books were printed, the De Bello Italico aduersus Gothos described below, an undated

edition of Cicero's Epistulae familiares, and the editio princeps of Dante's Divina Commedia, this last in April, 1472. Mlle. Pellechet conjectured that Neumeister thereafter printed half a dozen books at Toulouse; in 1479 he printed, it is usually supposed at Mainz, an illustrated edition of the Meditationes of Cardinal Turrecremata, in 1481 he is found at Albi, to his press in which place eight books are attributed, and in 1487 at Lyon, where as late as 1495 he printed an Uzès Missal in conjunction with Michel Topie.

LEONARDUS [BRUNI] ARETINUS. De bello italico. 1470.

2ª: LEONARDI ARETINI DE BELLO || ITALICO ADVERSVS GOTHOS ||| [E]TSI LONGE IOCVNDIVS || mihi fuisset Italię felicitatē q̄ clades || referre . . . 73ª. COLOPHON: Hunc libellum Emilianus de Orsinis Fulginas || & Iohannes Numeister theutunicus: eiusꝯ sotii || feliciter impresserunt Fulginei in domo eiusdē || Emiliani anno domini Millesimoquadringēte||simoseptuagesimo feliciter.

Folio and quarto. [a^{12} b–f^{10} g^{12}.] 74 leaves, the first and last blank. 29 lines. 180 × 120 mm. Type 1 (Roman 125 mm.). Hain 1558. Proctor 5721.

The first book printed at Foligno. This copy has the correct colophon, while others give the last two words of the first line as 'Vrsinis Eulginas', 'Orsinis Eulginas', or 'Orsinis Fulgines'. This is the first edition of the 'De Bello Italico' of Procopius of Caesarea (6th century), of which Leonardus Aretinus assumed the authorship.

279 × 195 mm. In this copy quarto paper has been used for the second sheet of quire [a] and the first of quire [d]. [288

FERRARA

PRINTING was introduced into Ferrara by a Frenchman, Andreas Bellfortis, who completed the first book printed there, an edition of the Epigrams of Martial, 2 July, 1471. Six other firms worked there during the 15th century, but their output was mostly small, and though four of them were at work in 1475, as a rule Ferrara seems only to have been able to support a single printer. Towards the end of the century Lorenzo Rossi printed there some fine illustrated works.

ANDREAS BELLFORTIS

(First printer)

ANDREAS BELLFORTIS, of whom nothing is known save that he was a Frenchman and was given the citizenship of Ferrara, produced there some thirty incunabula, in classics, law, and medicine, working intermittently from 1471 to about 1493.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. De Potestate Dei. 8 January, 1472.

1ª. ARGVMENTVM MARSILII FICINI || FLORENTINI IN LIBRVM MERCV||RII TRISMEGISTI AD COSMVM || MEDICEM PATREM PATRIAE. 40ª.

COLOPHON: Explicit liber Mercurii Trismegisti de unitate || & potestate dei. Translatus e greco In latinū p' || Marsilium ficinū Florentinū. Impressus Fer||rarię p Magistrum Andream Gallum Ciuem || Ferrarię. Diui Ducis Herculis Estensis Impii || Anno ṗmo. Natiuitate autem dominicę. Anno || M. CCCC. LXXII. Sexto Idus Ianuarii.

Quarto. [a–d^{10}.] 40 leaves. 28 lines. 159×95 mm. Type 1 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain 8457. Proctor 5725.

There are a few printed directors or guide-letters, to help the rubricator to supply the right capitals, in this book, rather an early instance of their use.

221×155 mm. The majuscules or upper-case letters in the text flecked with yellow, those in the headings with red, yellow, and blue. The larger capitals illuminated in colours with small border-pieces, other capitals in blue or red. In the lower margin of 1^{a} is a coat of arms, two sceptres and three stars or, on a field azure, with scroll-work inscribed 'Ieronim^{9} magonus ciuis Fe[rra]riensis'. On scroll-work at the top of the page are remains of further lettering 'co m medices', but the book is too late for Cosmo I and too early for Cosmo II. [289

COLLENUCIUS, PANDULPHUS. Defensio Pliniana. [1493.]

1^{a}. TITLE: Pliniana defensio Pandulphi Colle-||nucij Pisaurensis iurisconsulti aduersus || Nicolai Leoniceni accusationem. 52^{a}. COLOPHON: FINIS. |||

Vt sese ostendat populos defensus in omnes
Plinius: Et teneat quem solet ante locum:
Ferrariae Andreas Belfortis gallicus istud
Preastitit impressi codicis officium.

Quarto. [*^{4}] a–f^{8}. 52 leaves. 35 and 36 lines. 144×105 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 80–81 mm.). Hain *5483. Proctor 5755.

Written in answer to a little book of 18 leaves, 'Plinij ac plurium aliorum auctorum qui de simplicibus medicaminibus scripserunt Errores notati ab Excellentissimo artium et medicine doctore d. magistro Nicolao leoniceno vicentino', of which the dedicatory letter was dated from Florence, 3 January, 1491. An edition of this had been completed at Ferrara, 18 December, 1492, by Lorenzo Rossi and Andrea de Castronovo (Hain *10021), and Collenucio's answer, one of the last books printed by Bellfortis at Ferrara, must have been put in hand at once. He defends Pliny passionately against his censor, and in one case gives a little woodcut of a plant to illustrate his argument.

206×146 mm. [290

MILAN

DESPITE two attempts by means of falsifications to find an earlier date for the introduction of printing into Milan, it is now recognized that the first book completed there was the Collectanea of Festus from the press of Antonius Zarotus. Of this a copy is here described. More than twenty-five different master-printers worked in the city during the 15th century, but many of these published few books, and more than half the 800 incunabula which it may be roughly reckoned to have produced were contributed by its first printer, Antonius

Zarotus, and two German craftsmen, Leonhard Pachel and Ulrich Scinzenzeler, who both in partnership and individually showed themselves very prolific. Next after these may be placed Philippus de Lavagna, who, however, had many of his books printed for him by other firms, and Christopher Valdarfer from Venice. Milan was the earliest city in Italy to possess a Greek press, the books being published by Bonus Accursius, but perhaps printed for him by Jo. Ant. de Honate. Towards the end of the century it produced one or two books on music, decorated or illustrated works, and some popular Italian books, but its publications were mainly learned, chiefly Latin classics, with some lawbooks and a few early liturgies.

ANTONIUS ZAROTUS

(First printer)

Antonius Zarotus, of Parma, has been credited with an edition of Terence, completed 13 March, 1470, a 'ghost' created by manipulating the year of that of 1481. As stated above, his first book was the Collectanea de verborum significatione of Festus, finished 3 August, 1471, a copy of which is catalogued below. In May, 1472, he entered into an association for three years with four moneyed partners, who agreed to supply him with funds for printing books in consideration of receiving two-thirds of the profits. The association only lasted fourteen months, but Zarotus must have found other supporters, as while only printing two books in 1471, four in 1472, and six in 1473, in 1474 his output rose to eleven or twelve. Though his production was halved the next year it rose again to ten in 1476, and he thus seems to have weathered successfully the storm which fell so heavily on the early printers of Rome and Venice. He went on printing until 1497, by which time he had produced about 140 incunabula.

FESTUS, Sextus Pompeius. Collectanea. 3 August, 1471.

1ª. [A]VGVSTVS LOCVS SANCTVS ab aui‖um gestu . . . 79ᵇ. Colophon: FINIS ‖ Laudetur Christus per quinque foramina Iesus. ||| FESTI POMPEY LIBER EXPLETVS EST. ||| Mediolani Tertio Nonas Augustas. Millesimo: Quadringentessimo: Septuagessimo Primo Ad: ‖ Honorem: & Laudem: Illustrissimi Ac Inuictissimi ‖ Galeaz Mariæ Mediolani Ducis Quinti. ‖ Ac Ducatus Sui Anno Quinto.

Quarto. [a–k⁸.] 80 leaves, the last blank. 31 lines. 179 × 122 mm. Type 1 (Roman 112 mm.). Hain *7038. Proctor 5767.

The first dated book printed at Milan.

284 × 202 mm. The first leaf of the third quire in this copy appears to be a cancel. [291

MOMBRITIUS, Boninus. De dominica passione. [c. 1474.]

2ª: Bonini Mombritii ad sanctissimm d. dominum ‖ Sistum quartum sūmum pontificem de dn̄ica ‖ passione liber primus. 74ᵇ. Colophon: Opus Impssum Mlī per Antoniū Zarotum ‖ Parmensem.

Quarto. [a–h⁸ i¹⁰.] 74 leaves. 26 lines. 143 × 95 mm. Type 2 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 11542. Proctor 5789.

Printed in the second type of Zarotus, which is distinguished from the first by being a trifle shorter, and using ꝛ instead of ꝓ.

223 × 158 mm. [292

AMBROSIUS. Hexameron. [c. 1481.]

1b. Masellus uenia beneuentanus Reuerendo in christo patri || D. Ambrosio corano theologo acutissimo & celeberrimo || eremitariæque religionis sancti Augustini generali uica||rio benemerito salutem in domino sempiternam || . . . 5a. l. 28: In hoc diuino uolumine hæc continentur || Auctoris uita secundum paulinū episcopum nolanū. || Hexahemeri libri sex || Liber de paradiso || Sermo de ortu Adæ || Item sermo de arbore interdicta || Et liber de Cain & Abel. 165b. COLOPHON: DIVI AMBROSII EPISCOPI MEDIOLANENSIS DE || CAIN ET ABEL LIBER || FINIT. ||| DEO OMNIPOTENTI INFINITAS GRATIAS.

Folio. AA8 BB10 A–C8 D6 E–K8.8.6 L8 M6 N4 O–Q8 R6 S T8 V10. 166 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 188 × 115 mm. Type 5 (Roman 111 mm.). Hain 902 (?). Proctor 5812.

293 × 200 mm. Greek quotations, for which spaces were left by the printer, have been supplied in red ink in an early hand. Below the colophon is an inscription, showing that the book was bought by Franchino Gafori, author of the well-known early treatises on music (see No. 302): P̄br Franchinus de gaffuris me emit die sexto maij 1487 p̄tio librarum triū impr. ℔ iij ℔ 3/. Said to be Dr. Kloss's copy and some of the marginal notes to be by Melanchthon. From the Hopetoun collection. [293

SIMONETA, JOANNES. Res gestae Francisci Sfortiae.

23 September, 1486.

1a: AD ILLVSTRISSIMVM AC MODERATISSIMVM PRINCIPEM LVDO-|| VICVM SPHOR. VICECOMITEM BARI DVCEM FRANCISCI PVTEO||LANI POETAE PARMENSIS ORATIO IN COMMENTARIOS RE||RVM AB DIVO FRANCISCO SPHORTIA GESTARVM. 2a. IOHANNIS SIMONETAE IN COMMENTARIOS RERVM GESTA||RVM FRANCISCI SPHORTIAE MEDIOLANENSIVM DVCIS PRAE||FACIO. 188b. COLOPHON: Antonius Zarotus Impressit Mediolani Nono kalendas Octobres || M. cccclxxxvi. ||| Franciscus Philelfus Iohanni Simonetæ Ducali Secretario Salutem Dicit || Plurimam . . . END: Vale Mediolani ex ædibus nostris sexto Idus || Iunias. M. ccccIxxviiii.

Folio. a–e8 f6 g h8 i6 k–m8 n6 o–r8 s6 t–z &8 A4. 188 leaves. 3a: 54 lines. 209 × 128 mm. Type 6 (Roman 78 mm.). Hain *14755. Proctor 5821.

296 × 207 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with many marginal notes. Original stamped brown leather Italian binding, with roundlets. Inside the upper board is written: Anno dn̄j Mo. cccco lxxxvijo: Die xxv: Octob̄r. Mediolanj ī hospicio Sarracenj: hic Liber a Joh̄e de lignano Librario et Mercatore Mediolanen̄: mihi dono traditꝰ fuit. Cum ibi pro Illmo principe meo: Karolo Sab̄[audiæ] Duce agerem. To which has been added: Et post Insolutum datus fuit D̄mico Machanio Mediolanēsi de Cellis pro doctrina filij mei. [294

TACITUS, CORNELIUS. Opera. [c. 1488.]

1a. Franciscus Puteolanus Iacobo Antiquario ducali Secretario. Sal. 2a. CORNELII TACITI HISTORIAE AVGVSTAE. LI. XI. || ACTIONVM DIVRNALIVM. || 161a. CORNELII TACITI AEQVITIS ROMANI DIALOGVS || AN SVI SAECVLI

ORATORES ANTIQVIORIBVS || ET QVARE CONCEDANT. 173ª. IVLII AGRICOLAE VITA PER CORNELIVM TACITū || EIVS GENERVM CASTISSIME COMPOSITA. 187ª. l. 34. END: . . . Agricola posteritati narratus & traditus super||stes erit. ||| FINIS.

Folio. a–d⁸ e–i⁶ K l–n⁸ o⁶ p–s⁸ t–x⁶ y¹⁰ z &⁸ A B⁶. 188 leaves, 160, 172, 188 blank. 37 lines. 206 x 123 mm. Type 5ᴮ (Roman 111 mm.). Hain 15219. Proctor 5838.

Zarotus in 1482 began using the second form of his type 5, which has a straight instead of a round h, and used it until the end of his career. The use of the question mark, mentioned by Proctor as introduced in 1487, and the absence of a paragraph-mark, together with the general appearance of the page, places this book early in the period 1487–92.

284 x 202 mm. [295

PHILIPPUS DE LAVAGNA

PHILIPPUS DE LAVAGNA was a citizen of Milan, and a colophon in which he seems to claim to have been the first printer in the city may possibly be interpreted in the more limited sense that he was the first of its inhabitants to practise the art. He used to be credited with an edition of the Miracoli de la verzene Maria dated 19 May, 'mcccclxviiij', bringing his work as a printer back to the time of his exile for a homicide which was not pardoned till December of that year. Presumably the impossible date was produced by a misprint of v for x in some copies of the edition of five years later. The earliest book that can really be assigned to Lavagna's press is Cicero's Epistulae Familiares of 25 March, 1472. His second and third books (the latter in this collection), both issued in 1473, were Latin editions of the Canon of Avicenna and the medical works of Mesue. After these it is doubtful how much he printed for himself, many of his books from 1474 to 1477 being the work of Valdarfer, with whom he entered into a formal contract in 1473. The arrangement, however, cannot have lasted for long, as about the year 1478 books bearing Lavagna's name appear to have been printed with the types of Pachel. After 1481 Lavagna seems to have produced nothing till 1489, when he is credited with two more works, though whether he printed them personally is undecided.

MESUE, JOHANNES. Liber de consolatione medicinarum.

4 August, 1473.

2ª. [I]Ncipit liber de consolatione medi||cinaꝫ simpliciū solutiuaꝫ Iohānis || heben Mesue. ||| [I]N nomine Dei misericordis cui⁹ || nutu ꝑmo recipit gratias ꝛ doc||trina ꝑfectionē principiuꝫ uer||boꝫ Iohānis filij Mesue filij || Hamech filij Hely filij Abdela || regis Damasci. 155ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit opus. heben. Mesue Impssuꝫ || ꝑ Magistrū Philippuꝫ lauaniaꝫ. et cor||rectuꝫ ac diligenter exaīnatuꝫ ꝑ Egre||gios doctores almi collegij mediolanēꝭ || Anno domini. 1473. Die. 4° Augusti || Regnante Illuᵐᵒ. d. d. Galeaꝫ maria ui||cecomite etc̄. Duce Mlī qnto. || Finis.

Folio. (a–g¹⁰ h⁶; a–h¹⁰.) 156 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. 231 x 153 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 111 mm.). Hain *11105. Proctor †5842.

336 x 238 mm. Rubricated on a few pages only. With capitals on leaf 2 in red and blue. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his arms on the covers. [296

CAESAR, CAIUS JULIUS. Commentarii. 8 April, 1478.

1ª. G. IVLII CAESARIS COMMENTARIORVM DE BELLO || GALLICO LIBER PRIMVS. ||| gALLIA EST omnis diuisa in partes tris . . . 131ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS. ||| Anno Christi M. cccc°. Lxxviii. sexto idus apriles Philippus Lauagnia Me-|| diolanensis commentaria Caesaris imprimi fecit Mediolani. 133ª. Index commentariorum. G. Iulii Cæsaris: & earum reꝝ: quas ad cogni-||tionem urbium & fluminum & locorum uir clarissimus & eruditissimus || Raymundus Marlianus inuenit: atq; addidit. 152ᵇ. END: DEO GRATIAS AMEN.

Folio. a–p⁸ q r⁶; A B⁸ C⁴. 152 leaves, leaf 132 blank. 42 lines. 235 × 136 mm. Type 5 (Roman 108–110 mm.). Hain *4216. Proctor 5861.

328 × 235 mm. [297

BERNARDUS. Pianti deuotissimi della Madonna. [c. 1478.]

1ª. IESVS MARIA. ||| Pianti deuotissimi de la madona. 38ª. Gratiarum actio ad uirginem gloriosam. 41ᵇ. COLOPHON: Hic liber impressus celebri fuit arte Philippi Lauaniæ domini virgine matre sacer.

Octavo. [a–e⁸ f².] 42 leaves, the last blank. 19 lines. 103 × 70 mm. Type 4 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain 2910.

155 × 112 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy with his note, dated 7 February, 1790, of its purchase at the Pinelli Auction for 15*s.* 6*d.* [298

CHRISTOPHER VALDARFER

AFTER working at Venice in 1470 and 1471 Christopher Valdarfer made a fresh start at Milan in 1474, and by the close of his career in 1488 had published some forty more incunabula, mainly legal works, but including also a few on medicine, some classics, and editions of the Ambrosian Breviary and Missal. At the outset of his career at Milan he also printed several works for Philippus de Lavagna (q. v.).

AMBROSIUS. De Officiis et opuscula. 7 January, 1474.

1ª. SANCTI AMBROSII EPISCOPI || MEDIOLANENSIS DE OFFICIIS || LIBER PRIMVS. 98ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressus mediolani p̄ Chirstofoꝝ Valdarfer || Ratisponensem .M. cccclxxiiii. die vii Ianuarii.

Quarto. (A–L⁸ M¹⁰.) 98 leaves. 28 lines. 151 × 98 mm. Type 2 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain *910. Proctor 5874.

206 × 146 mm. Rubricated. [299

BARTHOLOMAEUS DE CHAIMIS. Confessionale.
29 September, 1474.

1ª. (red): Incipit interogatoriū siue confessionale p̄ uenera||bilem fratrē Bartholomeū de chaimis de medi||olano ordinis minorū compositum in loco sancte || marie de angelis apud mediolanū ꝛ distinguitur || in quatuor partes principales. 174ª. COLOPHON:

Si quem peniteat scelerum culpamq; fateri
Aures clauigeri presulis ante uelit . . .

Nec mora Christoforus populum coiisse fidelem
Valdafer attenta protinus aure notat.
Esaturemus ait dignandis agmina uotis.
Deq̄ Rhatispona quin damus artis opem.
Ciuibus hinc nostris Mediolanoq̄ potenti.
Impressit magnum maximus auctor opus.

1474. 3°. kl̄as octobres.

Octavo. [a–x^{8} y^{6}.] 174 leaves. 27 lines. 106 × 74 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 78 mm.) Hain *2481. Proctor 5875.

The verses in this edition, including those as to the printer, were reproduced in several reprints at different places which have thus been erroneously attributed to the press of Valdarfer. Cp. No. 28.

151 × 106 mm. Rubricated, and with the majuscules touched with yellow. With very full marginalia in red. [300

PACHEL AND SCINZENZELER

Leonhard Pachel, of Ingolstadt, and Ulrich Scinzenzeler, also a German, printed about a hundred books in partnership at Milan in the years 1478 to 1489. In 1483 Pachel and in 1484 Scinzenzeler began printing also each under his own name, and from 1489 onwards all their books were printed in this way, Pachel producing some seventy more incunabula and Scinzenzeler about twice as many. As they continued, however, to use some of the same types, their friendly relations appear to have continued undisturbed. Their publications covered the whole range of the learned literature of the day for which a market could be expected in Italy.

GREGORIUS I. Homiliae. (Italice.) 20 August, 1479.

2ª. Incomincia el libro de le ome‖lie di mesere sancto Grego‖rio papa di diuerse lectioni ‖ del sancto euāgelio & in pri‖ma el prologo. 155ª. Colophon: Omelia ulgale di .s. Gregorio ‖ utillissimi a tuti i fedelli ‖ Impṗsso a Mediolano mediāte ‖ la gratia di dio ꝑ li prudēti ho‖mini Leonardo pachel e ulderi‖cho scinzcenceller de allama‖gna per loro industria & con ‖ summa diligentia emendate ‖ nella natiuita del nostro signo‖re yesu christo. ‖ Mcccc Lxxviiii. adi. xx. del ‖ mese de augusto.

Quarto. a–s^{8} t^{6} u^{8}. 158 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 35 lines. 192 × 120 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 7953. Proctor 5923.

239 × 170 mm. [301

PHILIPPUS DE MANTEGATIIS

Philippus de Mantegatiis of Cassiano completed his first book at Milan in November, 1490, and during the next seven years printed some five and twenty incunabula, a few in Italian but mostly in Latin, though sometimes of the less learned sort.

GAFORUS, FRANCHINUS. Theoria musices. 15 December, 1492.

1ª. TITLE: THEORICA MVSICE FRANCHINI GAFVRI || LAVDENSIS. [Woodcut.] 68ª. COLOPHON: LAVS DEO. ||| Impressum mediolani per Magistrum Philippum Man-||tegatium dictum Cassanum opera & impensa Magistri || Ioannis Petri de lomatio anno salutis M. cccc. Lxxxxii. || die xv Decembris.

Folio. [*⁴;] a⁸ b–i⁶ k⁸. 68 leaves. 38 lines, with marginalia. 205 × 137 (161) mm. Type 1 (Roman 106–107 mm.). Hain 7406. Proctor 6055.

The title-cut shows an organist playing, the pipes being all labelled, while at the top the cut is inscribed 'Introductorium musices f. gafori'. On 18ª are four cuts of methods of producing musical notes, anvil-music presided over by Tubal, bells and musical glasses, stretched cords, and pipes, all exhibited as presided over by Pythagoras, to whom in the last cut is added Philolaus. This book has also numerous diagrams. The back of the title-page is fully occupied with a list of errata, rather bitterly entitled: Errores Impressoris negligentia commissi in hoc opere: quibus & sententia uariari & mens lectoris dubia reddi potest corrigantur hoc modo. The book is dedicated to Lodovico Maria Sforza.

266 × 201 mm. [302

GOTHARDUS DE PONTE

Two editions of Aesop were printed for Gothardus de Ponte by the brothers Le Signerre in 1498. In November, 1500, he produced or printed by himself the Opus Musicae of Gafori, but it is doubtful whether he owned presses of his own as early as this. In the 16th century he was certainly a printer, and continued at work for many years.

PLATINUS. Epistulae, &c. [1506.]

1ª. TITLE: Epistolæ Platini || cum tribus ora||tionibus & || uno dia≠||logo. ✠ [Device.] 88ᵇ. l. 18. END OF TEXT: . . . Nunc ad textus expo||sitionem ueniamus. ||| FINIS. 89ª. (Preface to Errata): Platinus lectori. S. D. ||| Ars calcographorum esset admirabilis . . . 92ᵇ. l. 26. END: fideiq̄ patriæ p̄standum p̄standæ.

Quarto. a–l⁸; A⁴. 92 leaves. 25 lines. 140 × 95 mm. Type: Roman 112 mm.

The remarks of the author on the misprints are unusually interesting. The printers' art, he says, would be admirable did not their carelessness and ignorance so often spoil it and fill everything with errors. Men of learning cannot protect themselves against these even by exacting a bond from the printer. He had done this with Gothardus Pontius, but had felt obliged to remit it, out of pity for the man, who ought not, as it seemed to him, to have to pay for the fault of the hireling they call a compositor (misertus hominis, qui mercenarii ministri quem uocant compositorem culpam luere non debere mihi nisus est). He had revised the book carefully, and adds seven leaves of errata. The letter is dated Milan, 18 August, 1506. Platinus himself seems to have been ignored by biographers.

196 × 136 mm. Bound with the Clausulae Epistularum Ciceronis of Joan. Gabriel (Siena, Heinrich of Cologne, 1489) (No. 398). [303

FLORENCE

In November, 1471, Bernardo Cennini, a goldsmith, and his son Domenico, produced at Florence an edition of Virgil with the commentary of Servius. A twelvemonth later Johann Petri, of Mainz, published Boccaccio's Philocolo, and in February of an unspecified year, probably 1473, Petrarch's Trionfi. But the aristocratic book-lovers of Florence preferred their beautiful manuscripts to printed editions, and as far as is known these remained the only productions of Florentine presses until 1476, when the nuns of the convent of Santo Jacopo di Ripoli issued an Italian Donatus. After this second start printing took firm root, and some fine editions by Miscomini, who transferred his press from Venice, and the famous Homer of 1488, printed at the expense of the brothers Nerli by Bartolommeo di Libri, showed that the art did not altogether lack scholarly patrons at Florence. But throughout the 'eighties there was a steady production of vernacular books, and in the last ten years of the century learned works are lost amid the mass of miracle-plays (Rappresentazioni) and devotional literature, the latter mainly by Savonarola, now eagerly sought after on account of the woodcuts with which the thin quartos were adorned. Along with these there was probably a steady production of illustrated story-books (novellieri), of which, however, as might be expected, only a few have escaped destruction. Owing to its predominantly popular character the output of the Florentine presses is difficult to estimate. But it is probable that as many as eight hundred Florentine incunabula are still extant.

THE RIPOLI PRESS

The convent of Dominican nuns 'apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli' received its name from having originally been founded at Piano de Ripoli, in the neighbourhood of Florence, and moved thence into the city itself. The nuns are said to have worked as compositors; their Dominican procurator and confessor, Frate Domenico da Pistoia and Frate Piero da Pisa, acted as treasurers and overseers of the press, and the help of male printers was from time to time obtained. Additional interest is given to this conventual press from the fact that Frate Domenico kept careful accounts and some of these have been published. The Italian Donatus of 1476, with which work was started, proved a highly successful advertisement, as the accounts show many small jobbing orders, the fruits of which have perished. The seventy books known to have been issued from the Ripoli press are miscellaneous in character, but include, of course, a considerable number of religious and devotional works, and others, such as Boccaccio's Decamerone, of a very opposite character. Half a dozen books were printed at the convent as late as 1483, and in the same year a contract was entered into with a certain Lorenzo of Venice. This, however, was cancelled in 1484, and thereafter nothing more is heard of the press.

PETRARCA, Francesco. Libro degli imperatori e pontefici. 1478.

1b. INCOMINCIA. LA. TAVO‖LA. DELLA. PRESENTE. OPE‖RA. DI MESSER. FRANCIE‖SCO. PETRARCA. 3a. PROEMIO DI MESSER FRANCESCHO. ||| PETRARCHA NEL LIBRO DEGLI ||| IMPERADORI ET PONTEFICI. ||| (e)SSENDO GLIHVMANI. IN‖GEGNI. NATVRALMEN‖TE DESEDEROSI CO‖noscere glegregii fatti de passati . . . 103b. Colophon: FINISCONO. Le uite de Pontefici & imperadori Roma‖ni Da Messere Franciesco Petrarca in sino a suoi tempi com‖poste. Dipoi con Diligenzia & breuita seghuitate insino nel ‖ lanno. M. CCCC. LXX.VIII. ||| IMPRESSVM FLORENTIAE. APVD. SANC|||TVM. IACOBVM. DE. RIPOLI. ANNO. DOMI‖NI. M. CCCC. LXX.VIII.

Folio. [*2] a b8 c–h I l–q6 r8. 104 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines. 178 × 110 mm. Type 4 (Roman 103 mm.). Hain *12809. Proctor 6102.

257 × 185 mm. With a few manuscript notes. [304

NICOLAUS LAURENTII

Nicolaus Laurentii of Breslau completed his first book, the Commentary of Alphonsus Toletanus on Aristotle's De Anima, in July, 1477, and two months later produced the first Florentine illustrated book, Bettini's Monte Santo di Dio, the three illustrations being not woodcuts, but engravings on copper, two of them of considerable merit. In 1481 the printer was ambitious enough to attempt an illustrated edition of the Divina Commedia with the Commentary of Landino, but this proved beyond his powers, no copies having engravings beyond Canto xix of the Inferno, while many have only two. He published also the Geographia of Berlinghieri and upwards of twenty other books, the latest date in any of them being the 15 June, 1486, of S. Gregory's Moralia in Job, of which a copy is here catalogued.

GREGORIUS I. Moralia in Job. Italice. 15 June, 1486.

1b. Tauola del primo libro dellibro de mo‖rali di sancto Gregorio papa. 2a. COMINCIA LAPISTOLA DI ‖ Sancto Gregorio Papa Sopra il Libro ‖ de morali Aleandro Vescouo di Sibilia. 252a. l. 40: Fine dellibro xiii de morali di S. Greg. 253b. In nomine Domini Nostri Iesu Christi. ‖ Incominciano ecapitoli del quatuordeci‖mo libro de morali di sancto Gregorio ‖ sopra illibro di iob. 370b. Finito e illibro decimonono de morali di ‖ Sancto Gregorio Papa sopra Iob. Equali ‖ libri e capitoli furono uulgarezati p mes‖sere Zanobi da Strata . . . 633b. Colophon: DEO GRATIAS AMEN ||| Fine del libro trigesimo quinto: et ulti‖mo de morali di sancto Gregorio Papa et ‖ doctore della sancta chiesa sopra la uita di ‖ Iob propheta. Impresso nella dignissima ‖ cicta di Firenze per Nicholo di Lorenzo ‖ della Magna. Nellanno dalla natiuita del ‖ Signore .M. CCCC. LXXXVI. Adi. ‖ XV. del mese di Giugno. ||| Papa Gregorio primo / Secondo la clo‖nica di Vgo monaco del monasterio flora‖cense di Francia . . . REGISTRO . . . End: LAVS DEO.

Folio. a10 b–z & ꝑ aa–ee8 ff gg10 hh–tt8 uu12; A–Q8; Aa10 Bb–Ii Ll–Rr8 Ss6. 634 leaves. 43 and 44 lines. 243 × 161 mm. Types 6, 7 (Roman 111a, 111b mm.). Hain *7935. Proctor 6132.

A change of fount takes place on sig. hh 1, the new type showing to great advantage facing the very worn letters on gg 8.

320 × 221 mm. [305

ANTONIO MISCOMINI

Antonio Miscomini of Bologna has been identified with the Antonius Bononiensis who printed a single book in partnership at Venice as early as 1472. In the same city in the years 1476–78 he produced on his own account five important books, but apparently found the competition at Venice too severe, as shortly after this he transferred his press to Florence, where he began publishing in 1481. He remained at work till 1495, producing some seventy books, mainly scholarly (though he wisely avoided classical texts) or religious. In April, 1487, and May, 1489, he helped Dominico Richizola to print two books at Modena, and a simultaneous slackening of his work at Florence makes it probable, though Proctor took the contrary view, that he personally superintended their production. There is another unexplained gap in his work at Florence during 1490. In 1491, and subsequently, he published chiefly small quartos, many of which have woodcut pictures or borders.

VENTURINUS, Franciscus. Rudimenta grammaticae.

6 p.m., 15 May, 1482.

1b. REGISTRVM. 2a. AD ILLVSTREM MAGNANIMVMQVE OCTA‖VIANVM VBALDINVM MERCATELLI PRIN‖CIPEM FRANCISCI VENTVRINI IN RVDIMEN‖TA GRAMMATICES PRAEFATIO. 190a. Colophon: Impressum est hoc opus rudimentorum grammatices florentiæ ‖ per me Antonium bartholomei mischomini Anno salutis ‖ M. CCCCLXXXII. idibus mais. hora. decimaoctaua.

Folio. [*2] a–i l–u x y8 z6 &8 ꝛ6. 190 leaves. 33 lines. 185 × 120 mm. Type 3 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 15938. Proctor 6141.

The mention, as in this colophon, of the hour of a book's completion is very unusual. It is possible that this is the only instance of it in the 15th century, though 'hora vespertina' is also found.

267 × 197 mm. Rubricated, with a capital and inner border on 3a in graceful red and blue penwork. [306

POLITIANUS, Angelus. Miscellaneorum centuria prima.

19 September, 1489.

1a. ANGELI POLITIANI MISCELLANEORVM CENTV‖RIAE PRIMAE AD LAVRENTIVM MEDICEM ‖ PRAEFATIO. 91b. Colophon: Impressit ex archetypo Antonius Miscominus. Familiares ‖ quidam Politiani recognouere. Politianus Ipse ‖ nec Hortographian se ait, nec omnino ‖ alienam prẽstare culpam. ‖ Florentiae Anno Salutis. M. CCCC. LXXXIX. Decimotertio ‖ kalendas octobris. [Device.] 92a. REGISTRVM . . . End: neget.

Folio. a b8 c–o6 p4. 92 leaves. 32 lines. 178 × 120 mm. Type 3 (Roman 111 mm., with Greek of same size). Hain *13221. Proctor 6149.

The copy described by Hain has two additional leaves after the Register, containing 'Emendationes'. Both the Greek and the Roman types in this book are exceptionally well cut.

285 × 202 mm. From the library of the Duke of Sussex. [307

LILIUS, ZACHARIAS. Orbis breuiarium. 5 June, 1493.

1ª. ZACHARIAS LILIVS VICENTINVS || CANONICVS REGVLARIS MAT||THAEO BOSSO VERONEN||SI CONCANONICO PA||TRIQ. SVO OPT. AC VE||NERAN. P. S. IN DOMINO. || 3ᵇ. ZACHARIAE LILII || VICENTINI || CANONICI || REGVLA||RIS OR||BIS BRE||VIARIVM || FIDE / COM||PENDIO / OR||DINEQ. CAP||TV AC MEMO||RATV FACILLIMVM || FOELIX ET GRATVS LEGITO. 127ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS || IMPRESSIT || Florentię Antonius Miscominus || Anno Salutis. M.CCCCLXXXXIII. || Nonis Iuniis. 128ª. Vrbes celebriores quæ in hoc libro continentur. 130ᵇ. END: Vercellæ in lombardia. [Device.]

Quarto. a^4 b–q^8 r^6. 130 leaves. 26 lines, with marginalia. 143 × 83 (107) mm. Type 3 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain 10101. Proctor 6163.

The page which serves as a title (3ᵇ) is surrounded with Miscomini's border, having two mermen at the top and a shield for a coat of arms and two eagles at the foot. There are also two diagrams in the text with the lines printed in red.

206 × 140 mm. [308

FRANCESCO BUONACCORSI

DURING the years 1485–96 Francesco Buonaccorsi, a Florentine priest, printed some forty small quartos, mostly religious, including several by Savonarola, whose mother bore the same family name, and to whom therefore he may have been related. Five of these, published in 1488 and 1489, were produced in partnership with Antonio di Francesco of Venice.

VESPUCCI, GIORGIO ANTONIO. Martyrologium. 6 November, 1486.

1ª. (red): Annus habet .xii. menses: ebdomadas. lii. et diem || unum: et habet dies .ccclxv. et horas sex. 7ª. (red): INCIPIT ORDO MARTYLOGII. 9ª. (red): Kal.... || Ianuar.... (l. 5, black): A [C]Ircuncisio domini nostri iesu christi se||cundum carnem ... 160ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS. || HOC OPVS DILIGENTIA DOMINI Geor-||giiantonii uespuccii cathedralis ecclesiæ floren-||tinæ præpositi emendatū correctūq; Impressum || est Florentię per presbyterum Franciscum de bo||naccursiis Anno ab incarnatiōe dnī. M. CCCC|| LXXXVI. Octauo idus nouembris.

Quarto. [$*^8$;] a–t^8. 152 or 160 leaves. 26 lines (text). 145 × 91 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Roman 113 and 78 mm.).

Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, 'Præpositus' of the Cathedral at Florence, was the uncle and superintended the education of Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his name to America. The preliminary leaves of this book are printed in a small narrow type which Buonaccorsi is not known to have used in 1486, and are apparently on a different paper. He may have given them to some one else to print. They are said to occur also in one other copy, but not in that in the John Carter Brown library. It has been suggested that this is the first Latin book printed in red and black at Florence.

203 × 131 mm. [309

TREVISO

Less than a hundred incunabula are known to have been printed at Treviso, but its position about twenty miles NNW. of Venice caused several printers to stop there to print a few books on their way to or from the greater city. Gerardus Lisa, who worked at Treviso from 1471 to 1476, and twice subsequently, contributed about a third of its output. About twenty other books were printed by Michele Manzolo in 1476–80 and one more in 1482. Four were due in 1477 to Hermann Liechtenstein, who worked mainly at Vicenza and Venice, and four to Bernardinus Celerius, eight to Johannes Celerius, and one to Peregrino Pasquale, all of whom worked also at Venice. Four printers who are not heard of elsewhere contributed only a dozen books between them.

GERARDUS LISA

(*First printer*)

Gerardus Lisa (Gerard van der Leye of Harlebeke) printed some twenty books at Treviso in the years 1471 to 1476; then tried his fortune at Venice, where he produced one book in November, 1477, and another in the following February. Apparently failing at Venice, he came back to Treviso, where he printed a single book in 1478, and then pushed to the north-east to Cividale (see No. 389), where he completed one book in October and another in November, 1480. In 1484 and 1485 he is found at the neighbouring city of Udine, and then, returning on his track, settled down again at Treviso, and published nine or ten more books in the years 1492 to 1498. Throughout his career he busied himself chiefly with the minor Latin literature of his own day, varied with a few popular books in Italian. Some of his editions have considerable charm.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. De potestate dei. [Translated by Marsilius Ficinus.] 18 December, 1471.

1ᵇ. Tu quicunq; es: qui hæc legis: siue grāma-‖ticus: siue orator: seu philosophus: aut theo-‖logus: scito. Mercurius Trismegistus sū: quē ‖ singulari mea doctrīa & theologica: ægiptii ‖ prius & barbari: mox Christiani antiqui the‖ologi: ingēti stupore attoniti admirati sunt. ‖ Quare si me emes: & leges: hoc tibi erit com‖modi: quod paruo ære cōparatus summa te ‖ legentem uoluptate: & utilitate afficiā. Cū ‖ mea doctrina cuicunq; aut mediocriter eru-‖dito: aut doctissimo placeat. Parce oro: si ue-‖rum dicere non pudet: nec piget. Lege modo ‖ me: & fatebere non mētitum: sed si semel le‖ges rursum releges: & cæteris consules: ut ‖ me emant & legant. Bene uale. ||| FRAH RHOL. TARVISANVS. ‖ GERAR. DE LISA SCRIPTORI: ‖ MEI COPIAM FECIT. ‖ VT IPSE CAETERIS ‖ MAIOREM COPIAM ‖ FACERET. ‖ .TARVISII. ‖ .M.CCCC.LXXI. NOVEMB. ‖ 2ᵃ. ARGVMENTVM MARSILII FI‖CINI FLORENTINI IN LIBRū ‖ MERCVRII TRISMEGISTI AD ‖ COSMVM MEDICEM PATRIAE PATREM.:: ‖ 56ᵇ. Colophon: FINITVM. ‖ M.CCCC.LXXI. DIE XVIII. ‖ .DECEMB. ‖

Octavo. (a–d¹⁰ e f⁸.) 56 leaves. 24 lines. 126 × 79 mm. Type 2 (Roman 105 mm.). Hain 8456. Proctor 6458.

203 × 140 mm. The capital on 2ª in yellow over Italian interlaced branch-work, that on 5ª (beginning of the text) in yellow on a blue ground, other capitals in red or blue; the majuscules faintly touched with yellow. A very pretty book. [310

PIUS II. [Aeneas Sylvius.] Epistula ad Mahumetem.

12 August, 1475.

1ª. PII SECVNDI PONTIFICIS MAXI-‖MI: AD ILLVSTREM MAHVME-‖TEM TVRCORū IMPERATOREM ‖ :: EPISTOLA :: pIus episcopus Seruus ƀuorū dei . . . 56ᵇ. Colophon: :: FINIS :: ‖ :: LAVS :: DEO :: ‖‖ :: M :: CCCC :: LXXV :: ‖ :: XII :: AVGVSTI :: ‖ :: G :: F :: ‖ :: TARVISII :: ‖

Quarto. a¹⁰ b–d⁸ e⁶ f g⁸. 56 leaves, numbered .I.–.LVI. 25 lines. 131 × 83 mm. Type 3* (Gothic 105–106 mm. with Roman caps.). Hain 177. Proctor 6464.

193 × 136 mm. With leather book-label inside the cover 'Ex musæo Pauli Girardot de Prefond'. [311

PEROTTUS, Nicolaus. Rudimenta grammaticae. 1476.

1ª. NICOLAI PEROTTI PONT. SYPō-‖TINI AD PYRRVM PEROTTū NE‖POTē: EX FRATRE SVAVISSIMVM ‖ ERVDIMēTA GRAMMATICES: 176ª. Colophon: :: FINIS :: ‖‖ ANNO SAL. M.CCCC:LXXVI. ‖ TARVISII. ‖ FRANCISCVS RHOLANDELLVS ‖ POETA EMENDAVIT: ‖ ET GERARDVS DE FLANDRIA ‖ IMPRESSIT: ‖ DILIGENTISSIME VTERꝙ :: 176ᵇ. Hoc huius libri registrum. 177ª. PRINCIPIū: QVO VTI POSSVMVS ‖ AD SVMMVM PONTIFICEM :: ‖ . . . End: 179ᵇ. cognosces.

Quarto. a b¹⁰ c–n⁸ o–t¹⁰ v⁸ [*⁴]. 180 leaves, the last blank?. 27 lines. 138 × 82 mm. Type 4 (Roman 100 mm.). Hain 12652. Proctor 6465.

The three printed leaves which follow the Register contain forms of address, petition, and ending in the case of letters addressed to the Pope, prelates and parents, the inferior clergy, and laymen of higher, equal, and lower rank.

191 × 147 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, majuscules touched with red, an illuminated capital on 1ª. The leaves of the first quire mounted. Without the last leaf, probably blank. [312

HAEDUS, Petrus. De amoris generibus. 13 October, 1492.

1ª. Title: DE ‖ AMORIS ‖ GENERIBVS. ‖ 7ª. PETRI HAEDI SACERDOTIS POR‖TVSNAENSIS: AD ALEXANDRVM ‖ EX FRATRE NEPOTEM: IN ‖ ANTEROTICORVM LI‖BRVM PRIMVM PROEMIVM :: ‖ 103ᵇ. Colophon: ACCVRATISSIME IMPRESSVM ‖ TARVISII PER GERARDVM DE FLANDRIA ANNO SALV‖TIS. M.CCCC.XCII. DIE. XIII. OC‖TOBRIS. SVB MAGNIFICO ‖ PRAETORE AVGVSTINO ‖ FOSCARINI. ‖ :: FINIS :: ‖

Quarto. [*⁶ a–h⁸ i⁴ k–m⁸ n⁶.] 104 leaves, the last blank, 7–103 numbered .I.–.XCVII. 25 lines. 127 × 90 mm. Type 4 (Roman 100 mm.). Hain 8343. Proctor 6507.

Leaves 1ᵇ–5ᵇ contain a table; leaf 6 hendecasyllabics by Quintus Aemilianus Cimbriacus 'in Petri Haedi anterotica ad Cupidinem'.

202 × 151 mm. [313

JOHANNES DE HASSIA

JOHANN of Hesse, the third printer at Treviso, is not known to have printed any book except the one here catalogued, of which the only other copy registered is that described by Mlle. Pellechet.

THOMAS AQUINAS. De unitate intellectus contra commentatorem Averroim. 21 August, 1476.

1ª. Tractatus perutilis ꝛ subtilis valꝺ de || vnitate ītellectus editus a doctore sāc||to fratre Thoma ꝺ Aquino cōtra comē||tatorem Aueroim. 13ᵇ. COLOPHON: Gratia altissimi dei huic tractatulo ꝺ || de vnitate intellectus edito a doctore || sancto fratre Thoma de aqno finis īpo||situs est per me Ioannē de hassia theo||tonicum ī taruixina ciuitate. 21ª. augu||sti. 1476.

Folio. [a⁸ b⁶.] 14 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 44 lines. 186 x 120 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 84 mm.). Pellechet 1087.

The only work from this press.

273 x 188 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, by the same hand as Franz Renner's 1472 editions of the Quaestiones de anima of Aquinas (No. 239) with which it is bound. [314

BERNARDUS DE COLONIA

IN addition to the two dated books here catalogued Bernhard of Cologne produced an undated pamphlet on the quarrel between the Pope and the Florentines. Nothing else is known to have come from his press.

MAIUS, JUNIANUS. De priscorum proprietate verborum. 1477.

[1ᵇ. Iuniani Maij parthenopei ad inuictissimum || Ferdinādum regem in librum de priscorum || proprietate verborū prologus fœliciter incipit.] 330ª. COLOPHON: Egregium opus Iuniani Maij Parthenopei impssuꝫ Taruisiæ || per Bernardū de Colonia fœliciter explicit. Anno. M. cccc. lxxvij. ||

Folio. a–c¹⁰ d–f⁸ g–r¹⁰ f⁸ s¹⁰ t⁸ v¹⁰ x⁸ y¹⁰ aa¹² bb–ll¹⁰. 330 leaves. 2 columns. 51 lines. 207 x 136 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 81 mm.). Hain *10540. Proctor 6483.

340 x 232 mm. Wanting the first leaf. Capital on 2ª in blue with red tracery, smaller capitals in blue with red tracery or red with mauve. [315

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Opera. 1478.

2ª. Incipit Lucij Annei Senecæ cordubensis liber de moribus: || in quo notabiliter ꝛ eleganter vitæ mores enarrat. 213ª. COLOPHON: Liber epistolarum moralissimi Senecæ || finit fœliciter. ||| In hoc volumine continentur infrascripti libri Senecæ. Primū Liber vnus de mo-||ribus. Liber vnus de formula honestæ vitæ: vel de quattuor virtutibus cardinalibus. || Liber vnus ad Gallionem de remedijs fortuitorum. Libri decem declamationum. || Libri duo de clæmentia ad Neronem. Libri septem de beneficijs ad Eburtium Li-||beralem. Libri tres de Ira ad Nouatum. Liber vnus de mundi gubernatione diui-||na prouidentia: ꝛ quare multa mala bonis viris accidant. Liber vnus de beata vita ad || Gallionem. Liber vnus de

consolatione ad Martiam. Liber vnus de consolatione || ad Albinam matrem suam. Liber vnus de tranquillitate vitæ ad Serenum. Li-||ber vnus quomodo in sapientem non cadit iniuria. Liber vnus de breuitate vitæ ad || Paulinum: cui continuatur liber vnus de consolatione fratris ad Polybium sine inscri-||ptione ꝛ interuallo ex incuria famuli componentis; qui incipit Nostra compares firma || sunt. Prouerbia Senecæ. Vltimo eiusdem Epistolæ ad Lucillum centumuiginti-||quinque. ||| Impressum Taruisij per Bernardum de Colonia || Anno domini. M. cccc. lxxviij.

Folio. a^{10} b–h^8 i^{10} k l^8 m^{10} n–z ꝛ aa bb^8. 214 leaves. 53 lines. 214 × 130 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 81 mm.). Hain *14591. Proctor 6484.

The mistake of the 'famuli componentis' by which the Consolations to Paulinus and Polybius were run together took place in the setting up of quire o, the letter to Polybius beginning on o7 recto in the middle of line 26.

233 × 225 mm. [316

BERNARDINUS CELERIUS

Bernardinus Celerius of Lovere worked in a geographical triangle, printing one book at Venice and another at Padua in 1478, producing four at Treviso in the months of February, May, and July, 1480, and returning to Venice in time to publish another book there in December of the same year. After this typographical tour he continued at work at Venice till 1486. While at Treviso in 1480 he printed, besides the Dionysius Halicarnasseus here described, the Rudimenta of Perottus and two editions of an Italian version of the martyrdom of the child Simon, which was laid at the door of the Jews.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS. Antiquitates romanae.

1 March, 1480.

2ª. CLEMENTISSIMO: AC SANCTISSIMO PAVLO || SECVNDO D. DOMINO NOSTRO PAPAE. 4ª. DIONYSII HALICARNASEI ORIGINVM SIVE AN||TIQVITATVM ROMANARVM. LIBER PRIMVS. || 300ª. Colophon: LAPPVS BIRAGVS FLOR. ||| IMPRESSVM TARVISII PER BERNARDINVM || CELERIVM DE LVERE. ANNO CHR. NATI. || .M.CCCC.LXXX. BISSEXTO KL. MARTIAS || IOANNE MOCENIGO VENETO||RVM DVCE INCLYTO.

Folio. [a^{10} b–g^8 h i^6 k–z A–O^8 P^6.] 300 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines, with marginalia. 207 × 125 (146) mm. Type 1 (Roman 119 mm.). Hain *6239. Proctor 6490.

M. Polain (Pell. 4300) describes four different variations of the last page of this edition, this being the only one which reads LAPPVS instead of LAMPVS. Like his predecessors, he dates the book 25 February, 1480, as if the 'bissexto' of the colophon, which refers to 1480 being a leap year, were intended for 'sexto', i.e. 6 Kal. Mar.

270 × 200 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note, dated 20 March, 1778, of purchase at Baker's auction rooms ('R. Hoblyn, Esq.'), with another book, for 3*s.*, and payment of an additional shilling for mending. Wodhull seems to have been pleased with his bargain, as he notes 'Editio princeps. Liber rarissimus'. [317

BOLOGNA

ALTHOUGH forty or more master-printers are known to have worked in the city during the 15th century printing at Bologna did not flourish very greatly. Baldassare Azzoguidi, who produced the first book there in 1471, remained at work for ten or eleven years, and during this time placed more than thirty incunabula to his credit. The next three printers issued only a single book apiece. The fifth, Ugo Rugerius, though as many as seventy incunabula are attributed to him, broke off work between 1476 and 1480, and at a later date left Bologna for a time for Pisa and went ultimately to Reggio. The situation of the town on the high road from Siena and Florence to Ferrara and Venice, and with Modena and Parma to the north-east, made it a halting-place for travelling printers who contributed little to its output. In 1487 Franciscus de Benedictis started on a continuous career of a dozen years, during which he produced fifty or sixty books. About as many may be assigned to Benedictus Hectoris, who for some time was associated with him, but who was mainly a publisher. No other Bolognese firm seems to have produced a dozen books, and the city's total output of incunabula cannot greatly have exceeded three hundred.

BALDASSARE AZZOGUIDI

(*First printer*)

ACCORDING to his latest biographer, Signor Sorbelli, Baldassare Azzoguidi was born between 1430 and 1440, and was a man of considerable substance, a landed proprietor and holder of church patronage, and tribuno della plebe in 1468. His career as a printer covered little more than ten years, 1471–81, during which he may have produced as many as thirty-nine books, though several of these are doubtful. He printed two editions of Ovid and a Diodorus Siculus, Boccaccio's Decamerone, the Rationale of Duranti, and some popular Italian books, besides several editions of the Confessionalia of Antoninus—a rather unusually varied output.

ANTONINUS. Confessionale. (Medicina dell' anima.) 1472.

2ª. Iesus. Maria. Dominicus. ||| PROEMIO ||| [I]ncomenza uno tractato uulgare o sia cõfessioãle || cõposito per lo Reuerendissiõ padre beato frate || Antonino de lordine de frati predicatori arziuescho||uo de fiorenza. elquale se intitula medecina de laniã || et e diuiso in cinque parte principale . . . 80ᵇ. COLOPHON: BONONIE IMPRESSVM ANNO. .M. CCCC. || LXXII. 81ª. LO TRACTATO DE LE EXCO||MVNICATIONE. 93ª. Tauola utile et breue . . . 96ᵇ. END: . . . a. c. 81.

Quarto. a–d⁸ e⁶; f–i⁸ k¹⁰; l m⁸. 96 leaves. 34 lines. 169 × 87 mm. Type 2 (Roman 99 mm.). Sorbelli 10.

At the end of quires a–c, f–i, and l is a catchword, printed perpendicularly, giving the beginning of the next quire. One of the two editions of the Medicina dell' anima dated 1472 in the same type, Hain 1229, P. 6515, being the other. Of the other Confessionale of Antoninus, the Specchio di Coscienza,

there are three similar editions, all dated 1472. In the Catalogue of the Morgan Collection (note to No. 448) Mr. Proctor hazarded the suggestion that as Rugerius was also printing at Bologna in 1472, with this same type, and none of these editions has a printer's name, the duplicate editions represent rival issues, one by Azzoguidi and the other by Rugerius. But there is no evidence that Rugerius was at work as early as 1472.

232 × 162 mm. The last page of the Table has paragraph-marks supplied in blue or red. Bound with the undated Omnis mortalium cura (No. 319). [318

ANTONINUS. Confessionale. (Omnis mortalium cura.) [c. 1473.]

2ª. [O]mnis mortalium cura q̃ multiplicium studioꝝ || labor exercet: diuerso quidem calle procedit . . . 87ª. Rubrice principale de questa opera del beato Antonino. 88ª. END: DEO GRATIAS || AMEN.

Quarto. [a¹⁰ b–l⁸.] 90 leaves, 1, 89, and 90 blank. 32 lines. 159 × 94 mm. Type 2 (Roman 99 mm.). Sorbelli 19.

At the end of the first three quires are catchwords, printed perpendicularly, giving the opening words of the next quire. Mr. Proctor wrote of this book in the Morgan Catalogue (No. 449): 'This is in the same type as the editions of 1472, but may be a little later; it can hardly be earlier, as one of those dated 1472 is in Azzoguidi's first type, but it must be earlier than the edition of 1475. It is described by Copinger, ii. 510, from another copy than this'.

232 × 162 mm. Capital on 2ª in blue, with paragraph-marks supplied in red on 4–11ª. With this is bound No. 318. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his arms on the side and note (dated 4 February, 1790) of purchase at the Pinelli auction for 19*s.* and binding at a cost of 10*s.* [319

JOANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS. Sermones vigintiquinque.

12 May, 1475.

1ᵇ. Registrum. 2ª. [R]Eputanti mihi Reuerẽdissime. P. q̃to stu||dio: quo ue animi ardõe: perbeati illi & || prisci uiri: cuꝫ doctrina: & optimis uite || actõibᵇ: tũ scribẽdi solertia: ꝑ sua quisq; uirili: ĩ||cubuerĩt: ut q̃optime. de christiana hac nostra re||publica: mereri possent. nõ paꝝ nostre huiᵇ sanc||tissime fidei sectatoribᵇ: utilitatis: attulisse uisus || ẽ Chrisostomus . . . 2ᵇ. par. 2: M.CCCC.LXXV. Die || duodecimo Maii: Ex offi||cina Baldaseris azzoguidi || ciuis Bononiensis. 109ª. l. 16. END: Explicit Epistola Chrysostomi.

Quarto. [a–l⁸ m⁶ n o⁸.] 110 leaves, the last blank. 27 lines. 132 × 79 mm. Type 2 (Roman 99 mm.). Hain *5043. Proctor 6519. Sorbelli 30.

177 × 133 mm. On a fly-leaf at the end is written 'Iste liber est mei Frãcisci Ricij'. [320

FRANCISCUS DE BENEDICTIS

FRANCISCUS DE BENEDICTIS, who seems to have changed his personal name to that of Plato, issued his first book, a Propertius, in 1487, and during the next eleven years produced some fifty or sixty incunabula mostly of a scholastic nature, which suggests that he had obtained a good connection with the University. Several of his earlier books were printed for Benedictus Hectoris.

BOCCACCIO, Giovanni. Urbano. [About 1490.]

1ª. Title: OPERA IVCVNDISSIMA NOVAMENTE || RETROVATA DEL FACVNDISSIMO || ET ELEGANTISSIMO POETA ME||SER IOANNE BOCCHACIO. 34ª. l. 27. End: ... finirono a lultima uecchiezza gli anni loro || con amore diletto pace e trāquillita. FINIS.

Quarto. A–G⁴ H⁶. 34 leaves. 28 lines. 157 × 91 mm. Type 1 (Roman 113 mm.). Hain 3312. Proctor 6611.

The only 15th-century edition of this novel by Boccaccio. The copy described by Hain lacked the title-page. As Plato de Benedictis used this type throughout his career at Bologna the book may have been printed in any year between 1487 and 1495.

203 × 142 mm. With the book-plate of Edward Cheney, for many years a resident in Florence and intimate friend of Robert Browning. Bound by Bedford. [321

BENEDICTUS HECTORIS

Benedictus Hectoris, the son of Hector Faelli, bore the expense of several books printed by Franciscus de Benedictis in the years 1487 to 1493, and even later than this, despite his use of the phrase 'impressum per', was probably rather a publisher than a printer. From 1498, however, he certainly owned a press and continued using it for some time in the 16th century.

BOLOGNA. Statuti dei Mercatanti. 1511.

1ª. [Three woodcut shields.] STATVTI DE LA HONORANDA VNIVERSITATE DE || li Mercatanti De la Citade De Bologna: Compilati De lanno. MDIX. 113ª. Colophon: Impressum Bononie per Benedictum Hectoris Bibliopolam || Bononiensem Anno Dñi. MDXI. XX. Decembris. || Registro ... [Device.] 113ᵇ. TABVLA DE LI PRESENTI STATVTI. 114ª. End: Fine de la Tabula de li presenti Statuti.

Folio. a–t⁶. 114 leaves, 2–114 so numbered. 41 lines and head-line. 230 (237) × 138 mm. Type: Roman 112 mm.

328 × 240 mm. On vellum, rubricated in red and blue with an illuminated border on the first page, with arms of a bull rampant, a small star over his head, in the foot-piece, and numerous small illuminated capitals. At the end are two quires (sixes) of vellum, on which have been written 'Additionj nouamente facte ali Statuti de la || Vniuersita di Mercatanti banchierj et arti≠||fici de la cita de Bologna', the date of the last entry being 27 June, 1522. Original Italian stamped leather binding, with bosses and remains of four clasps. [322

NAPLES

Printing was practised at Naples by Sixtus Riessinger of Strassburg in 1471 or possibly earlier. About a score of printers worked there during the 15th century, several of whom received commissions from Francesco Tuppo, a jurisconsult, who promoted the publication not only of lawbooks but of illustrated editions of Boccaccio's Philocolo and the Life and Fables of Aesop.

After Riessinger the most important Neapolitan printers were Arnold of Brussels and Matthias Moravus, and later on a number of Hebrew books were printed. The registered incunabula ascribed to Naples may not exceed two hundred, but many of them are of exceptional interest, and it is not improbable that the number may be increased by new discoveries.

SIXTUS RIESSINGER

(First printer)

Sixtus Riessinger of Strassburg may have printed the jubilee bull of Paul I soon after its issue in April, 1470, but his first books belong to the next year. Among his fifty or sixty incunabula are a large number of legal works, due to his association with Francesco Tuppo, a jurisconsult. He also published, however, the Divina Commedia and Boccaccio's Philocolo. In the colophon to one of his books (see No. 325) he speaks rather bitterly and excitedly of his enemies, but no details are known as to these feuds.

AURELIUS VICTOR, Sextus. De viris illustribus: Sextus Rufus De historia Romana. [About 1470.]

[2a. (P)ROCA: REX: ALBANO‖RVM . . .] 29a. [B]REVEM: FIERI: Clae-mentia ‖ tua libellum praecepit . . . 40a. Colophon: Sexti Ruffi: Viri Cousularis Valentiano ‖ Augusto de historia: Ro: Libellus finit: ‖ SIXTVS. RVESINGER.

Octavo. [a^{12} b–d^{10}.] 42 leaves, 1, 28, 41, 42 blank. 33 lines. 132 × 74 mm. Type 1 (semi-Gothic 78 mm.). Hain 2135 ?. Proctor 6672.

Printed in Riessinger's earliest type, which greatly resembles the first used by Ulrich Han, and with irregular line-endings, which suggest very early work.

195 × 128 mm. Rubricated. Leaves 29–40 only, containing the De Historia Romana of Sextus Rufus. [323

ANTONIUS [Beccadelli] PANORMITANUS. Epistulae familiares. [c. 1472.]

2a. ANTONIVS PANHORMITAE IN LI‖BRVM FAMILIARIVM PRO-LOGVS ‖ AD FRANCISCVM ARCELIVM SORO‖RIVM SVVM. ‖ 82b. End: ℂ Antonine decus nostrum letare resurgam.

Folio. [*2 a b^8 c–$f^{6.8}$ g–$k^{8.10}$.] 82 leaves, the first blank. 33 lines. 162 × 96 mm. Type 2 (Roman 95–96 mm.). Proctor 6675.

The leaf containing the Prologue was apparently printed after the rest of the book, and is the only one which has a printed guide letter for the information of the rubricator.

265 × 185 mm. Capitals and a few paragraph-marks supplied in red. Michael Wodhull's copy (bound with No. 222, the Consolatio of Philelphus, Rome, 1475), bought at the Pinelli Sale, with a letter from Lord Spencer dated 23 April, 1807, asking Wodhull to show him his copy: 'My Reason for troubling you on this occasion is that I have some time ago obtained a copy

of this rare edition, but from an accident having happened to it which made it necessary to take it to Pieces before it reached me, I am at a loss how to put it together again without collating it with another copy'. [324

ANTONIUS DE ALEXANDRO. Reportata super secundo codicis Justiniani. 21 February, 1474.

2ª. REPORTATA CLARISSIMI || VTRIVSQVE IVRIS IN||TERPRETIS DOMINI AN||TONII DE ALEXANDRO || SVPER .II. C. IN FLOREN||TI STVDIO PARTENOPE||O SVB AVREO SECVLO ET || AVGVSTA PACE FERDI||NANDI SICILIE IERVSA||LEM ET VNGARIE REGIS || INVICTISSIMI ANNO. || .M. CCCC. LXXIII. 217ᵇ. COLOPHON: Sixtus Riessinger ||| ¶ Finis huius utilissime lecture ordi||narie Codic. IVSTINIANI AL||MANI In florenti studio Neapoli-ta||no impresse per exptissimuȝ ac claruȝ || Sixtum Riessinger Almanum qui in||ter sua aduersa floret uiret atq; claret || Nec perfidos maliuolos ac uersutos ex||istimat majora pficiet ad gloriaȝ eter||ni Dei Et felicitatem Ferdinandi Re||[218ª]gis patrie Et licet non miniis appareat || ornata Attamen claret decisionibus et || singularibus iurium ciuilis et poli ut || lector studendo doctissimus perfici po||terit mendisq; caret naȝ summis uigi||liis et laboribus fideliter correcta est || per ¶ Franciscum Tuppi Partenopē||sem tanti clarissimi utriusq; inris In||terpretis Antonii de alexandro leguȝ || perule inter trecentos studentes mini||mus Qui una cū fido sodali Sixto hāc || preclaraȝ et lucidam lecturā ꝺ ꝑpriis || sumptibus sumpserūt. ¶ Finieruntq; ||xxi. Die Mensis Februarii Anni || M.CCCC.LXXIIII. Feliciter. || A M E N. ||| [Register] . . . END: ordinariuȝ.

Folio. (a^{14} b–n^{10} o^{8} p q^{10} r^{8} s–u y^{10} z^{8}.) 218 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. 273 × 165 mm. Types 2, 3 (Roman 97, Gothic 160 mm.). Hain 811ᴬ.

A very fine book with a colophon interesting for its references to the printer's enemies, for its apologies for the lack of printed rubrication, and for the reference to Tuppo having studied under the commentator.

439 × 298 mm. Rubricated, with capitals in red and blue. On 2ª is the inscription 'Collegii S. Petri junioris Argentinæ'. Half deerskin over boards, with title written on the wood 'Reportata dñi Antonij de alexandro d' neapoli sup 2ª Co.' [325

MATTHIAS MORAVUS

AFTER printing a single book in Genoa in June, 1474 (see No. 366), Matthias Moravus of Olmütz came further south, and worked at Naples from 1475 to 1491, producing some thirty-five books, among which were several classical texts, a Latin Bible, some missals and breviaries, and some very small Horae.

MAIUS, JUNIANUS. De proprietate verborum. 1475.

1ᵇ. IVNIANI MAII PARTHENOPEII. AD INVICTISSIMVM FER||DI-NANDVM REGEM IN LIBRVM DE PRISCORVM PROPRI||ETATE VER-BORVM PROLOGVS FELICITER INCIPIT. 367ª. Iunianus Maius. Magistro henrico. Archiēpo Ache||rontino Regioq; confessori plurimum uerendo. 367ᵇ. COLOPHON: Iuniani Maii parthenopei ad || inuictissīmū Regē ferdinādū. || Liber de priscorū proprietate uerborum finit. ||| Editum opus sub foelicissimo ferdinando rege inclitæ neapolis || Impressere Mathias morauus Impressor solertissimus: & uenera||bilis Monachus Blasius theologus uir integerrimus. Opus edi||dit Iunianus Maius parthenopeus. Cū annus

sæcularis celebra‖retur: orbis fere terrarum hominum insolentia præter italiam ‖ bello turbulentissimus esset. M. cccc. Lxxv.

Folio. a–d^{10} e^{8}; f^{8} g–k^{10} l m^{12}; n–q^{10} r^{12}; s–z ⁊^{10} ꝑ^{12}; aa–dd^{10} ee^{8} ff^{6}; gg hh II–MM^{10}. 368 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 46 lines. 261 × 165 mm. Type 2 (Roman 110–112 mm.). Hain *10539. Proctor †6695.

349 × 252 mm. [326

PONTANUS, Johannes Jovianus. De Fortitudine. 15 September, 1490.

1^{b}. Emptor si quid habet uiti hic libellus ‖ Pontani modo promptus e Minerua ‖ Moraui . . . 2^{a}. IOANNES IOVIANI PONTANI DE ‖ FORTITVDINE AD ALFONSVM ‖ DVCEM CALABRIAE LIBER PRI‖MVS. INCIPIT QVI EST DE FORTI‖TVDINE BELLICA ET HEROICA. ‖ 78^{b}. Colophon: IOANNIS IOVIANI PONTANI DE ‖ FORTITVDINE OPVS FINIT FELI‖CITER; IMPRESSVM NEAPOLI PER MATHIAM MORAVVM / ATQVE ‖ EMENDATVM ACCVRATISSI‖ME ANNO SALVTIS DOMI‖NICAE M. CCCC. LXXXX. ‖ XV. SEPTEMBRIS REG‖NANTE FERDINAN‖DO REGE IN‖CLYTO. ‖ 79^{a}. IOANNIS IOVIANI PONTANI ‖ AD ALFONSVM CALABRIAE ‖ DVCEM DE PRINCIPE LIBER ‖ FELICITER INCIPIT.

Quarto. a–l^{8} m^{12}. 100 leaves, 79 and 80 blank. 25 lines. 133 × 86 mm. Type 12 (Roman 103 mm.). Hain *13256. Proctor 6708.

A very handsomely printed book. Four misprints are acknowledged on 1^{b} under the heading 'Huius libri mendæ hæ sunt', and the boast is then made 'Reliqua accuratissime impressa leges'.

188 × 133 mm. From the collections of Count Joseph de Lagonde and J. Gomez de la Cortina 'et amicorum'. [327

AYOLFO DE CANTONO

Ayolfo de Cantono of Milan printed an edition of the Institutiones Grammaticales of Sinulphus in November, 1491, two books in 1492, one of which has a Hebrew border, and in 1496 the Orbis breuiarium of Zacharias Lilius here described.

LILIUS, Zacharias. Orbis breuiarium. 9 November, 1496.

1^{a}. ZACHARIE LILII VICENTINI CA‖NONICI REGVLARIS AD PRESTA‖NTISSIMVM DEI PRECONEM MA‖THEVM BOSSVM VERONENSEM ‖ CANON. REGV. DE SITV ORBIS ‖ PROOEMIVM FOELICITER Incipit. 3^{b}. Zachariae Lilii Vincentini ‖ Canonici regularis Or‖bis Breuiarium fide ‖ compendio ordi‖neq. captu ac ‖ memoratu facillimum ‖ foelix et gratus ‖ legi‖to. 112^{b}. Colophon: Zachariæ lilii Vicentini Ca‖nonici regularis: de Situ or‖bis liber explicit. quē exactis‖sima īpressit diligentia Ayol‖phus Cantonus Mediolanē‖sis. Neapoli Anno Salutis. ‖ M. cccc. lxxxxvi. v. idus No‖uember. [Device.]

Quarto. [*^{4};] a–m^{8} n o^{6}. 112 leaves. 28 lines, with marginalia. 151 × 94 (104) mm. Type 1 (Roman 103–104 mm.). Hain *10102. Proctor 6744.

This edition is a close imitation of that printed by Miscomini at Florence, 5 June, 1493 (No. 308). The border on 3^{b} has a head in a cartouche in the foot-piece and figures at each corner, that in the lower corner to the spectators left being a charming little picture of a lecturer. The colophon is moved to follow the list of 'Vrbes celebriores quæ in hoc libro continētur'.

204 × 141 mm. [328

SAVIGLIANO

HANS GLIM AND CHRISTOPHORUS BEYAMUS

(*Only printers*)

FIVE incunabula were printed about 1471 at Savigliano, a small town on the Macra, to the south of Turin. According to the more probable view the first of these was the Manipulus Curatorum catalogued below, printed by Hans Glim, a German, in partnership with Cristoforo Beggiamo (Beyamus), of a noble family of Savigliano. The partnership was then dissolved, and Beggiamo printed one book by himself, and Glim three. Proctor's arrangement, which makes Beggiamo start the firm, which Glim then joins and finally controls, is less likely than this, since the native would be likely to need the help of the practised foreign printer to make his start.

GUIDO DE MONTE ROCHERII. Manipulus curatorum. [1471?]

2^a. [D]IXIT APOSTOLVS. Ad ephe vi. Induite ‖ uos armaturā dei . . . 15^a. MANIPVLI. CVRATORVM. LIBER VTI‖LISSIMVS. FELICITER. INCIPIT. 137^b. COLOPHON: DEO. GRACIAS. ‖‖

Hoc beyamus opus pressit Christoforus altum
Immensis titulis estat origo sua.
Cui Glim cōsocius clara fuit arte Iohannes
Germanam gentem: non negat esse suam.

Folio. [$*^8$ $**^6$; a–d^{10} e^8 f–k^{10} l^8 m^{10} n^8.] 138 leaves, the first and last blank. 34 lines. 195 × 111 mm. Type 1^a (Roman, with Gothic d ȣ and ꝛ, 114 mm.). Hain 8170.

According to Fumagalli the first book printed at Savigliano; according to Proctor, the second. The preliminary leaves 2–12 are occupied by an Opusculum de quattuor partibus Missae of Cardinal Hugues de Saint-Cher, the 13th and 14th with a table of chapter-headings, which here has been scored across, probably because the headings being printed in their places the rubricator had no need for it. A few spaces for capitals have printed guide letters.

276 × 199 mm. The capital on 15^a supplied in red and blue, others in red only. On 137^b is the name 'Christophorus Guliermus Castagnolian^9'. [329

PADUA

PRINTING was introduced into Padua by Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho, a native of the town, and Martinus de Septem Arboribus (Siebeneichen?), a Prussian. Their first book was Boccaccio's Fiammetta, completed 21 March, 1472, and they subsequently printed Petrarch's Canzoniere and the 'Guerino il Meschino', but after these early ventures work at Padua was almost entirely scholastic, intended doubtless for the use of the students at the University. Of

the dozen other printers who worked in the town the most prolific was Matthaeus Cerdonis of Windischgrätz, who printed about fifty books (1482–87), upwards of a third of the total output of Paduan incunabula.

BART. DE VALDEZOCCHO AND MART. DE SEPTEM ARBORIBUS

(*First printers*)

In the partnership of Valdezoccho and De Septem Arboribus we have one of the frequent associations between a native of a town and a foreign printer, who doubtless needed pecuniary support. In this case, moreover, as in several others, the association was short-lived, the Prussian retiring in April, 1473, when eight or nine books had been printed. After this Valdezoccho worked by himself for about three more years, completing another eight or nine books.

ZOCCHIS, Jacobus de. Repetitio c. Omnis utriusque sexus . . .

28 July, 1472.

1ª. [O]MNIS VTRIVSQVE FAMO-‖SVM ALTVM DEVOTVM ET ‖ spirituale est & ideo deuote & spiritualiter ‖ legēdum est . . . 127ª. Colophon: Explicit famosum utile atq; altum. c. Omnis utriusq; sexus de ‖ peni. & remis. disputatum ac repetitū per famosum ac exellētē ‖ iuris utriusq; doctorem dominum Iacobū de zochis de ferraria ‖ in gignasio patauino ordinariam sedem benemerito occupantē ‖‖ BAR. DE Valdezochio Patauus. F. F. ‖ Martinus de septem arboribus. Prutenus. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXII die xxviii. Iullii. F.

Folio. (a-d^{10} e-p^{8}.) 128 leaves, the last blank. 35 lines. 197 × 120 mm. Type 2 (Roman 112 mm.). Hain *16288. Proctor 6758.

The date of the day of the month has been misread by Hain (whom Proctor presumably followed) as the 23rd. The author, Jacobus de Zocchis, was a canonist of Ferrara, who died in 1457.

299 × 201 mm. With early manuscript signatures, otherwise untouched. [330

OMNIBONUS LEONICENUS. De octo partibus orationis.

14 January, 1474.

1ª. AD ILLVSTREM MAGNANI-‖MVMQVE PRINCIPEM DO-‖MINVM FEDERICVM DE GON‖ZAGA MARCHIONEM OMNI‖BONVS ‖ LEONICENVS DE VIN‖CENTIA. S. D. 100ᵇ. Colophon: FINIS. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXIIII. DIE. XIIII. ‖ MENSIS IANVARII. ‖ PATAVII.

Quarto. a-k^{10}. 100 leaves. 24 lines. 135 × 80 mm. Type 2 (Roman 112 mm.). Hain 10024. Proctor 6762.

The signatures in this book are from 35 to 45 mm. below the text. Ognibene of Lonigo was a professor of rhetoric at Vicenza and died there in 1493.

208 × 140 mm. A capital in gold on a green ground with border-piece behind on 1ª, others in blue with red tracery or in red only. The majuscules mostly touched with yellow. [331

HIEROCLES. In aureos versus Pythagorae. 17 April, 1474.

1ª. AD NICOLAVM PONTIFICEM ‖ .V. AVRISPAE IN HIEROCLEM ‖ PRAEFATIO. 2ᵇ. HIEROCLIS PHILOSOPHI STO‖ICI ET SANCTISSIMI IN ‖ AVREOS VERSVS PY‖THAGORAE OPV‖SCVLVM PRAE‖STANTISSI‖MVM ET ‖ RELI‖GIO‖NI ‖ CHRISTIANAE CONSENTA-‖NEVM INCIPIT. 91ª. FINIS. ‖‖ LAVS DEO. ‖‖ AMEN ‖‖ DVCE VIRTVTE ET COMI‖TE FORTVNA. 91ᵇ. COLOPHON: HIEROCLIS PHILOSOPHI STO‖ICI ET SANCTISSIMI IN ‖ AVREOS VERSVS PY‖THAGORAE OPV‖SCVLVM PRAE‖STANTISSI‖MVM ET ‖ RELI‖GIO‖NI ‖ CHRISTIANAE CONSENTA-‖NEVM HIC FOELICITER ‖ COMPLETVM EST AC ‖ IMPRESSVM. ANNO ‖ CHRISTI. M. CCCC. LXXIIII. PATA‖VII. XV. KA‖LENDAS ‖ MA‖IA‖S ‖ BARTHOLOMAEVS DE VAL‖DE-ZOCCHO. F. F. ‖ TELOS.

Quarto. a–k⁸ l m⁶. 92 leaves, the last blank. 24 lines. 135×75 mm. Type 2 (Roman 112 mm.). Hain *8545. Proctor 6763.

The signatures are placed some 33 mm. below the text. The title on 2ᵇ and colophon on 91ᵇ are arranged so as to form large triangles of ten and eleven lines, and with a small one in each case at the base. Hierocles was a Neo-Platonist at Alexandria in the 5th century.

195×145 mm. Leaf 8 has been misbound before leaf 2. [332

LAURENTIUS CANOZIUS

LAURENTIUS CANOZIUS of Lendenaria, who gave up painting and marqueterie work to become the second printer at Padua, printed some fifteen books there, the first six, all of them fine editions of works by Aristotle (November, 1472–June, 1474), 'impensis nobilis Vincentini Johannis Philippi Aureliani et fratrum'. His later books, printed in 1475 to 1477 (in March of which latter year he died), were also mainly Aristotelian, but included some medical and legal works.

ANDREAE, ANTONIUS. Quaestiones de tribus principiis rerum naturalium, necnon et tractatus S. Thomae Aquinatis de ente et essentia. 1475.

[1ª. Questiões famosissimi do‖ctoris Antonii Andree de ‖ tribꝫ prīcipiis rerū ñaliuꝫ.] 66ª. COLOPHON: Expliciūt qões supꝑ tribꝰ ꝑncipiis rerū ‖ naturaliū ꝛ formalitates Antōii ādree ‖ necnō ꝛ sci Thōe tractatꝰ de ēte ꝛ eeª ‖ ab excellētissiō sacᵉ theoᵉ ꝓfessoᵉ Thōa ‖ pinchet āglico ex heremitanorū ordīe ‖ īgēti diligēª emedᵉ. ꝛ ꝑ magiᵐ Laurēᵐ ‖ de lēdēaria Padue īpsse. mº cccc° lxxv.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–e⁸ f–i⁶.] 66 leaves. 2 columns. 43 lines. 196×130 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 91 and 110 mm.). Hain 990. Proctor 6769.

273×188 mm. A fragment consisting of the last six leaves only, containing the De Ente et essentia of Aquinas. Illuminated capital on 61ª, smaller capitals in red or blue. Bound with Renner's 1472 edition of the Quaestiones de Anima (No. 239). [333

ALBERTUS DE STENDHAL

FROM his use of the same type Albrecht of Stendhal in Saxony apparently had some connection with Conrad of Paderborn (Conrad of Westphalia), who before going to Louvain worked at Padua in 1473 and 1474. Albertus himself printed over a dozen books, all scholastic in character, of which the earliest is dated October, 1473, and the latest January, 1476.

PHALARIS. Epistulae. [About 1474.]

1ª. FRANCISCI ARHETINI IN PHA‖LARIDIS TYRANNI AGRIGENTI‖NI EPISTOLAS PROEMIVM. 49ᵇ. l. 23. END: FINIS. ‖

Qui modo notus erat nulli: penitusq; latebat.
Nunc Phalaris doctum protulit ecce caput.

Quarto. a–e⁸ f¹⁰. 50 leaves, the last blank. 25 lines. 135 × 84 mm. Type 2 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain *12877. Proctor †6790.

207 × 143 mm. With a coat of arms and a capital, in gold on red and green, on 1ª; smaller capitals in red or blue. With manuscript notes and at the end of the book a transcript on 18 leaves headed: LAVDIVII equitis hierosolomitani Ad franceschuȝ Beltrandum in epistolas magni Turci prefatio. [334

PIERRE MAUFER

PIERRE MAUFER, of Rouen, printed over a dozen scholastic works, medical, legal, philosophical, &c., at Padua, in the years 1474–79, is found at the end of the last-named year at Verona, where he printed one book, then for six or seven years at Venice, where he formed several partnerships, during 1491–92 at Modena, and finally in August, 1494, at Cremona.

JUSTINIANUS. Digestum nouum. 1479.

2ª. col. 2 (red): Domini Iustiniani sacratissimi ‖ prīcipis perpetui semper augu‖sti iuris enucleati ex omni uete‖ri iure collecti digestorū seu pā‖dectarum incipit liber .xxxix. ‖ De opis noui nūtiatione. Ru: 355ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opus digesti noui preclarissimū solerti cura emendatū: generosi ac ‖ insignis iuris ciuilis doctoris domini Zacharie de zacharotis patauini ‖ impensa: nec nō magistri petri maufer gallici diuina arte impssū felici‖ter explicit. M. cccc. lxxviiij. 356ª. Registrum digesti noui . . . END: In pari.

Folio. a b¹⁰ c d⁸ e¹⁰ f⁸ g¹⁰ h i¹² k l⁸ m¹⁰ n–p⁸ q⁶ r s⁸ t u¹⁰ x⁸ y z⁶ ꝛ ꝯ ꝑ A–E⁸ F⁶ G⁸ H¹⁰ I⁸ K–N¹⁰ O⁸ P Q⁶. 356 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 77 lines of commentary surrounding text. 337 × 222 mm. Types 4 and 5 (Gothic 112, 87 mm.). Hain *9582. Proctor 6797.

In some copies the colophon reads: 'impssū padue ‖ feliciter'.

419 × 285 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. A duplicate from the Royal Library at Munich with a label 'Bib. SS. Andreæ & Magni Sub (Rm̄o Kiliano) Præposito Stadt am Hof, (1500)'. Half pigskin over an old binding of vellum. [335

JESI

FEDERICUS DE COMITIBUS

(*First printer*)

At Jesi, eighteen miles inland from Ancona, Federicus de Comitibus (Federigo de' Conti) of Verona completed an edition of Dante's Divina Commedia, 18 July, 1472, and during the next three years printed three Latin books, also an undated one in Italian on the pardons to be obtained in the Holy Land. Signor Fumagalli records also the existence before 1486 of a press owned by Antonio Lignacci, alias Manetti, a printer not known to Proctor or Burger.

NICOLAUS DE AUSMO. La quadriga spirituale. 27 October, 1475.

1ª. [D]ICE LAPOSTOLO QVE‖LLO EL QVALE NON SA ‖ Cioe lecose necessarie allasalute ‖ nō e saputo da dio . . . 175ª. Colophon: EXPLICIT OPVS NVMCVPATVM ‖ Spũalis Quadriga cōpositū p uenerabilē prēȝ frēȝ ‖ Nicolaū de auximo ordīs minoꝝ de osseruantia ī ‖ prexū per magistrum Phedericum de comitibus ‖ de Verona ī ciuitate Esii Anno ab incarnatõe dñi ‖ nr̃i Iesu Christi M. CCCC. lxxvº. sextº. klꝰs. nouẽbris. ‖

Quarto. (a–d^{10} e^{12} f$^{10-1}$ g–r^{10} s^{6}.) 177 leaves. 27 lines. 150 × 89 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109–110 mm.). Hain 2175. Proctor 6837.

Nicolo of Osimo in Ancona was a Franciscan who died in 1454.

211 × 143 mm. Old half red leather over boards. [336

PARMA

The first book printed at Parma was the Plutarchus De liberis educandis, completed 23 September, 1472, described below. Its printer, Andreas de Portilia of Turin, worked mainly at Parma until 1482. His chief competitor was Stephanus Corallus, while towards the end of the century Angelus Ugoletus showed some activity. But no Parmese printer in the 15th century is known to have printed as many as twenty books, and the town's total output of extant incunabula falls far short of a hundred. The books printed were almost exclusively Latin classics.

ANDREAS DE PORTILIA

(*First printer*)

Two months after completing the De liberis educandis at Parma in September, 1472, Andreas de Portilia issued a book at Bologna, and either on 10 January, 1480, or more probably 13 January, 1484, he dated a book at Reggio. But from 1472 to 1482 he worked more or less continuously at Parma, and printed there some fifteen books.

PLUTARCHUS. De liberis educandis. 23 September, 1472.

1a. GVARINI VERONENSIS || IN PLVTARCVM DE LIBERIS EDu||CANDIS PRAEFACIO. 10a. l. 6: . . . Sed de his alias. Plutarcū ipsū ꝙ audiamus. || PLVTARCHI TRACTATVS. 22a. l. 2: FINIS ||| Hieronymi Presbyteri de officiis || liberoꝝ erga parentes. 24b. GVARINI || VERONENSIS IN || PLVTARCVM DE LIBE||RIS EDVCANDIS || TRADVCTIO EST ||| DE OFFI||CIIS ITEM LI||BERORVM ERGA PA||RENTES Ex || HIERONy||MO. 25a. LEONARDI ARE||TINI E MAGNO BASILIO || TRADVCtIO AD || Colucium. 39a. COLOPHON: .FINIS. |||

Eia quibus restat pueri spes unica patrum
Discite: nā facilis nūc uia monstrat iter.
Hoc nā īpressit opus uobis Portilia Parmæ
Andreas: multus cui datur artis honos. |||

Nono Calendas Octobres. M. cccc. lxxii.

Quarto. [a–e8.] 40 leaves, the last blank. 26 lines. 143 × 83 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain 13147. Proctor †6838.

The first book printed at Parma.

213 × 143 mm. A coat of arms (defaced) with floral tracery and capital in gold on red and green ground on 1a. Other capitals in blue or red. The Sunderland and Crawford of Lakelands copy. [337

SOLINUS, JULIUS. Polyhistor. 20 December, 1480.

2a. CAI Iulii Solini rerū memorabilium || collectaneæ. Solin9 Auētino Salutē. 102a. COLOPHON: FINIS. ||| Impressum parmæ per Andream Portiliam || āno Dñi .M. ccccl xxx. xiii. Kaleñ. Ianuariis.

Quarto. a4 b–m8 n10. 102 leaves, the first blank. 27 lines. 133 × 80 mm. Type 4 (Roman 96–97 mm.). Hain 14878. Proctor 6850.

195 × 140 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [338

PLINIUS SECUNDUS, CAIUS. Historia naturalis. 8 July, 1481.

2a. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. 3a. CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HYSTORIAE LIBER PRIMVS. || 264b. COLOPHON: Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis hystoriæ Liber tricesimus septimus & ultimus Finit. || Parmæ impressus opera & impēsa Andreæ Portiliæ Anno Natiuitatis Domini. M. || CCCC. LXXXI. Octauo idus iulii. Regnāte Illustrissimo principe Ioanne Galeazo || Maria Duce Mediolani. |||

Andreas prodesse uolēs portilia multis
Gratum opus impressit plynion ære suo.
Temporibus priscis hunc bibliotheca tenebat
Principis: & magni diuitis: atꝙ ducum.
Nunc emit omnis eum ciuis: quem gloria tangit:
Hūc emit argēto pauper: & ore legit.
Factis ære notis debet cum diuite pauper:
His debet: quisquis discere multa cupit.
Arte tua gaudere potes portillia multum:
Quæ facit ut uiuant omnia scripta: Vale.

265a. CORRECTIONES. 267a. C. PLYNII SECVNDI REGISTRVM. END: corectiones.

Folio. a8 b6 c–e8 f6 g h8 i K l6 m–y8 z6 &4; A–F8 G6; aa–dd8 ee6. 268 leaves, the first and last blank. 59 lines. 291 × 163 mm. Type 4 (Roman 97 mm.). Hain *13094. Proctor 6851.

398 × 265 mm. The pages are ruled in red. George Ormerod's copy, with his bookplate. [339

VOLSCUS, ANTONIUS. Antonii Volsci expositiones in Heroidas Ovidii.
8 September, 1481.

1ª. CLARISSIMI VIRI ANTONII VOLSCI EXPOSI-||TIONES IN HEROIDAS OVIDII || ... 72ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS || Impressum parmæ opa & impensis Andreæ Portiliæ anno || salutis .M. CCCCLXXXI. VI. Idus. Septēbris.

Folio. a b⁸ c⁶ d⁸ e f⁶ g–i⁸ k⁶. 72 leaves. 39 lines. 192 × 108 mm. Type 4 (Roman 109 mm.).

Antonio Volsci was a scholar of the 15th century born at Piperno.

252 × 179. With the book-stamp of Com. B. S. Hercules Silua. [340

STEPHANUS CORALLUS

STEPHANUS CORALLUS, of Lyon, worked at Parma from March, 1473, to 1479, publishing some nine or ten classical editions and three or four lawbooks. His first book was an edition of the Achilleis of Statius, in the colophon of which is a boast that it had been printed quicker than asparagus is cooked, in order to forestall a malicious competitor. This rival, however, if he be rightly identified with Andreas de Bellfortis (André Beaufort), had got out his book at Ferrara some months earlier.

OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS. Opera. Tomus I. 1 July, 1477.

1ᵇ. Fabule Primi Libri. 6ª. P. OVIDII NASONIS META-||MORHPOSEOS LIBER PRIMVS. 187ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum Parmæ ductu & īpensis mei stephani || coralli lugdunensis .M. cccc. lxxvii. die primo || Iullii.

Folio. [a⁸] A–R⁸ S¹⁰ T⁸ V¹⁰ X Y⁸. 188 leaves, the last blank. 40 lines. 223 × 98 mm. Type 3 (Roman 111–112 mm.). Hain *12140. Proctor 6844.

The edition was completed in three volumes. It is notable for the unusual height of the page in proportion to the width.

333 × 203 mm. [341

DEIPHOBUS DE OLIVERIIS

SIX weeks before publishing the Lucan described below, Oliveriis had completed (8 April, 1483) an edition of the Elegantiolae of Augustinus Dathus. The two books seem to have exhausted his resources, and he is not known to have printed any others. It is to be feared that readers had not opened their purse-strings as the verse colophon to the Lucan bade them.

LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNAEUS. Pharsalia. 22 May, 1483.

1ª. TITLE: M. ANNEI LVCANI || PHARSALIAE. 108ª. COLOPHON: FINIS ||| Parmæ feliciter impressum per Deiphœbum de Oli||ueriis Anno .M. cccclxxxiii. xi. chalendas iunias |||

Pharsalicas acies cognataq; prælia quisquis
Nosce cupit: chartas perlegat ille meas.
Non struimus cædes: patriæq; in uiscera natis
Insidias: lachrymis lumina nostra madent.

Sed quibus auspiciis orbem seruire Neroni
Quā bene currenti fata tulere rota.
Aurea nunc tandem me impressit parma: uacauit
Docta manus: sumptus nec periere graues.
Non igitur loculis parcas lecture precamur:
Impleat ære suas bibliopola manus.
At mihi ut alba trahant færales pensa puellæ
Posce diu: impressi qui fera bella. Vale.

108b. M. ANNEI LVCANI VITA EX CLA||RISSIMIS AVTORIBVS. 110a. REGISTRVM . . . END: Audax thessalici.

Folio. a–i K l–n^{8} o^{6}. 110 leaves. 38 lines and head-line. 207 (222) × 90 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain 10236. Proctor 6862.

288 × 196 mm. Wanting leaves 20 and 21, the inner sheet of quire c. [342

MONDOVI

B. CORDERIUS AND ANT. MATTHIAE

(*First printers*)

MONDOVI, which lies rather more to the south-east of Turin than Savigliano, owed its early reception of printing to an outbreak of the plague at Genoa, where one of its citizens, Balthasar Corderius, had recently become the partner of Antonius Matthiae of Antwerp. When the epidemic stopped work at Genoa, Corderius brought his foreign partner to Mondovi, and there, 24 October, 1472, they completed an edition of the Confessionale of Antoninus. A Juvenal followed in February of the next year, after which the partners separated. Two editions of Aesop and the Doctrinale of Alexander Gallus were subsequently printed at Mondovi by Dominicus de Vivaldis and his sons.

ANTONINUS. Confessionale. 24 October, 1472.

1a. [I]Ncipiunt rubrice super tractatū de instructione seu || directione simplicium confessoꝝ . . . 4a. Incipit tractatus uenerabilis p̄ris f̄ris Anthonini archi-||episcopi florentini ordinis predicatorum de institutiōe || confessorum. 130b. COLOPHON: Explicit sūma cōfessionū seu īterrogatoriū pro || sīplicibus cōfessoribus editū ab Archiepiscopo || florētino uidelicet fratre Antonino ordīs predi-||catoꝝ. Finita ī mōte r̄gali: āno dn̄i .M.CCCC.|| LXXII. die. xxiiii. mensis octobris. |||

Quē genuit quondā germana Antuuerpia potēs
Mathiæ Antonius uirtute insignis & arte
Baldasar & socius corderius omnia supra
Vtile opus cunctis finxerunt Antonianam
Arte noua formæ: quæ correctissima certe
Ordine cuncta suo nos crimina nostra fateri
Instruit: & lepram inter lepram noscere quanq̄.
Hoc opus hoc nostrā sic continet ecce salutē.

Quarto. (a–m^{10} n^{8}.) 128 leaves. 27 lines. 147 × 104 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain 1173. Proctor 6875.

Another edition of this book in the same type has been cited.

174 × 135 mm. Capitals in red with mauve tracery or in blue with red. Majuscules touched with yellow. One of the very few seriously cropped books in the collection. [343

MANTUA

PRINTING was introduced into Mantua by a citizen of the town, Pietro Adamo de Micheli, a lawyer of good family, who is said to have hired German printers and to have intended to print books of law. The books which can certainly be assigned to him are an edition of the Decamerone and the Tractatus Maleficiorum of Angelus de Gabilionibus, both dated 1472. De Micheli probably gave up his press after producing these books, as several German printers, who may have been his workmen, began printing in the same year, and two of these, 'Magister Georgius et Magister Paulus teutonici,' printed a Divina Commedia in the same type as his Decamerone and may have produced a few other books sometimes assigned to him. When working by himself the Paulus of this firm, if he may be identified with Paulus de Butzbach, printed upwards of a score of books between 1473 and 1481, and thus had the longest and most prolific career of any early printer at Modena. About 1475 a few Hebrew books were produced. But after Butzbach ceased working in 1481 only one or two books were printed at Modena until the appearance of Vincentius Bertochus in 1498.

PAULUS DE BUTZBACH

PAULUS JOHANNIS of Butzbach in the diocese of Mainz may naturally be identified with the 'Magister Paulus' who with his brother Teuton 'Magister Georgius' and the aid of Columbinus of Verona produced the Mantua Dante of 1472, and perhaps some other books usually attributed to Pietro de Micheli. When he began working by himself he used different types and, avoiding classics, published chiefly legal and theological books, all in Latin. The latest date in any of his publications is 29 April, 1481. Upwards of twenty books have been assigned to his press.

PETRUS DE ABANO. Expositio problematon Aristotelis. 1475.

2^a. Tabula maxime proficua terminorum || existentiū in problematibus Aristotelis || . . . 5^b. Preclaris doctoribus uiris litteratis necnon scolaribus acutissimis Stephanus || Illarius Artium et Medicine Doctor Mantuanus salutem plurimam dicit et si || quid est melius afficit. 6^a. (text): [I]Vxta sententiaȝ Aristotilis . . . 298^b. COLOPHON: Explicit expositio succinta problematum || Aristo. quā Petrus edidit Paduanus ea nullo prius ītērp̄tante || incepta q̄dem Parisius ꝛ laudabiliter padue t̄inata || āno legis xp̄ianoꝝ 1310. Cū laude dei altissimi cui^9 || nomen sit p̄ secula benedictū Amen. ||| Et Impressa Mantue sub diuo Marchione Ludouico || Mantue secūdo. p̄ me Paulū Iohānis de puzpach. || Almanū Magontinensis dyocesis sub anno Iubilei || M°. CCCC°. LXXV°. Cuius utilitas erit omni cre||ature in uuierso orbe que apponet huic operi stu-||dium sūma cum diligentia.

Folio. $*^4$ a–d^{10} e–$h^{8,10}$ i–n^{10} o–r^8 s^{10} t^8 v–z A $B^{8,10}$ C^8 D^6 E–H^8 I K^{10}. 300 leaves, the first and the last two blank. 2 columns. 63 lines of commentary. 245 × 172 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 78, 105 mm.). Hain *16. Proctor †6892.

With printed catchwords in the earlier quires. In his preface Stephanus Illarius narrates how in his student days, being unable to understand Aristotle's Problemata, he took much trouble to procure this commentary and had to pay for it twenty gold pieces (viginti aureos, equivalent in weight of gold to about £19 10*s*.). He had now therefore helped to bring it out at a price (unhappily not stated) which a poor man could afford to pay. The author, Petrus de Abano, was an Italian scholar of the 14th century.

306 × 279 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy with his note (dated 15 April, 1789) of purchase at the Pinelli Auction for £1 5*s*. An earlier owner, Hercules de Saxonia, began to read the book in December, 1652, and finished it in February, 1656. On leaf 110^{b} he illustrates the remarks of Avicenna about animals being tamed by noting that he had himself once seen a hare taking food from the hand. [344

NICOLAUS DE LYRA. Postilla super euangelia. 24 July, 1477.

2^{a}. Postilla super Matheuꝫ fratris Nicolai || de lira ordinis fratrum minoꝝ Incipit. 243^{b}. COLOPHON: Finis. ||| Explicit Postilla Nicolai de Lira || super quatuor euangelijs cum Additio-||nibus domini Pauli Burgensis episcopi || ⁊ cum Replicationibus fratris Mathei || doringk ordinis minorum. ||| Impressum Mantue per me Paulum || Iohannis de puzpach Maguntinēsis dyo||cesis Sub annis dñi M. CCCC. lxxvij. || die .xxiiij. mensis Iulij.

Folio. 244 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines. 193 × 125 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 77, 104–105 mm.). Hain *10386. Proctor 6893.

276 × 190 mm. Save for two illegible library-stamps on 2^{a} an untouched copy. [345

JOHANN SCHALL

ONLY four books have been assigned to the press of Johann Schall, another of the German printers at Mantua, the Scrutinium Scripturarum of 1475 described below, a Latin Psalter and a Sallust, both undated, and the Historia Ecclesiastica of Eusebius, the printing of which was not finished till July, 1479.

PAULUS DE SANCTA MARIA. Scrutinium Scripturarum. 1475.

1^{a}. Incipit Dialogus qui uocatur Scrutiniuꝫ || scripturaꝝ cōpositus per reuerendū patrē. Dominū Paulū || de sctā Maria. Magistrū in theologia. Episcopū Burgensē || Archicancel-lariuꝫ serenissimi Principis domini Iohannis || regis Castelle et Legionis. Quem composuit post additio-||nes per eum compositas ad postillaꝫ Nicolai de Lira. Anno || domini .M. CCCC. xxxiiij. Anno uero etatis sue Lxxxj. || 149^{b}. Prima Pars Scrutinij huius scripturarum || siue Capistri Iudeoꝝ finit. Sequitur || Secunda et ultima. 151^{a}. [I]Ncipit Secunda pars ractatus de Scru||tinio scripturarum. Et est Didascolica || ... 249^{a}. COLOPHON:

Eterne laudes sint regi. luce superna
Qui dedit hoc cunctis. quod reseratur opus.
Hoc iudeorum pandens enigmata. ⁊ artes
Mentis aberrantum diluit omne malum.
Tempore quo gaudet Lodouico principe Mantos
Facta uigent cuius splendida per Latium.

Hoc opus impressit rerum scrutinia Schallus
Iohannes doctor artis Apollinee. |||
.Anno domini Millesimo || quadringentesimosep-||tuagesimoquinto. ||

Folio. [a]^{10} b–n$^{8.10}$ o–r^{8}; A–K$^{10.8}$ L^{10}. 250 leaves, 150 and 250 blank. 39 lines. 191 × 112 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 98, c. 130 mm.). Hain 10765. Proctor 6898.

The signatures in this book show an interesting progression. The first quire is unsigned; quires b–g have signatures 50 mm. below the text; in the remaining quires the signatures are placed immediately under the last line. Paulus de Sancta Maria (Solomon Levi) was a Spanish convert from Judaism who died as Bishop of Burgos in 1435.

297 × 205 mm. [346

VERONA

In 1472 a single fine illustrated book, Valturius de arte militari, was produced in his native place by a printer who calls himself 'Ioannes ex uerona oriundus, Nicolai cyrugie medici filius'. No other book was printed at Verona during the next six years, although in 1476 Petrarch's De uiris illustribus issued from a press at Pogliano, only four miles distant (see No. 379). In 1478 Giovanni and Alberto Alvise began work and printed five books in this and the following year, after which Pierre Maufer from Padua produced two others in December, 1480, and in or after January, 1481. In 1481–83 Boninus de Boninis printed two books by Flavius Blondus and Latin and Italian editions of the Valturius. After this printing languished at Verona, and only three or four books were produced there before the end of the century.

PIERRE MAUFER

Pierre Maufer, who had printed at Padua (q. v.) from 1474 to 1479, completed the Josephus described below at Verona on Christmas Day, 1480. According to Mr. Proctor, after 2 January, 1481, there appeared without Maufer's name or a place, but in the same type, a prognostication of Manfredus. Maufer then went on to Venice, where he completed the second part of a Commentary by Bartolus de Saxoferrato in the following September. The first part, which gives the date of its completion as 10 Kal. Dec. MCCCCLXXX, almost certainly also belongs to 1481. There is thus no need to suppose that he was working simultaneously at Venice and Verona.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius. De bello Judaico, &c. 25 December, 1480.

2^{a}. IOSEPHI MACHACIAE FILII HEBRAEI GENERe || SACERDOTIS EX HIEROSOLYMIS DE BELLO || IVDAICO LIBER .I. 211^{b}. Colophon: Impressum ī inclyta ciuitate Veronæ || per Magistrum Petrum Maufer Gal-||licum. Anno salutis. M. cccc. lxxx. || octauo kalendas Ianuarii: Pontifice || maximo Sixto quarto: & illustrissi-||mo Venetoꝝ duce Ioāne Mocenigo. [212^{a}. Ludouicus Cendrata Veronēsis

clarissimo eqti aurato dño An‖tonio donato patritio Veneto urbis Veronæ prætori salutem.] 214^{a}. (Register) END: LAVS ‖ DEO ‖ FINIS.

Folio. $a^{10}\,b^{8}\,c^{6}\,d\text{–}k\,kk\,l\text{–}x^{8}\,y^{6}$; $A\text{–}C^{8}\,D^{6+2}$. 214 leaves, the first blank. 36 lines. 199 × 121 mm. Type 6 (Roman 106–107 mm.). Hain *9452. Proctor 6918.

The only book signed by Maufer at Verona. Printed at the cost of Innocens Ziletus, who had already published a book at Pogliano (see No. 379). The two leaves containing the letter of Ludouicus Cendrata, dated from Verona on 30 November, 1480, and three sets of verses, are not included in the register, and were clearly printed when the book was already finished. In some copies they are found inserted after the first blank leaf. In the second copy in this collection they come between the colophon and the register.

284 × 191 mm. Without the two leaves containing the letter of Ludouicus Cendrata. The capital Q on 6^{a} is in gold on a ground of Italian interlaced branch-work, stretching out into an inner border-piece. At the foot of the page, within a green circlet, is a coat of arms, *azure* a griffin rampant beneath a crown *or*, on a field of argent. **[347**

Another copy.

300 × 201 mm. With the additional leaves. Numerous manuscript notes. Original Italian rope-pattern stamped binding, with four (restored) leather clasps. **[347 A**

CREMONA

CREMONA owes its position among the first twenty cities of Italy to receive the art of printing to a single book, the Lectura super primam partem Digesti noui of Angelus de Perugia, printed in 1472 by Dionysius Parauisinus, who subsequently worked at Como and Milan. After this one book we know of nothing printed at Cremona until Bernardinus de Misintis came there in the spring of 1492. When de Misintis had returned to Brescia Pierre Maufer paid Cremona a flying visit and printed a single book in 1494. Carolus Darlerius, who began work in 1495, was rather more prolific, but the extant incunabula which can be attributed to Cremona can hardly exceed twenty.

BERNARDINUS DE MISINTIS AND CAESAR PARMENSIS

BERNARDINUS DE MISINTIS of Pavia and Caesar of Parma completed three books at Brescia in March, April, and May, 1492, and then two others at Cremona in the following June and July. A third book from this press appeared at Cremona in November, 1492, and a fourth in August, 1493, and then in 1494 De Misintis resumed work at Brescia without his partner.

PETRARCA, Francesco. De remediis utriusque fortunae.
17 November, 1492.

2ª. ¶ Tabula Rubricarum præcedentis libri &c. 5ª. ¶ Ad magnificum splendidissimumq; uirum Marchisinum stangham: Ducalem Se‖cretarium Nicolai lucari Cremonensis Epistola. 6ª. ¶ Francisci Petrarcæ poetæ oratoriscq. Clarissimi de Remediis utriusq; fortu-‖næ: ad Azonem. Liber primus. Incipit. 165ᵇ. Colophon: ¶ Accipe tandem candidissime lector Diuinum Francisci Petrarcæ: opus ‖ Nicolai lugari īdustria sollerti Nitidissimū: Bernardini. de misintis Papiēsis ‖ ac Cæsaris Parmensis sociorum diligenti opera. Impressum Cremonæ. Anno ‖ Incarnationis dn̄ice. 1492. die 17. mensis Nouembris. ‖ [Device.]

Folio. [*]⁴ a b⁸ c–z A B⁶ C⁸. 166 leaves, the first and last blank. 44 lines. 222 × 126 mm. Type 1 (Roman 101 mm.). Hain *12793. Proctor 6927.

The third book printed by these partners at Cremona.

[348

CAROLUS DARLERIUS

Carolus Darlerius, a native of Cremona, printed there the two books described below in April, 1495, and October, 1496; a third appeared within three days of the second, a fourth in the following April, and a fifth after an interval of nearly three years.

BARBARUS, Hermolaus. Castigationes Plinianae. 3 April, 1495.

1ª. Castigationes Hermolai in Plinium castigatissimæ: ‖ quum Vix post Romanas: cæteris tamen ‖ adhuc impressis: uel ab opicis ‖ quidem non postha‖bendæ... 160ª. Colophon: FINIS ‖ Habetis humanarum artium cultores cādidissimi: Plinianæ maiestatis ueluti purissimum si-‖mulacrum ab Hermolao Barbaro Veneto patricio Patriarcha Aquileiēsi nostriq; sæ-‖culi uiro Celeberrimo Lucubratum opus: Habetis item æditionē in Plinium ‖ secundā. Itē emendationem in Melam Pomponiū Item obscuras cum ‖ expositiōibus suis uoces in Pliniano Codice Cremonæ p̄ chal-‖cographū Carolum a Darleriis ciuē Cremonēsem Ca-‖racteribus æneis Impressa. Impante faustissimo ‖ ac Sapiētissimo Ludouico Sfor. Viceco. ‖ Mediolani Duce. anno fælicissimi ‖ prīcipatus eius prīo: A Natali ‖ uero redēptoris nr̄i Xp̄i ‖ M CCCC lxxxxv. ‖ iii. nonas mēs. ‖ Apriles. ‖‖ a. b. c. ... ‖ ... sunt duerni.

Folio. a–k⁸ l–r⁶ s⁴; aa–ee⁶ ff⁴. 160 leaves, leaf 116 half cut away. 58 lines, headline, and marginalia. 231 (239) × 148 (165) mm. Types 1 and 2 (Roman 81, 112 mm., Greek in quotations 81 mm.). Hain *2423. Proctor 6929.

The first book from this press. Hermolaus Barbarus was a Venetian who was crowned as a poet in 1468, when only fourteen years of age, and died as Patriarch of Aquileia in 1493.

303 × 213 mm. [349

APPLANUS, Constantius. Soliloquia. 4 October, 1496.

1ª. SOLILOQVIA ‖ ABBATI‖S ‖ ·|· 13ª. SOLILOQVIORVM LIBER CONSTAN‖TII APPLANI MEDIOLANENSIS CANO‖NICI REGVLARIS: IN QVO COLLOCV‖TORES SVNT CONSTANTIVS: Et ANI‖MVS. DE HVMANI ARBITRII LIBER-‖TATE ET POTESTATE. 192ª. Colophon: Opus insigne: ac prope Angelicum Reuerendi ‖ P. D. Constantii Applani Mediolanensis ‖ Canonici Regularis sacræ paginæ a-‖cutissimi interpretis impressuq; ‖ exactissima opa: studioq; ‖ exq̄sitissimo Cha-‖roli de Darle-‖riis Cre‖mo‖nensis impressoris ‖ Egregii ī inclita urbe Cre‖mona

Anno Domini Millesi‖mo quadringentesimo nonagesimo ‖ sexto quarto nonas octobres fœliciter explicit: ||| Imperante uero faustissimo ac Sapi‖entissimo Ludouico Sfor. An‖glo Mediolani Duce. ‖ anno fælicissimi ‖ principatus ‖ eius se‖cun‖do. ‖ 188b. END-TITLE: DE HVMANI ARBITRII LI‖BERTATE ET POTE-‖STATE SOLLILO‖QVIORVM LIBE‖R.

Quarto. a12 b–z & ꝯ ꝑ A–C4 D–K8 L12. 192 leaves, of which 13–192 numbered, with errors, 1–176. 28 lines, with marginalia. 151 × 100 (116) mm. Types 1 and 2 (Roman 81, 107 mm.). Hain *1313. Proctor 6930.

The second book from this press. The preliminary leaves 2–12 are occupied with a dedication to Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, commendatory verses, a table, &c. The printer's device is given on 191b. End-titles, such as this book possesses, are uncommon, but occur occasionally in books of this decade. Both the colophon and end-title end with the twirl represented by an upright stroke in the quotation of the title.

206 × 152 mm. On 2a is the inscription 'Cons sti Ioānis comj', to which a later hand has added 'Ordis Predrum'. Modern half leather over old wooden boards. [350

UNKNOWN PRINTER

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS. Praecepta de oratione nuptiali, &c.

[About 1495.]

1a. Theodorus gazes thesalonicensis luchino de medicis s. d. p. . . . (par. 3): ¶ Precepta de oratione nuptiali. 5a. par. 2: CLAVDIANI POETE ELOQVENTISIMI DE ‖ PHOENICE CARMEN FELICITER INCIPIT. 6b. COLOPHON: CLADIANI ELO-QVENTISSIMI AC IMPRI‖MIS CLARISSIMI POETE CARMEN FELI-‖CITER EXPLICIT. ||| ¶ Impressum chremone ꝛc.

Quarto. a6. 6 leaves. 34 lines. 126 × 91 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 74 mm.). Hain *6241. Proctor 6934.

The dedicatory letter by Theodorus Gaza is dated from Mantua, 15 July, 1444. In addition to the precepts for a nuptial speech, there are suggestions for one on a birth and another as an Epithalamium, this kind differing only from the Nuptial oration in the time of its delivery. The book has some pretty woodcut capitals. It may possibly have been printed by Carolus Darlerius, though he used a fount very like this in signed books, and so would have no need of another of the same kind.

192 × 134 mm. Bound with Sextus Rufus de historia Romana, Rome, S. Plannck, 1492 (No. 225). [351

SANTORSO

GIOVANNI DEL RENO

(Only printer ?)

SITUATED only twelve miles from Vicenza, the little town of Santorso arrested certainly one and possibly two printers on their way to work at the

larger city. Signor Fumagalli thinks that it was here that Leonardus Achates of Basel printed the Virgil of which some copies are dated 1472 others 1473, and also other works which Proctor attributed to the presses of Achates at Padua and Vicenza. In the case of Giovanni del Reno (Hans vom Rhin) there is no doubt that he worked at Santorso, since this is clearly stated in the colophon of the Phalaris of 1475 described below. As to the Duns Scotus, however, Proctor and Signor Fumagalli again take different views, the former assigning it to Santorso, while the latter thinks it was printed elsewhere. In another book of 1473, the Tractatus de balneis finished on 24 March, there is also no mention of the place of printing. Some five books were printed at Santorso by Del Reno in 1475, but before the close of the year he had produced a Decamerone at Vicenza.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHANNES. Super libro tertio sententiarum. 1473.

1ª. [C]Irca īcarnatō‖nē queō p̄ de ‖ possibilitate . . . 108ª. COLOPHON: Expliciūt tituli. q. sup. 3° libro Scoti. ‖ Quē magister Iohēs de Reno impssit ‖ M°. CCCC°. LXXIII.

Folio. [a–k^{10} l^{8}.] 108 leaves. 2 columns. 48 lines. 233 × 147 mm. Type 1 (Roman 97 mm.). Hain *6427. Proctor 6934^{A} (without the date).

323 × 234 mm. An untouched copy. [352

PHALARIS. Epistulae. 1475.

1ª. .IHESYS. ‖ FRANCISCI ARHETINI IN PHALA-‖RIDIS TYRANNI AGRIGENTINI EPIS‖TVLAS PROEMIVM. 51ᵇ. COLOPHON: In Sancto Vrsio uincē. district. ‖ Iohannes de reno Impressit. ||| .Anno Domini. ‖ .M. CCCC. LXXV. ||| .FINIS.

Quarto. [a–f^{8} g^{4}.] 52 leaves, the last blank. 26 lines. 126 × 78 mm. Type 1 (Roman 94–96 mm.). Hain 12894. Proctor 6937.

192 × 137 mm. [353

BRESCIA

THE first dated book completed at Brescia was the Virgil of 21 April, 1473, produced at an anonymous press for Pietro Villa. On 29 June in the same year Thomas Ferrandus published the Statutes of the City, his printer being a Frenchman, named Eustace, who the next year is found working with Heinrich of Cologne. Gabriele di Pietro and Bartholomaeus of Vercelli produced a book apiece in 1481 and 1482. In 1483 two much more prolific firms began work, those of Boninus de Boninis and Angelus and Jacobus Britannicus. In the 'nineties, besides the Britannici, Baptista Farfengus was at work for several years, a few Hebrew books were printed by Gerson ben Moses, and Bernardinus de Misintis, who had worked at Brescia for a few months in 1492 and then gone to Cremona, after his return in 1494 displayed great activity. In his 'Printing at Brescia in the Fifteenth Century' Mr. R. A. Peddie enumerated as many as 284 reputed Brescian incunabula, but his list was avowedly compiled on the plan of including even books the existence of which has been 'assumed on very insufficient grounds', and the real total of extant books certainly falls short of the number named.

PRINTER FOR PIETRO VILLA

(*First printer*)

THE colophon to the Virgil of April, 1473, tells us that it was printed 'presbytero petro uilla iubente'. The name of Pietro Villa is also found in a Juvenal and Persius completed 20 July in the same year. Nothing is known as to the printer whom he employed, though Signor Fumagalli mentions a theory that it was Gerardus de Lisa.

BLONDUS, FLAVIUS. Roma triumphans. [1473?]

1ª. AD SANCTISSIMVM PATREM ET DOMINVM ‖ PIVM SECVNDVM PONT. MAX. BLONDI FLA‖VII FORLIVIENSIS IN TRIVMPHANTIS RO‖MAE LIBROS. 1ᵇ. BLONDI FLAVII FORLIVIENSIS IN ROMAE ‖ TRIVMPHANTIS LIBROS PROEMIVM. 180ª. l. 20. END: .... ueniat in hostium potestatem ·:· ~·:· FINIS·: ·~

Folio. a b¹⁰ c–l⁸ m⁶ n o⁸ p⁶ q–y⁸ z⁴. 180 leaves. 41 lines. 219×130 mm. Type 1 (Roman 106 mm.). Hain 3244. Proctor 6942.

The type used in this Blondus being nearly if not quite identical with that of the Germans George and Paul who printed the Mantua Dante of 1472, the book has frequently been assigned to their press. Mr. Proctor, however, preferred to assign it to the first printer at Brescia, by whom also the type was used.

Flavio Biondo of Forli was an historian and archaeologist who died in 1463.

309 × 206 mm. Capitals supplied alternately in blue and red. [354

THOMAS FERRANDUS

SIGNOR FUMAGALLI quotes from Cittadella's La Stampa in Ferrara (Torino, 1873) a deed of partnership for the fourteen months, November, 1471, to December, 1472, between Thomas Ferrandus and Eustathius Gallus, a printer who had come to Brescia from Ferrara, and printed in 1474 with Heinrich of Cologne, and in 1475 by himself. This, however, does not show, as it would at a later date, that Ferrandus was a publisher rather than a printer; only that he needed at first a trained printer to help him out. Mr. Peddie attributes eighteen books to his press, the only dates in them being 1 September in an unspecified year (see below), 29 June, 1473, October, 1493, and September, 1494. An undated Batrachomyomachia attributed to Ferrandus may possibly be the earliest Greek book printed.

PHALARIS. Epistulae. 1 September, ——.

1ª. FRANCISCI Arretini ad Illustrem uirū Ma‖latestam nouellum Prīcipem in Phalaridis epi‖stolas e græco in latinum traductas. prefatio ‖ fœliciter incipit. 55ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS. ‖ BRIXIAE THOMA FERRANDO AV‖CTORE. KALENDIS SEPTEMBRIS.

Quarto. [a–g⁸.] 56 leaves, the last blank. 24 lines. 139×88 mm. Type 1 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain 12890. Proctor 6944.

The absence of any statement of the year in the colophon to this book leaves it uncertain whether it was issued in September, 1472, nine months before

the Statuta of June, 1473, or in September, 1473, a few weeks later. But the existence of the contract with Eustathius Gallus makes the former alternative the more probable.

200 × 145 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy with his note (dated 26 February, 1790) of purchase for 2*s.* at the 'Pinelli Appendix' sale and binding at a cost of 3*s.* At the Wodhull sale in 1886 it sold for £12. [355

BONINUS DE BONINIS

Boninus de Boninis of Ragusa, after printing four books at Verona in the fourteen months, 20 December, 1481, to 17 February, 1483, came to Brescia, and in the next eighteen years printed there some forty incunabula, at first mainly classics, afterwards legal and miscellaneous. In 1500 he printed a missal at Lyons.

MACROBIUS. Expositio in Somnium Scipionis. 6 June, 1483.

2ª. SOMNIVM SCIPIONIS EX CICERONIS ‖ LIBRO DE REPVBLICA EXCERPTVM. 5ª. MACROBII AVRELII THEODOSII VIRI CON‖SVLARIS ET ILLVSTSIS IN SOMNIVM SCI-‖PIONIS EXPOSITIONIS QVAM ELE-GANTIS‖SIME LIBER PRIMVS. 192ª. Colophon: MACROBII Aurelii Theodosii uiri cōsularis & illustris satur‖nalioꝝ libri impressi Brixiae per Boninum de Boninis de Ragu-‖sia. M. CCCC. LXXXIII. die. vi. Iunii. 192ᵇ. Registrum huius operis . . . End: nusq; apud.

Folio. a^{10} b c^8 d^6 e–g^8 h i^6 k^8 l–n^6 o^8 q–u^6 x^8 y &^{6} ꝛ ꝝ A–C^8. 192 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines, head-lines, and marginalia. 204 (215) × 118 (147) mm. Type 3 (Roman 106–108 mm.), and Greek in quotations, though with some blanks. Hain *10427. Proctor 6953.

With several woodcut diagrams, including a very decorative map on sig. f 8 verso.

290 × 199 mm. With an illuminated capital on 2ª, other capitals, large and small, in blue with red tracery and red with mauve. [356

PLUTARCHUS. De virtutibus mulierum. 23 March, 1485.

2ª. PLVTARCI PHILOSOPHI DE VIRTVTI‖BVS MVLIERVM TRADVCTIO PERALA‖MANVM RANVTINVM CIVEM FLORE-‖NTINVM. 34ᵇ. Colophon: Impressum Brixiae per Boninum de Boninis de ‖ Ragusia. M. CCCC. LXXXV. die. xxiii. Martii.

Quarto. a–c^8 d^{10}. 34 leaves, the first blank. 25 lines. 138 × 93 mm. Type 3 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain *13144. Proctor 6959.

199 × 144 mm. [357

JACOBUS AND ANGELUS BRITANNICUS

Jacobus and Angelus Britannicus worked, sometimes singly, sometimes together, from 1483 to the end of the century. Nearly eighty incunabula have been assigned to them.

PLUTARCHUS. De liberis educandis. 7 December, 1485.

1a. Guarini ueronensis in plutarchum praefatio. 1b. l. 18: plutarchus De liberis Educandis. 18b. COLOPHON: Finis. ||| Impressum Brisciae per Iacobum Britannicum || Brixianum anno domini .M. cccc. lxxxv. || die septimo Decembris.

Quarto. a^8 b^{10}. 18 leaves. 27 lines. 139×91 mm. Type 2 (Roman 101 mm.). Hain *13148. Proctor 6980.

With a small woodcut capital on 1a. Some copies appear to have two more leaves, one of which bears the device of Angelus Britannicus.

127×132 mm. [358

PAVIA

THE first book printed at Pavia was the Lectura super libros quatuor Institutionum of Angelus de Gambilionibus, printed in pursuance with a contract with Manfredo de Guarguaglia, a reader in medecine, by Joannes de Sidriano of Milan, 'huius artis primum artificem qui urbe ticinensi huiusmodi notas impresserit et istud pro primo opere expleuit die xxx. mensis octobris 1473.' No other book was printed by Sidrianus, and the first dated work of his successor, Antonius Carcanus, is that of 24 May, 1476, catalogued below. Carcanus and many of the other nineteen printers who subsequently worked at Pavia during the 15th century were connected with the faculty of law in its University, and the great majority of the works they printed were legal textbooks.

ANTONIUS CARCANUS

LIKE his predecessor, Sidrianus, this printer came from Milan, and an attempt has been made to prove that he began work in the same year. It is more probable, however, that he published nothing before the commentary of J. A. de Sancto Georgio super quarto libro Decretalium described below. Carcanus continued printing until 1497 and is credited altogether with about fifty incunabula.

SANCTO GEORGIO, JOHANNES ANTONIUS DE. Super quarto libro Decretalium. 24 May, 1476.

1b. (Table of headings): Abbas. 2a. (Table of subjects): aBBas et abbatissa an mo‖nachalem professionem recipere possint . . . 44a. AD ILLVSTREM PRINCIPEM ‖ ET REVERENDISSIMVM IN ‖ CHRISTO PATREM ET DOMI‖NVM ASCANIVM MARIAM ‖ SFORTIAM VICECOMITEM SE‖DIS APO. PROTHONOTARIVM ‖ DIGNISSIMVM IOHANNIS AN‖TONII DE SANCTOGEORGIO ‖ PREPOSITI ECCLESIE SANCTI ‖ AMBROSII IN COMMENTVM ‖ QVARTI LIBRI DECRETALI‖VM PREFATIO. 336b. COLOPHON: Anno Dñi. Mccccl xxvi. Dominãte Illustrissimo ‖ ac Felicissimo Galeaz Maria dei gratia Mediolani ‖ duce Quinto. et die. xxiiij. mẽsis madii et cetera. ||| Antonius de Carcano Mediolanensis impresi ‖ Papie.

Folio. a–c^{10} d^{12}; a–f^{10} g^8 h^{10} I^8 k–p^{10} q^6; aa–dd^{10} ee^8 ff–hh II kk–oo^{10} pp^6. 338 leaves, 42, 43, 337, 338 blank. 2 columns. 60 lines. 253×171 mm. Type: Gothic 85 mm. (not known to Proctor), and Roman majuscules. Hain *7586.

The first dated book printed by Carcanus. Below the dedication on 44[a] is a space for a capital with a majuscule N as a director, and the other five letters of the word NOSTRA printed perpendicularly to be read with the capital. The signatures are placed mostly just under the space between the columns.

405 × 274 mm. Save for a few early notes an untouched copy. [359

GABRIEL DE GRASSIS

Gabriel de Grassis was a native of Pavia. In 1483 he had printed at Venice in partnership with his fellow citizen Joannes Antonius de Birreta, and in 1485–86 on his own account. The book described below is the only one known to have been issued from his press at Pavia.

ABANO, Petrus de. Conciliator differentiarum medicorum.

6 November, 1490.

2[a]. Conciliator differentiarū philosophorum ꝛ preci‖pue medicoꝝ clarissimi viri Petri de Abano Pa-‖tauini feliciter incipit. 280[b]. col. 2, par. 2, Colophon: Exegimus deo fautore opus Cōciliatoris magi-‖stri Petri de abano medicoꝝ physicoꝝq; sua tem-‖pestate principis: Impressum papie per Gabrielez ‖ de grassis anno dñi. 1490. die sexta. nouembris. ||| Curiosus esse desiderās ne aliqd huic opi defice-‖ret . . . 284[a]. Franciscus argilagnes de Valentia artiuz ꝛ medicine doctor lectoribus sa. p. d. . . . ||| REGISTRVM. 285[a]. TRACTATVS De Venenis a Magistro ‖ Petro de Abbano Editus. 293[b]. End: [P]Etri apponēsis libro Cōciliatoris diuini et ‖ eiusdē de venenis finis deo duce īpositus est. ||| LAVS DEO.

Folio. a–h[8] i[10] k[6] l–z[8] ꝛ ꝓ[6] ꝝ A[8] B C[6] D[8] E–H[6] I K[8] L M[6] N[10]. 294 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 63 lines and head-line. 204 (211) × 138 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 64 mm.). Hain *3. Proctor 7096.

Pietro of Abano, near Padua (1250–1316), went to Greece in order to learn to read Hippocrates and Galen, and practised medicine with great success. The first edition of his Conciliator was printed at Mantua in 1472.

267 × 195 mm. Rubricated, capitals in various colours. [360

VICENZA

The first book printed at Vicenza was the Dita Mundi of Fazio degli Uberti, completed in the spring of 1474 by Leonardus Achates, of Basel, who had previously worked at Padua. In the following year presses were set up by Hermann Liechtenstein of Cologne and by Giovanni del Reno, the latter of whom had previously printed at Santorso. Altogether nearly a dozen firms of printers worked at Vicenza before 1500, and over a hundred incunabula were produced there.

LEONARDUS ACHATES

(First printer)

After producing some five books at Padua in 1472–73, and possibly one at Santorso (1474), Leonardus Achates became the first printer at Vicenza, and between the spring of 1474 and 1497 printed there some two score incunabula of a rather varied character.

UBERTI, Fazio Degli. Dita Mundi. Spring, 1474.

1ª. INCOMINZA EL LIBRO PRIMO || DITA MVNDI CVMPONVTO || PER FAZIO DI GLVBERTI DA || FIRENZA. ET PRIMA DE LA BV||ONA DISPOSITIONE CHE EGLI || EBE ADRETRARSI DA GLI VI||TII ET SEGVIRE LE VIRTVTE || CAPITVLO PRIMO. 106ᵇ. Colophon:

F acio mi chiamo de gliuberti intendi
naqui soprarno che Firenze honora
fa buon letor che me legiendo atendi
T ocho lantiche Istorie che macora
quando gli penso ben che morto io sia
e le moderne in buona parte anchora
M ia fama rinoua per sua cortesia
maestro leonardo con mirabel stampa
ilqual gia naque ne lalta Basilia
V incentia adunque in piu uirtute auampa
cha nula altra cita magior equale
soto laqual si triumpha e non pur scampa
C ompiuto fui un mese in uer natale
mille setanta quatro. e quatrociento
regnante Marcho con le sue grandale. |||
N on haueua phebo ancor el giorno spento.

Folio. a–m⁸ n⁶ o⁴. 106 leaves. 39 lines. 190 × 160 mm. Type 1 (Roman 97 mm.). Hain 15906. Proctor 7119.

The signatures are printed 55 mm. below the text, and even in this large copy have only just escaped the binder's shears, to which, indeed, they were probably meant to be sacrificed. Fazio or Bonifacio degli Uberti was a Florentine poet who died at Verona about 1367.

275 × 205 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note (dated 16 July, 1792) of purchase at Cardinal Lomenie's Auction for £2 15*s.* 6*d.* [361

HERMANN LIECHTENSTEIN

With the exception of a visit to Treviso, where he printed four books in 1477, Hermann Liechtenstein of Cologne worked at Vicenza from 1475 to 1480. In 1482 he began printing at Venice, producing his first book in partnership with Joannes Hammann of Speier, the rest by himself. He died in 1494 while printing the Speculum Historiale attributed to Vincent de Beauvais, and was succeeded by his son Peter. Thirteen books are assigned to his press at Vicenza.

OROSIUS, Paulus. Historiae. [About 1475.]

1b. SCIAS VELIM HVMANISSIME ‖ LECTOR: AENEAM VVLPEM ‖ VICENTINVM PRIOREM SAN‖CTAE CRVCIS ADIVTORE ‖ LAVRENTIO BRIXIENSI HIS‖TORIAS PAVLI OROSII: QVAE ‖ CONTINENTVR HOC CODICE: ‖ QVAM ACCVRATISSIME PO‖TVIT: CASTIGASSE: . . . 2a. PAVLI OROSII VIRI DOCTISSIMI HISTORIA‖RVM INITIVM AD AVRELIVM AVGVSTINVM. ‖ 100a. Colophon: Bartholomeus paiellus, eques Vicentinus in .P. Orosium. |||

Vt ipse titulus margine in primo docet:
Orosio nomen mihi est.
Librariorum quicquid erroris fuit:
Exemit Aeneas mihi.
Meq̃ imprimendum tradidit non alteri
Hermanne: q̃ soli tibi.
Hermanne nomen huius artis, & decus:
Tuae q̃ laus Coloniae.
Quodsi situm orbis: sique nostra ad tempora
Ab orbis ipsa origine
Quisq̃ tumultus, bellaq̃, & caedes uelit
Cladesq̃ nosse: me legat.

Folio. [a–g8 h6 i–m8 n6.] 100 leaves. 39 lines. 202 × 105 mm. Type 1 (Roman 101 mm.). Hain *12099. Proctor 7144.

231 × 180 mm. Rubricated. [362

DEL RENO AND BERTOCHUS

After printing some seven books at Santorso, Giovanni del Reno came to Vicenza in 1475 and produced there some ten others. One of the last of these, the Catullus, &c., of 1481, described below, was printed in partnership with Dionysius Bertochus. Of this printer, who afterwards worked by himself, Mr. Proctor wrote: 'Dionysius Bertochus, a native of Bologna, was throughout his long and chequered career emphatically a Philhellene, as he established two distinct Greek presses, the first at Vicenza in 1483, which he removed to Venice in 1484, the second at Reggio d'Emilia in 1497, which was moved to Modena in 1499, and back again to Reggio in 1500 or 1501. He was continually on the move; we find him at Bologna from 1474 to 1476; during the years 1477 to 1480 he disappears for a time; he reappears at Vicenza in 1481, moves to Treviso in 1482, is back in Vicenza in 1483, and settles in Venice in 1484.' At Vicenza in 1483 his work consisted of reprints of two books first issued some four or five years before by Bonus Accursius, the Latin-Greek vocabulary and lexicon of Crastonus.

CATULLUS, Gaius Valerius. Catullus Tibullus et Propertius. Statius, siluae. 1481.

1b. iOannes Calphurnius Hermolao iuris utriusque doctoris peritissimo . . . 2a. VAL. CAT. VERO. POETAE CL. ‖ AD CORNELIVM GALVM. 29a. ALBII TIBVLLI. eq. Ro. Poetæ. Cl. Liber primus ‖ quod spretis diuitiis & militia Deliam amet ‖ & amori

seruiat. 51a. PROPERTII POETAE ELEGIOGRAPHI || CLARISSIMI. LIBER PRIMVS. 89b. PAPINII STATII NEAPOLITANI SYLVARVM LIBER PRIMVS AD STELLAM. 137b. COLOPHON: P. PAPINII STATII SYLVARVM LIBER VLTI||MVS EXPLICIT. M. CCCC. LXXXI. ||| Actum Vincentiæ per magistrum Iouannnem renensem || & Dionysium Berthocum.

Folio. a b^{8} c–e^{6} f g^{8} i–l^{6} m^{8} n o^{6}; p q^{8} r–t^{6} u x^{8}. 138 leaves, the last blank. 45 lines. 214 × 96 mm. Type 2 (Roman 95 mm.). Hain *4760. Proctor 7151.

In his preface the editor says that on running over the edition of these poets printed at Venice (? Hain *4758 or 4759) he found it so full of faults that there was more wrong than right about it, and no sense could be extracted: he therefore immediately summoned some printers and exhorted them to reprint the book with the necessary corrections. He determined, however, to have nothing to do with the printers because of their habit of introducing errors when their copy is correct. So if faults are found they must be laid to the door of the printers—all of which shows that the editorial duty of proof reading was as yet imperfectly understood.

308 × 212 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [363

DIONYSIUS BERTOCHUS ALONE

CRASTONUS, JOANNES. Lexicon Graeco-Latinum. 10 November, 1483.

2a. Bonus Accursius. Pisanus uiro Litteratissimo ac grauissimo Iouāni Frā||cisco turriano ducali quæstori salutem plurimam dicit. 3a. ΛΕΞΙΚΟ῾Ν ΚΑΤΑ῾ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙ῾ΩΝ. COLOPHON: ΤΕ῾ΛΟΣ ΣΥΝΘΕΩ ΤΟΥ῾ ΛΕΞΙΚΟΥ῾. ||| Impressum Vincentiæ per Dionysium Bertochum de Bo||nonia. Die .X. mēsis Nouembris .M. CCCC. LXXXIII.

Folio. a^{10} b–z & 9 ℞ A–F^{8} G^{6}. 264 leaves, the first blank. 44 lines. 208 × 125 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Roman 93, Greek 93 mm.). Hain 5813. Proctor 7177.

A reprint of the Milan edition of c. 1478, without the preface of Crastonus. In his dedicatory letter, Bonus Accursius, the original printer, begins with the characteristic pronouncement: 'Nemo potest mea sententia satis eruditus existimari apud nostros homines ubi cognitionem græcæ litteraturæ ignorauerit.' Constantine Lascaris, he says, had done something to make the acquisition of this knowledge easier, but he was hampered by insufficient knowledge of Latin. Now Frater Joannes Crastonus, a Carmelite of Piacenza, 'uir profecto mea sententia cum græce atque latine peritissimus tum moribus excultis grauissimis atque sanctissimis, in cuius ore nullum mendacium est, nulla uanitas,' had set himself to supply what was wanted, giving his book a careful alphabetical arrangement so as to make it easy to use.

310 × 210 mm. Capitals supplied in red, blue, or green. Original German stamped white leather, with clasp and label. [364

GIOVANNI LIONARDO LONGO

GIOVANNI LIONARDO LONGO, a priest of Vicenza, printed four books there in 1476–77, then produced two books at Bergamo (1477–78), and in 1481–82 half a dozen more at Trent.

CAMPHARO, GIACOMO. Dialogo dell' immortalità dell' anima.
31 March, 1477.

1b. Matheus plegapheta art. & iur. doctor uīcentinus. Venerabili & orna‖to dño presbitero Leonardo lōgo ueneto. S. P. ī eo qui ē uera salus. ‖ Hora me uenuta ale mane una opeta de la essētia de laīa . . . 2a. DIALOGO: DE: LA: IN‖mortalita de lanima: Extrato de theologia & de philosophia: uul‖garizato dal excellente philoso-‖pho maistro Iacomo cāphora da ‖ zenoua del ordene de li predica-‖tori. 25b. COLOPHON: Fo finito q̄sto Dialogo de la in‖mortalita de lanīa in caxa del Ve‖nerabele homo miꝑ pre Zuanlu‖nardo lōgo. Piouā đ sācto Paulo ‖ de uīcenza. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXVII. a di ultīo ‖ del mexe de marzo. ‖ .: AMEN :. ‖ .M. .P. .Z. .L. .C. .L.

Folio. a8 b–d6. 26 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 36 lines. 201 x 130 mm. Type 1 (Roman 111 mm.). Hain 4299. Proctor 7152.

The initials probably stand for Messer Pre Zuan Lunardo Curato Longo.

285 x 200 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [365

GENOA

MATTHIAS MORAVUS

(*First printer ?*)

ONLY two incunabula, now extant, are known to have been printed at Genoa, the Supplementum of Nicolaus de Ausmo to the Summa Pisanella, which Matthias Moravus completed 22 June, 1474, while stopping at Genoa on his way from Olmütz to Naples, and the De futuris Christianorum triumphis of Joannes Annius, printed 'in domo beatae Mariae Cruciferorum' by a Carmelite, Baptista Caualus. Whether any books, now lost, had been produced at Genoa before the arrival of Moravus is doubtful. Antonius Andreae Matthiae had arrived there in 1471 and taken a partner, who subsequently made way for Baldassare Cordovi, but the plague may have driven them to Mondovi (q.v.) before they had anything completed. In 1473 Matthiae returned to Genoa, but the next year sold his workshop, possibly again without having printed a book. Remonstrances on the part of the guild of copyists, of which we hear in 1472, may account for this collapse of printing at Genoa.

NICOLAUS DE AUSMO. Supplementum. 22 June, 1474.

1a. In noīe dñi ihesu Xp̄i amē. Incipit ‖ liber qui dicitur supplementum. 367b. col. 1. COLOPHON:

Iuris hñt late hec decerpta uoluīa sacri
Pisei artificis nomina parta sui
Queꝯ ill' desūt alt' nou9 addidit auctor
Semine quo caruit accumulauit agꝝ.
Sꝫ mathias op9 pressit morauus utrunꝯ
Labe repurgatum. crede uolumen emis.

Bonorum omniuꝫ largitor̄ uolēte deo ‖ Expletum feliciter Ianue. x° kalendas ‖ Iulij. Millesimoquadrīgēte°. lij° quarto ‖ .per Mathiam morauum de olomuntꝫ ‖ et Michaelem de monacho sotium eius. Ibid. col. 2: Constitutiones seu ex̄uagantes ‖ Martini pape quinti statute cō‖tra symoniam . . . END: . . . spāl'r reseruam9.

C C

Folio. [a^{12} b^{8} c–m^{10} n^{12} o–z A–K^{10} L–$O^{8\cdot10}$.] 368 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 46 lines. 185 × 126 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 80 mm.). Hain 2152. Proctor 7185.

The first extant book printed at Genoa.

264 × 180 mm. Rubricated with capitals in red with mauve tracery. [366

COMO

Two firms of printers worked at Como during the 15th century, producing between them three books. The first of these, completed 9 August, 1474, was the Tractatus Appellationum of J. A. de Sancto Georgio, printed by two nobles of the town, Ambrosius de Orco and Dionysius Paravisinus, who had introduced printing into Cremona and subsequently worked at Milan. The second printer, Baldassare de Fossato, produced one book in 1477 and another in 1479.

BALDASSARE DE FOSSATO

THE first book by this printer was the Opus Statutorum of Albericus de Rosate, completed 15 February, 1477; the second, the work described below. Both are printed in a beautiful small Roman type, which Mr. Proctor identified with one used at Milan in 1475 by Joannes Bonus.

THEOPHILUS. Vita di Giouanni da Capistrano. 16 April, 1479.

2^{a}. Nel nome del nostro segnore iesu christo inco‖menza la uita del glorioso beato Gioanne ‖ da Capistrano. 126^{a}. COLOPHON: O uoi periti & anche uoi nō docti che legereti ‖ ouer ascoltareti la nobile & deuota opera gia ‖ de latino molto elegante componuda: & doppo ‖ in lingua uulgare reducta per consolatione deli ‖ deuoti christiani: Veramente & senza dubio ‖ alchuno remanereti tuti lieti & contenti neli ‖ animi uostri perla intelligentia & cognitione ‖ dela mirabile uita: excellentissimi facti: & stu-‖pendissimi miraculi del glorioso padre beato ‖ Gioanne da Capistrano: como nela presente o-‖pra se contiene: non mancho quanto altra uul-‖gare opra se potesse per consolatione legere & ‖ audire: laquale e stata impressa nela inclita ci-‖tade de Como: nel anno dil signore. M. ccccL-‖xxviiii. adi Venere xvi. de Aprile. FINIS. ||| LAVS DEO. 127^{a}. Questo e lo registro de tuta lopra. 127^{b}. END: FINIS.

Quarto. I–XVI^{8}. 128 leaves, the last blank. 24 lines. 125 × 80 mm. Type 1 (Roman 105 mm.). Hain 7776. Proctor 7188.

The quires are not signed, but the numerals are given in the register.

185 × 134 mm. Capitals and paragraph-marks supplied in red, majuscules touched with yellow. [367

MODENA

THE first printer at Modena was Johann Burster, or Vurster, of Kempten, who had worked in 1472–73 at Mantua. Signor Fumagalli refuses to assign the 1474 Liber pandectarum medicinae of Silvaticus to his press at Modena, but as the type occurs again in the Modena Virgil of 23 January, 1475, and had not been used at Mantua, the attribution seems quite sound. Dominicus Rocociola was the only printer who showed any activity at this town.

JOHANN BURSTER

(*First printer*)

JOHANN BURSTER, or Vurster, of Campidona, printed at Mantua in 1472–73, in partnership with Thomas Septemcastrensis, and also two undated books there by himself. At Modena, as noted above, he printed (probably) the Liber pandectarum medicinae in 1474, a Virgil and two other books in 1475, and yet two others in 1476.

MESUE, JOANNES. Libro delle consolazioni delle medicini semplici.

25 June, 1475.

2ª. INCOMINCIA. IL. LIBRO ‖ DELLA. CONSOLATIO-‖NE. DELLE. MEDICINE SEMPLICI. SOLENNI. IL ‖ QVALE. FECIE. GIOVAN‖NI. FIGLIOLO. DI. MESVE. 223ª. COLOPHON: Hic finitur liber Iohannis mesue ‖ īpressū p magistrū Iohannē Vur‖ster de cāpidona. A. m. cccc. lxxv. ‖ Die uicesima quinta mēsis Iunii.

Folio. [a b^{10} c–h^8 i k^{10} l^8 m–z^{10} τ^8.] 224 leaves. 2 columns. 34 lines. 189 × 130 mm. Type 2 (Roman 111 mm.). Hain 11114. Proctor 7191.

Signatures are placed 35 mm. below the line and far to the right, so that they have been cropped even in this fairly large copy.

263 × 195 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with an illuminated capital and border-piece on 2ª. On 223ᵇ is written a 'Receta per guarire il mal franzese'.

[368

DOMINICUS ROCOCIOLA

DOMINICUS ROCOCIOLA (who spelt his name in at least eight different ways, including Richizola and Ragazulus) is first heard of in May, 1481, in connection with the Modena Aesop, which bears the puzzling words 'compositus per me Nicolaum Jenson'. Up to 1487 he had printed four books on his own account. In April of that year he was in partnership with Miscomini, then usually engaged at Florence, over an edition of the Modena Statutes, and in May, 1489, the two men produced together the first of the books described below. After this Rocociola resumed working by himself and printed some thirty more incunabula.

(*With Antonio Miscomini*)

BELLENCINUS, BARTHOLOMAEUS. De charitatiuo subsidio.

9 May, 1489.

1ᵇ. (Printer's preface): Quoniam nullum apud mortales siue optabilius . . . 2ª. Tractatus de Charitatiuo sub‖sidio: et Decima beneficiorum . . . 46ª. COLOPHON: Impressum est hoc opus de ‖ Subsidio charitatiuo et ‖ Decima papali beneficio‖rum Mutine per magi‖strum Antoniū Mischo‖minum ꝛ Dominicū Ri‖chizola socios Anno dñi ‖ .M. cccc. lxxxix. die. ix. ‖ mensis Maii. ‖‖ Registrum. 47ª. Tabula p̄sentis operis . . . 54ᵇ. END: Laus deo. ‖ Finis Tabule.

Folio. a^8 b–f^6 g h^4; A^8. 54 leaves. 45 lines. 204 × 136 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 89 mm.). Hain *2761. Proctor 7194.

Miscomini's preface narrates that the manuscript of this book was found among the papers of Bartholomaeus Bellencinus by his 'Germanus', Aurelius Bellencinus, and entrusted to him to print. The register quotes the first word of the second half of each quire, giving the impression that each quire has one more sheet than is the case. On the other hand, it virtuously states 'Charte tabule non continentur in hoc registro', removing a possible misconception of another kind.

275 × 182 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note (dated 26 February, 1790) of purchase at the 'Pinelli Appendix' sale for *2s. 6d.* [369

(*Rocociola alone*)

BIGUS, LUDOUICUS. Opuscula christiana. 7 April, 1496.

2^a. Opusculorum tituli. 5^a. ¶ Lodouici Bigi pictorii Ferrariensis chri‖stianorum opuscolorum liber primus ‖ Ioanni Francisco Pico Mirandulæ co‖miti Concordiæ dedicatus. 74^b. COLOPHON: Finis Tertii libri Opusculorū Christianorum: ‖ Impressusq; Mutinæ per .M. Dominicū Ro‖cociolam: Anno. M. CCCC. LXXXXVI. ‖ Die. VII. Aprilis. 75^a. Errata quæ operariorum indiligentia fecit: hic correcta annotantur. 75^b. END: Puncta mendosa tu considerabis.

Quarto. a–i^8 k^4. 76 leaves, first and last blank. 26 lines. 150 × 88 mm. Type 2 (Roman 114 mm.). Hain *3199.

Rocociola printed another edition of this work in August, 1498. The heading to the Errata is uncivil to his workmen, and may have been supplied by the irate author, but the final note, 'you will look after the faulty stops,' is pleasing.

189 × 137 mm. [370

TURIN

THE first printer at Turin, Jean Fabri, of Langres, was invited to the town by Pantaleone de Confienza, chief physician to Duke Ludovico of Savoy, to print a Breviary, which appeared in 1474. Fabri then went to Caselle, but returned in 1477, and worked again at Turin in 1482, after another absence at Saluzzo. Presses were subsequently set up by Jacobinus Suigus and Franciscus de Silva.

JEAN FABRI

(*First printer*)

JEAN FABRI (or Lefèvre?) was born in the diocese of Langres. In producing the Breviary of 1474 he had another Frenchman, 'Johanninus de Petro,' as his fellow worker; after that he seems to have worked alone, printing a dozen or more books at Turin, and seven or eight others at Caselle and Saluzzo.

ORLANDINUS. Summa instrumentorum in iure ciuili siue Rolandina Rodolphi Passagerii. 6 May, 1478.

1ª. ECCE rolandinam cunctis contractibus aptam Instrumentorum que reserat seriem. 153ᵇ. COLOPHON: EXPLeta est hec summa que est correctissi‖ma uere. Per. Spectabilem magistrum Ioan‖nem Fabri Lingonensem Librorum feliciter ‖ impressorem. Thaurini Die sexta mai. M.‖cccc. lxxviii. Amen.

Folio. a^{10} b–p^8 q^{10} r s^8 t^6. 154 leaves, the last blank. 32 lines. 183 × 116 mm. Type 1 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain 12083.

A collection of model forms for legal documents. In his preface Passagerius remarks that the old compilations were the work of steady men, ignorant, perhaps from the purity of their consciences, of the subtleties of modern wisdoms (per quosdam prudentes uiros ignaros fortassis ex conscientie puritate sagacitatum subtilium modernorum).

262 × 190 mm. Rubricated with a beast with a dog's head and paws and bird's body jumping at a capital I, both in green on a red ground, on 1ª. At the end of the volume is a manuscript index and additions. [371

TURRECREMATA, JOANNES DE. Expositio psalterii. 29 March, 1482.

1ª. [B]Eatissimo patri et clementissimo dño pio secūdo ‖ pontifici maximo Iohannes de turrecremata . . . 4ª. Psalmus primus in quo de‖scribitur ꝓcessus ī btītudīe3 . . . 165ª. COLOPHON: Explicit laudabilis expositio su‖per psalteriū Impressa per egre‖gium magistrum Iohannem fa‖bri lingonensem de anno domi‖ni. Millesimo. CCCClxxxii die ‖ xxix marcii.

Folio. a–s^8 t^6 u x^8. 166 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 32 lines. 181 × 126 mm. Types 1, 2, 3 (Roman 115, Gothic 73 and 160 mm.). Hain 15705. Proctor 7219.

289 × 210 mm. Capitals and paragraph-marks supplied in red, majuscules touched with yellow. [372

JACOBINUS SUIGUS AND NICOLAUS DE BENEDICTIS

JACOBINUS SUIGUS, of San Germano, in the diocese of Vercelli, had produced a single book at his native place (1484), another at Vercelli (1485), a third at Chivasso (1486), and a fourth at Venice (March, 1487). At Turin he printed two more books by himself, and then went into a fairly prolific partnership with a Spaniard, Nicolaus de Benedictis, and in or about 1496 removed to Lyon, possibly printing a book on his way at Valence (see No. 459).

ZABARELLA, FRANCISCUS. Super Clementinis. 23 August, 1492.

1ª. TITLE (red): Zabarela super clementinis. 212ª. COLOPHON: Explicit lectura Reuerendissimi in christo patris ꝛ ‖ domini dñi Francisci de Zabarellis Cardinalis dignissi‖mi super Clemētinis. Impressa Thaurini per Nicolaum ‖ de benedictis ꝛ Iacobinum Suigū de Sanctogermano ‖ exactissima diligētia ac cura. Anno dñi .M. ccccIxxxxij. ‖ die xxiij. augusti. ||| Registrum cartarum . . . END: testatiões ꝛ.

Folio. a–z ꝛ ꝯ⁸ ꝟ A⁶. 212 leaves. 2 columns. 66 lines and head-line. 302 (313) × 190 mm. Types 3, 4, 5 (Gothic 180, 112, 92 mm.). Hain *16254. Proctor 7220.

The printer's device is placed between the two pairs of columns of the register.

385 × 275 mm. In the spotless condition in which Italian lawbooks are not infrequently found. On the title-page is the book-stamp of Com. B. S. Hercules Silva. [373

CAGLI

ROBERTUS OF FANO AND BERNARDINUS OF BERGAMO

(*Only printers*)

At Cagli, in the province of Pesaro, Robertus of Fano and Bernardinus of Bergamo printed the De morte Astyanactis of Maphaeus Vegius in June, 1475, the speech of Campanus, catalogued below, in March, 1476, Servius de ultimis syllabis in the following year, and without date or name a Consiglio contro lo morbo pestilentiale of Francisco de Siena.

CAMPANUS, Joannes Antonius. Oratio pro Baptista Sfortia.

1 March, 1476.

1ª. Title: IOANNIS ANTONII CAMPANI / ‖ FVNEBRIS ORATIO PRO BAP‖TISTA SPHORTIA / VR‖BINI COMITISSA / AC ‖ PRINCIPE ILLV-‖STRISSIMA. 24ᵇ. Colophon: Callii. Anno Salutis .M. CCCCLXXVI. ‖ In Kl̄n Mar. 25ª. Laurētii Abstemii Maceratēsis Carmen. |||

Ingenium ne forte putes nō esse latinis
Qui tātum gallos / teutonas atque probas
Hoc media Italia nati impssere Robertus
Cum Bernardino / quod breue cernis opus.

Octavo. [a b⁸ c⁸⁺¹.] 25 leaves. 24 lines. 150 × 83 mm. Type 1 (Roman 124 mm.). Hain 4292. Proctor 7229.

On 1ᵇ is a letter headed 'IOANNES ANTONIVS / Campanus ‖ Antistes Prutinorum / Saluiato Sal'. In this he relates how the funeral of Baptista, wife of Federigo Sforza, who had died on July 6, had been held on August 17, and had attracted 'all Italy', he himself having been sent by the Pope to deliver an oration. To give his correspondent an idea of the greatness of the assembly he adds a list of those present, with the numbers of their retinue. This fills four leaves, the text beginning on a⁶.

211 × 138 mm. [374

PERUGIA

According to Signor Fumagalli (following Ad. Rossi's L'arte tipografica in Perugia durante il secolo xv, &c., Perugia, 1868) documents in the archives at Perugia prove that three books by the jurists, Baldus de Ubaldis, Bartolus de

Saxoferrato, and Philippus de Franchis (Hain *2295, *2569, and 7317), with identical prefaces narrating how Brachius Balionius invited printers to Perugia to print them, were produced, not (as Hain thought) about 1477 by Johann Vydenast, but by two otherwise unknown men, Petrus de Colonia and Johannes de Bamberg, between May, 1471, and October, 1472. The same printers are further said to have printed four other legal books in 1472 and 1473 for another set of partners, and yet other books between 1473 and 1476, all without dates or any mention of their names. Neither Proctor nor Dr. Haebler seems to have had his attention called to these statements, which, if accepted, carry the first use of printing at Perugia four years further back. The earliest printed date in any book with Perugia in its imprint is 1475, and this (see No. 375) was printed by Johann Vydenast, whose name occurs in Corneo's Lectura in Sextum Codicis, completed 14 June, 1477. Other printers at Perugia were Heinrich Klein, of Ulm, who seems to have arrived earlier than Vydenast, but whose first dated book was finished in April, 1476; Stephan Arndes, of Hamburg, who printed four or five books at Perugia in 1481 before working at Sleswick and Lübeck; and Damianus, of Gorgonzola, who only came to Perugia from Venice in the last year of the century.

JOHANN VYDENAST

JOHANN VYDENAST was a beadle at the law school at Perugia, and printed four or five lawbooks in 1475–77. Herr Burger attributes six to him, but three of these are the books which it is contended should rather be assigned to Petrus de Colonia and Johannes de Bamberg. On the other hand (see No. 376), of at least one of these Vydenast seems to have issued a reprint.

SALICETO, BARTHOLOMAEUS DE. Lectura super nono codicis. 1475.

1ª. (Preface): [C]VM peritorū secreta‖rium forem ingressa ‖ interrogata extiti ꝑ‖mōe triplici . . . Ibid. par. 2: Rubrica. ||| De hiis qui accusare non pñt. Et per cōse-‖quēs librū nonum Codicis salicetus feliciter ‖ declarat. 158ᵇ. l. 42. END AND COLOPHON: Et cū hac salubri distīctiōe q̄ ‖ aromatū ē aureola sit finis nr̄i operis. Anno ‖ M.CCCC.LXXIII. De mēse Octobris ꝑpleti ‖ & si in eodē aliq̄d correctione dignū inueni‖as imbecillitati meꝫ attribuas sensuuꝫ ||| Lectura dñi Bartholomei d' Saliceto sup̄ no‖no Codicis Anno dñi M. CCCC. LXXV. ‖ Perusie impssa feliciter explicit. 159ª. REGISTRVM . . . END: ut doctores.

Folio. a–c¹⁰ d⁶ e⁸ f–m¹⁰ n o⁶ p q¹⁰ r⁶ s⁸. 160 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. 275 × 175 mm. Type 1 (Roman 108 mm.). Hain *14139.

One of two books bearing the date 1475, the earliest found in any book printed at Perugia. The author, a professor of civil law at Bologna and elsewhere, died in 1411.

365 × 260 mm. Rubricated in blue and red. A capital has been cut out from the first leaf. [375

FRANCHIS, PHILIPPUS DE. Lectura super titulo de appellationibus.
[1475–77.]

2ª. Reportoriuꝫ seu Tabula super utilissimo & || practicabili titulo de Appellationibꝰ & nul||litatibus sententiarum solenniter lecto per || clarissimuꝫ iuris utriusqꝫ doctoreꝫ dominuꝫ || Philippū de Franchis de Perusio. 25ª. (text): [C]ONTINVATVR || hec Rubrica . . . 214ª. COLOPHON: Explicit lectura super titulo de appella-||tionibus solenniter edita & expleta per fa-||mosissimū utriusqꝫ iuris doctorem domi||num Philippum de franchis de Perusio.

Folio. a^{10} b c^{8}; d–i^{10} k l^{6} m–x^{10} y z^{8}. 214 leaves, the first blank. 50 lines. 270 × 173 mm. Type 1 (Roman 108 mm.).

This cannot be the edition described by Hain under his number 7317, as it has signatures. It must therefore be a reprint. The author, Filippo Franchi, was a native of Perugia, and a canonist of some note. He died in 1471.

429 × 289 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 2ª is written Collegii S. Petri junioris Argentine. Lord Hopetoun's copy. [376

PIACENZA

THE two books described below are the only ones known to Herr Burger as printed at Piacenza in the 15th century. Signor Fumagalli adds two others printed by de Ferratis in 1476.

JOHANNES PETRUS DE FERRATIS

(*First printer*)

OF this printer, who is distinguished as the only Italian who began work with an edition of the Bible, nothing seems to be known beyond his own statement that he came from Cremona. After his Bible of 1475, he printed two medical works in 1476, the Summa Conseruationis and the Cyrurgia of Gulielmus de Saliceto, and then left Piacenza.

BIBLIA LATINA. 1475.

1ª. [F]Rater ambrosius tua mihi. munuscula || perferēs: ȣtulit simlʾ ꝛ suauissimas lr̄as . . . 3ª. col. 1, par. 3: [I]N prīcipio creauit ȣs celū ꝛ terras . . . 284ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Vetꝰ testamētū a religiosis mr̄is ac pruden||tissimis correctū atqꝫ ꝑ me iohānē petrū ȣ || ferratis cremonēsē placētie impr̄ssus. Anno || dn̄i. M. cccc. Lxx. quinto felicit̃ explicit. 285ª. Incipit epistola sancti hieronimi presbite||ri ad damasū papā sup̄ libro quatuor euāge||liorꝫ. 359ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit liber actuum apostolorꝫ. cum reli||quis noui libris testamenti. placentie sūma || cum diligētia impressus. ||| Finis. 361ª. (Vocabulary): [A]aꝫ apprehendens uel apprehensio . . . 394ª. Biblie uocabulorꝫ interpretationes expliciūt.

Quarto. [a–g^{10} h^{8} i–o^{10} p^{4} q r^{10} s t^{8} v–y^{10} z^{8} A^{6} B–G^{10} H^{2}; aa^{10} bb^{12} cc–gg^{10} hh^{4} ii–ll^{8} mm^{10}.] 394 leaves, leaf 360 blank. 2 columns. 60 lines. 139 × 90 mm. Type 1 (minute Gothic 46 mm.). Hain 3055. Proctor 7236.

The first book printed at Piacenza and the first small quarto edition of the Vulgate Latin Bible, printed in an extraordinarily small type. The printer may have had in his view one of the minutely written manuscripts of the 13th century.

193 × 141 mm. The last leaf is mounted; otherwise the book is perfect and in fine condition, in which it is seldom found. [377

JACOBUS DE TYELA

NOTHING is known of Jacobus de Tyela, save that he was a German, and in 1483 printed the Manipulus Florum described below.

THOMAS [PALMER] DE HIBERNIA. Manipulus florum.

5 September, 1483.

2ª. Incipit manipulus florū cōpilatus a || magistro Thoma de hibernia ordīs pre||dicatorum. 180ª. col. 2: Explicit manipulus florum cōpila||tus a magistro Thoma de hibernia ||| Impssuȝ Placentie per me Iaco||buȝ de tyela almanū. Anno domini || M.CCCC.lxxxiij. Quinta die || mensis Septembris .:. .:. ||| Finis. Deo gratias. 180ᵇ. A Tabula. 181ᵇ. Registrum . . . END: nis spūalibns.

Folio. a^{10} b–m^8 n–$q^{6\cdot8}$ r–$y^{8\cdot6}$ z^6 $\tilde{\imath}^8$. 182 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 47 lines. Type 1 (Gothic 83 mm.). Hain *8542. Proctor 7237.

The author, an Irish Dominican who lived in the first half of the 15th century, begins his book by comparing himself to Ruth, who entered the field of Boaz and gleaned after the reapers; in the same way 'pauperculus non habens copiam scriptorum . . . agrum intraui booz . . . et ibidem originalium spicas id est diuersas sanctorum auctoritates de diuersis non sine labore collegi'. To each 'authority' he adds the name of its source, 'nomen autem collectoris volui subticere, ne collectio vilescet cognito collectore.'

266 × 182 mm. The Syston Park copy. [378

POGLIANO

FELIX FELICIANO AND INNOCENS ZILETUS

(Only printers)

POGLIANO, or Pojano, is a village four miles from Verona, and the edition of the translation by Donato degli Albanzali of Petrarch's De viris illustribus was the only book printed there in the 15th century. The Antiquarius Felix of its verse colophon with the aid of the name on 2ª has been identified with Felix Feliciano, a scholar and authority on inscriptions.

PETRARCA, Francesco. De viris illustribus. *Ital.* 1 October, 1476.

1ª. REPERTORIO: del presente libro oue serano signati icapituli di: XXXVI: || capitani li facti de quali sono diffusamente descripti per lo inclito poeta mi-||ser Francisco petrarca . . . 1ᵇ. REGISTRO: DE: TVTTO: IL: LIBRO: . . .

ILlustres opere hoc uiros perite
Francisci ingenium uetat Petrachæ
Non scripto calamo anseris ue penna
Antiquarius istud aere Felix
Impressit: fuit Innocens Ziletus
Adiutor sociusq. rure Polliano
Verona ad lapidem iacente quartum.

.:. M: C: C: C: C: LXXVI::: || Kl:. Octobris:.

2ª. BRIEVE: Racoglimento nel quale Feliciano mostra & scopre la fama de alcu||ni homini clari posti in questo uolume. :: 5ª. INCOMINCIA IL LIBRO DEGLI HOMINI FAMOSI COMPILLA||TO PER LO INCLYTO POETA MISER FRANCISCO PETRAR||CA AD INSTANCIA DI MISER FRANCISCO DA CARRARA || SIGNORE DI PADVA COMINCIANDO A ROMVLO PRIMO RE || DI .:. . . . :. :. :. :. :. ROMA. 236ᵇ. End: :. :. :. :. :. SOLI DEO: HONOR: ET: GLORIA:. :. :. :.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b⁸] c–h k⁸ l m⁶ o p / ss S–V⁸ X Y ꝑ⁶ q–x &⁸ Z z¹⁰. 236 leaves. 40 lines. 228 × 143 mm. Type 1 (Roman 114 mm.). Hain 12808. Proctor 7238.

With two fine borders, frequently repeated, intended to enclose hand-painted portraits of the persons celebrated.

320 × 227 mm. [379

LUCCA

After the failure of negotiations for starting presses at Lucca by Clemens Paduanus, the self-taught priest who worked at Venice, and by the sculptor Matheo of Cividale, two books were at last printed there by the latter's brother, Bartholomaeus. A native printer, Michael Bagnonus, produced a third in 1482, and Heinrich of Cologne with Hendrik of Harlem printed three or four more in 1490 and 1491, after being summoned to Lucca to print its statutes.

BARTHOLOMAEUS OF CIVIDALE

(*First printer*)

The first work of this printer was an edition of the first book of Petrarch's Triumphi, completed 17 May, 1477; the second the Speech described below.

BARTHOLOMAEUS, Joannes. Oratio funebris in laudem Andreae Vendramini ducis. 1478.

1ª. Oratio funebris edita a doctissimo viro Io-||anne Bartholomaeo Brixiāo: ciue lucēsi in || laudē excellētissimi Ducis Veneti Andreae || uendramini: ab homine Veneto pronuntiāda. 5ª. l. 25. Colophon: . . . Finis. ||| Haec oratio impressa est Lucae per Ciuitalem || lucensem ciuem. ||| .A. N. D. M. CCCC. Lxx. viii.

Quarto. [a⁶.] 6 leaves, the last blank. 31 lines. 129 × 76 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 83 mm.).

The second book printed by Bartholomaeus of Cividale, unknown until its appearance at Count Manzoni's sale in October, 1829. Andrea Vendramini died 6 May, 1478.

195 × 131 mm. [380

MESSINA

Heinrich Alding, the first printer at Messina, was long believed to have printed there as early as 1473, and Messina, therefore, figures in Proctor's Index between Santorso and Brescia. The last figure, however, of the date in the Vita e transito del beatissimo Hieronimo, Alding's first book, has been proved to be an 8 not a 3, and after Mr. R. S. Faber's paper on Early Printing in Sicily, read before the Bibliographical Society, Mr. Proctor altered his Index accordingly. After Alding ceased printing in 1480 there was no printer at Messina for at least a dozen years, but some good work was done at the end of the century by Wilhelm Schomberger.

HEINRICH ALDING

(*First printer*)

In the Regales Constitutiones Siciliae of Petrus Apulus, printed by Andrea de Brugis in 1497 at Messina, Heinrich Alding was said to have turned aside from Catana to Messina as many as twenty-six years previously, i.e. in 1471. There is no reason, however, to believe that he printed anything in Sicily until after his stay at Naples in 1476–77, during which he produced three books. At Messina he began work with a Vita e transito del beatissimo Hieronimo, completed 15 April, 1478, and brought out four other books in the next two years.

PHALARIS. Epistulae. [1480?]

2ª. ¶ Francisci Aretini eloquentissimi viri ‖ in Phalaridis tyrāni agrigentini epl'as ‖ E greco in latinū traductas: ad illustris‖simū principem nouellum Malatestam ‖ prohemium Incipit. 42ª. Colophon:

¶ Qui modo notus erat nulli penitusq; latebat:
Nunc phalaris doctum protulit ecce caput. |||

¶ Nobili In vrbe Mæssana. Per Henricū alding. 42ᵇ. Registrum quaternoꝝ & folioꝝ. End: grata erant. ||| FINIS.

Quarto. a b⁸ c⁶ d⁸ e f⁶. 42 leaves, the first blank. 29 lines. 140 × 82 mm. Type 1 (Roman 94–95 mm.). Hain 12887. Proctor 6938.

195 × 145 mm. [381

WILHELM SCHOMBERGER

Wilhelm Schomberger of Frankfort printed some seven books at Messina in the twenty-three months, December, 1497—October, 1499, the most important of them being the Consuetudines et Statuta Messanae of Petrus Apulus.

DARES ET DICTYS. Historia troiana. 20 May, 1498.

1ª. IESVS / MARIA. ‖ DICTYS / CRETENSIS / D‖E / HISTORIA / BELLI / T‖ROIANI / ET / DAR‖ES / PHRYGIVS ‖ DE / EADEM / ‖ HISTORI‖A / TRO‖I-AN‖A. 79ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit historia antiquissima Dictys Cretensis atq; Da‖retis Phrygij de bello Troianorum / ac Græcorum: in no‖bili vrbe Messanæ cū eximia diligentia impressa per Guil‖lielmum Schonberger de Franckfordia Alamanum ter‖tiodecimo calendas Iunij .M. cccc. xcviii. ‖‖ Registrum cartarum . . . k vero sexternus. [Device.]

Quarto. a–f⁸ g h⁶ i⁸ k¹². 80 leaves. 28 lines. 153 × 105 mm. Type 1 (Roman 109 mm.). Hain *6157. Proctor 6939.

With woodcut capitals of several sizes and some merit. The curious comma form, resembling the sign ⁊ sometimes found as a contraction for is, is used also to divide off words printed in majuscules.

A second edition of this book was completed 1 February, 1499.

188 × 134 mm. The Syston Park copy. [382

COLLE

THE little town of Colle, in the province of Siena, had possessed a thriving paper industry for over a hundred years before printing was introduced within its walls. Its first printer, Jan van Medenblik, printed the Dioscorides described below, finishing it in July, 1478, after which as far as is known he printed nothing more. A second printer, a Frenchman of Béthune, named Bonus, or Lebon, completed an edition of the Halieutica of Oppianus, 12 September, 1478, another book earlier or later in the same year without mention of the month, and a third, the Opus Medicinae of Michael Savonarola, in August, 1479.

JAN VAN MEDENBLIK

(*First printer*)

IN the colophon quoted below this printer calls himself 'iohanem allemanum de medemblick', and there is thus some doubt as to whether Medenblik in Holland was his birthplace or whether he was literally a German. 'Alemannus', as an epithet in the 15th century, certainly sometimes included Dutchmen.

DIOSCORIDES. De materia medica. July, 1478.

1ª. (Notes): Notādum q̄ libri diascorides dicti duplex ī̄perit̄ or‖dinatio cum eodem tamen ꝑhemio omnino. Vna q̄dē ‖ in quīque libros ꝑtita: ut testaf̄ etiā Galienus farmaco‖rum sexto vbi nō paꝛ hūc diascoridem recōmendat: In ‖ qua plura ꝑtinenf̄ capl̄a ꝯ breuiora ita ut uolumen sit. ‖ [col. 2] minus totū . . . (text) [M]Vlti uo‖luerunt ‖ auctores antiqui . . . 101ª. COLOPHON: Explic̄ dyascorides quē petrus ‖ paduanēsis legendo corexit ꝛ expo‖nendo q̄ vtiliora sūt ī luceꝫ deduxit. ‖ Impressus colle ꝑ magistruꝫ iohēm ‖ allemanum de medemblick. anno ‖ xp̄i millesimo. cccc°. lxxviii°. mense ‖ iulij.

Folio. a^{10} b c^{8} d^{4} e^{8} f g^{6} h^{8}; A B^{6} C-E^{8} F^{10}. 104 leaves. 2 columns. 47 lines and marginalia. 212 × 111 (173) mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 90–91, 180 mm.). Hain *6258. Proctor 7241.

The first book printed at Colle.

Both the first and last quires have ten leaves, although the register only assigns them eight.

309 × 233 mm. [383

TOSCOLANO

GABRIELE DI PIETRO

(*Only printer*)

LIKE Colle the small town of Toscolano, near Brescia, manufactured paper before printing was introduced into it. Its only printer in the 15th century was Gabriele di Pietro, who, after printing some twenty or thirty books in Venice in the years 1474–78, completed two Latin grammatical books at Toscolano in January and February, 1479, and two legal ones in February and March, 1480.

PASSAGERIUS, ROLANDINUS. Summa artis notariatus.

1 February, 1480.

2ª. Summa uocor: genuit præstans or‖landus: ubiq; ‖ Instrumētoꝝ qui fuit arte nouus. ‖ Si cupis errores: sequitur quos usus ‖ iniquus: ‖ Pellēr: uolum̄ suscipe: docte: meū: ‖ Est castigatū: ꝑdest: si recta ꝑoptas: ‖ Benachi prōsit qđ tibi n̄c Gabriel ‖‖ Orlandini rudulphini bononiensis ‖ uiri præstantissimi in Summū artis notariæ præfatio. 101ª. COLOPHON: Sūmæ domini Orlandini passage‖rii de Bononia p̄clari iuris interpre‖tis ī Arte Notariæ opus utilimum ‖ optime Impr̄ssum: accuratissimeq; ‖ Correctum: ad Creādorum Tabel‖lionum eruditionem: ac Veterano‖rum faciliorē instrumentoꝝ omni‖um expeditionē: ꝑ Magistrum Ga‖brielē. q. P. Taruisinum: Tuscula‖ni assurgentis Lacus Benaci: uti Se‖cundo Georgicorum continetur: ‖ Fluctibus & frēitu assurgēs Benace ‖ Mario (Et .X. æneidos) ‖ Post pr̄e Benaco uelatus arundine ‖ glauca ‖ Mītis ī festa ducebat ī equora pinu ‖ Regnante Serenissimo Principe: ‖ Domino Iohane Mozenico inclito ‖ Duce Veneto Et Riperiam Salodii ‖ Regente: Magnifico Domino An‖drea Cōrario Patritio æqssimo præ‖fecto Klendis Feb‖ruarii: M CCCC LXXX. Fœliciter explicit deo duce. ‖‖ REGISTRVM SVMME OR‖LANDINE . . . END: teti contioni.

Folio. a^{10} b c^{8} d^{10} e–$h^{8\cdot6}$ i K l m^{8} n^{6}. 102 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 45 lines and head-line. 200 (217) × 124 mm. Type 3 (Roman 89 mm.). Hain 12084. Proctor †7243ᴮ.

The author, a professor of the notary's art at Bologna, died in 1300.

300 × 198 mm. On the fly-leaves are written recipes for making ink. Inserted in the volume also is a manuscript scale of notarial fees. [384

PINEROLO

JACQUES LE ROUGE

(*Only printer*)

At Pinerolo, in the province of Turin, as at Colle and Toscolano, paper-making had long been established, and here also printing was introduced by a printer from Venice, Jacques Le Rouge (Jacobus Rubeus) in this case. At Venice Le Rouge had printed some five and twenty books between 1472 and July, 1478 (see p. 134), and now between 25 October, 1478, and 2 April, 1481, he produced seven more at Pinerolo, of which a Juvenal was the first and the Carmina of Prosper of Aquitaine the last.

OVIDIUS NASO, Publius. Metamorphoses. 1 February, 1480.

1ª. I NNOVA FERT ANIMVS MV‖TATAS DICERE FORMAS. 171ᵇ. Colophon: Anno salutis. M. CCCC. Octuagesimo Intra ‖ kalēdas februarias Publii Nasonis Ouidii Me‖thamorphoseos. Liber Impressus est. Pinerolii. ‖ Diligēter emēdatus arte. Iacobi de Rubeis ‖ Natione galici.

Folio. a^8 b^{10} c–u^8 x^{10}. 172 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. 198 × 96 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 12161. Proctor 7247.

The I at the beginning of 1ª, although a majuscule, is a guide-letter or director for the use of the rubricator. The book begins with the unfortunate misprint IN for IAM.

250 × 167 mm. The I on 1ª is painted in red, its guide-letter showing through. An imperfect copy, wanting a 8, c 1, c 8, e 3, e 8, r 6–8, u 1, u 8, and the blank leaf at the end. [385

REGGIO D'EMILIA

Both the earliest presses at Reggio were entirely controlled by natives of the town. Its first printers were the brothers Bartolommeo and Lorenzo Bruschi, who in 1480 produced an edition of the Rudimenta Grammaticae of Perottus. While they were engaged on their second book, Boccaccio's Genealogiae Deorum, Lorenzo died, and Bartolommeo finished it alone, 6 October, 1481. Meanwhile a second printer had started work, Alberto Mazzali, who produced an edition of Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, in which he was associated with Prospero Odoardi, 14 (or 13) September, 1481, a Virgil in 1482, and after a long interval two more books in 1487. In 1484 Andrea Portilia arrived at Reggio from Parma and printed a single book. In 1494 Francesco Mazzali began work, printing one book in that year and a few more some years later. The other printers during the century were all travellers, Bazalerius de Bazaleriis (1495) and Ugo Rugerius (1500) coming from Bologna and Dionysius Bertochus from Venice. The total output was quite small.

LAURENTIUS AND BARTHOLOMAEUS BRUSCHUS

(*First printers*)

THE Perottus printed in 1480 by these brothers (who were also called Bottonus) was apparently produced at their own expense. According to Signor Fumagalli in the following year they took other citizens of Reggio into partnership in order to find money for editions of the Genealogiae Deorum of Boccaccio and of Columella's Scriptores rei rusticae. As its colophon tells us, Bartholomaeus had to finish the Boccaccio alone, producing this in October, 1481, and the Columella in the following June, after which nothing more is heard of him.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI. Genealogiae deorum. 6 October, 1481.

1ª. [G]ENEALOGIAE Deo‖rum gētiliū ad Vgonem ‖ inclytū hierusalē & Cy‖pri Regem secūdum Io‖annem boccacium đ certaldo liber ‖ primus īcipit foeliciter. Prohemiū. 260ᵇ. Genealogiæ deorū gentiliuꝫ ꝑm Ioanneꝫ boccaciuꝫ de certaldo: ad ‖ illustrem principem Vgoneꝫ Hierusaleꝫ & Cypri regem liber qntusde‖cimus & ultimus explicit. ‖ DEO GRATIAS. 261ᵇ. (Preface to tables): qVia istud opus genealo⁄‖giæ deoꝝ gentiliū ē ađo ‖ ꝑlixum: ut Rubricæ ad ‖ unum ut supra patet in principio locum reductæ etiam per ‖ se uolumen uideantur efficere. Ideo ‖ . . . 297ᵇ. COLOPHON:

Dum tua boccaci propriis Laurentius auget
Sūptibus: & reddit nomina clara magis
Hoc opus ære notans: tūc stirps bottona uirētē
Et quē flet Regium: mors inopina rapit.
Post lachrymas tandē frater uirtutis amore
Tam pulchꝛ exegit Bartholomeus opus. |||

IMpressum Regii Anno Salutis .M. CCCC. ‖ LXXXI. pridie Nonas Octobris. 298ª. REGISTRVM. 299ª. Ioannis Bocchacii de Certaldo: de montibus: siluis: fontibus: lacubᵍ ‖ fluminibᵍ: stagnis: seu paludibᵍ: đ noībᵍ maris: liber īcipit fœliciter. 356ª. l. 39. END: propinqui sunt.

Folio. [*] a–i K l¹⁰ m¹⁴ n–r¹⁰ sᵉ t–x¹⁰ y z &ˢ ꝑ¹⁰ aa (for ꝛ)⁶; aa⁴ bb cc¹⁰ dd¹²⁻¹ ee²⁺¹ st, ct, A–C¹⁰ Dᵉ. 356 leaves, leaf 234 blank. 41 lines. 196 × 121 mm. Type 2 (Roman 96 mm.). Hain *3319. Proctor 7250.

The colophon, which records the death of Laurentius Bruschus, and the completion of the work by his brother Bartholomaeus, finds an earlier parallel in the Augustinus De Ciuitate Dei, begun by Johannes and finished by Vindelinus de Spira (see No. 230).

The register gives only ten leaves to quire dd, omitting the first, which is the extra one. It quotes the first of the two quires signed aa by what would have been the more correct signature, ꝛ. The register in the British Museum copy is inserted before leaf 296. In the first paragraph on 1ª Hain's copy had the misprint 'boccacinm', which here and in the British Museum copy has been corrected.

283 × 190 mm. On the back of the blank is a rough pen drawing of a ship.

FRANCISCUS DE MAZALIBUS

Franciscus de Mazalibus was presumably a kinsman of the Albertus who had printed at Reggio in 1484 and 1487. His own work is divided by a similar gap, the Appianus de bellis ciuilibus described below being dated 22 October, 1494, while of his other five dated books one was finished in November, 1498, and four in 1499. The Xenophon, also in this collection, the only undated book from his press, belongs to his earlier period.

APPIANUS. De bellis ciuilibus. 22 October, 1494.

1ª. Title: APIANVS ALEXANDRINVS || DE BELLIS CIVILIBVS. 1ᵇ. TABVLA. 2ª. PRAEFACIO. ||| Ad diuum Alfonsum Aragonum & utriusqꝫ Siciliæ regem in libros || ciuilium bellorum ex Appiano Alexandrino in latinum traductos Præ||facio Incipit felicissime. 135ª. Colophon: Impressum Regii per Franciscum de Mazalibus Anno Domini || .M. CCCC. LXXXXIIII. Die .XXII. Mensis Octobris. 135ᵇ. REGISTRVM . . . End: Glintidiones.

Folio. a–i K l–r⁸. 136 leaves, the last blank. 42 lines with head-lines and marginalia. 231 (240) × 130 (160) mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain *1309. Proctor 7254.

285 × 195. Bound with Pasquale's Scandiano edition of the Historia Romana in the same type (No. 404) by which it is completed. [387

XENOPHON. Opera varia. [About 1494.]

1ª. Xenophontis opera in hoc uolumine impressa. ||| Xenophon de Venatione: per Omnibonum Vincentinum in latinum traductus. ||| Xenophontis liber de re publica & de legibus Lacedæmoniorum. Frāciscus Philelfus || e græco traduxit. ||| Xenophontis oratio de regis Agesilai Lacedęmoniorū laudibus: ꝑ Philelfū traducta. ||| Xenophontis Apologia pro Socrate per Leonardum Aretinū in latinum conuersa. ||| xenophontis opusculum de Tyrānide per Leonardum Aretinum traductum. ||| xenophontis libellus de Aequiuocis. ||| Pædia Cyri Persarum regis. 97ª. par. 2. Translator's Colophon: Huic autem Cyri Pædiæ: Idem Franciscus Philelfus eques auratus Laureatusqꝫ poeta || extremam imposuit manum. Mediolani ad .xi. Calen. Octobres. Anno a natali Chri||stiano Millesimo quatrigentesimo sexagessimo septimo. 97ᵇ. Calliphilus Bernardinus Robiatinus in Xenophontis libros de Cyri pædia: per cla||rissimum oratorem Poetamque Franciscum Philelfum auratum: de græco in || latinum conuersus . . . End: Imperitare simul: imperiumque pati.

Folio. A–D⁶ E⁴; a–l⁶ m⁴. 98 leaves, the last blank. 43 lines and head-line. 239 (244) × 144 mm. Type 1 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 16225. Proctor 7255.

Printed in the same type as the Appianus, and perhaps slightly the earlier of the two books, as the type is very fresh.

295 × 203 mm. [388

CIVIDALE

GERARDUS LISA

(Only printer)

After having tried his fortunes at Venice Gerardus Lisa printed a single book at Treviso, where he had first begun work (see p. 169), and then travelled north-east to Cividale, now on the Austrian frontier. Here he brought out two books in October and November, 1480, the De honesta voluptate of Baptista Platina and an Italian edition of the Chronicles of Isidorus. He then turned a few miles back to Udine, where he printed in 1484, and finally resumed work at Treviso.

PLATINA, Baptista. De honesta voluptate et valetudine.

24 October, 1480.

1ª. Platyne De Honesta Voluptate: ꝛ Valitudīe. ad ‖ Amplissimū ac Doctissimum. D. B. Rouerellam. ‖ S. Clemētis Presbiterū Cardinalem. 89ᵇ. ✠ Finis ✠ ||| Viri doctissimi Platyne opusculum de obso-‖niis: ac de honesta voluptate ꝛ valitudi-‖ne: impressuꝫ in Ciuitate Austrie: ‖ impensis ꝛ expensis Gerardi ‖ de Flandria. Venetiaruꝫ ‖ Duce Inclito Io‖hanne Mocēico. ‖ ✠ Nono Kalendas Nouembris. ✠ ‖ .Mº. cccc. lxxxº. ||| ✠ Laus Omnipotenti Deo. ✠ ||| ✠ 90ª. (Table): Platyne de honesta ‖ voluptate: ꝛ valitudine ‖ libri primi capitula. 93ᵇ. Cartarum presentis operis registrum . . . End: de auibus.

Quarto. (1–11⁸ 12⁶.) 94 leaves, the last blank. 31 lines. 126 × 74 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 79 mm.). Hain *13052. Proctor 7266.

The first book printed at Cividale.

'Barth. Sicci (who called himself Baptista Platina), the author of this and several other notable works, was born at Piadena in 1421, ended his active career as librarian of the Vatican library, and died, presumably at Rome, in 1481. He was the first librarian of whom history gives any particular account.' R. C. H.

201 × 150 mm. The majuscules in the first four quires touched with yellow.

[389

CASALE DI SAN VASO

The earliest dated book printed at Casale di San Vaso (also known as Casale S. Evasii and Casale di Monteferrato) is the commentary of Hubertinus Clericus on Ovid's Heroides, 6 September, 1481. The cost of this was borne by the author and by one of the canons of the church of S. Evaxius, which perhaps makes it probable that it was the first book printed at the press. Mr. Proctor, however, placed in front of it the Conuiuia of Philelphus described below, and also Latin and Italian editions of a life of S. Roche by Fran. Diedo. The second dated book, a Confessionale by Johannes Antonius de Burgo, was finished 22 March, 1482. Four other undated books are quoted by Mr. Proctor and Herr Burger, and Signor Fumagalli adds to the output of the town an undated Ovid De arte

amandi, the work of a priest, Augustinus of Vercelli, and Gaspar Cantonus, who had printed an Aesop at Milan in 1480.

GULIELMUS DE CANEPA

(First printer)

In the edition of the Heroides two printers are named in different paragraphs of the colophon, Antonius de Corsiono and Gulielmus de Canepa noua de Campilionibus. Mr. Proctor thought it probable that the latter was not the printer, but found the capital. Signor Fumagalli and Herr Burger treat Canepa as the printer and Corsiono as a compositor or pressman, and this is the more likely view since it is his name which occurs in the second dated book from the press.

PHILELPHUS, Franciscus. Conuiuia. [Not before July, 1477.]

1ª. Errores notati in toto uoluīe . . . 4ª. Io. Franciscus Marlianus Francisco Philelfo sal. d. Pl . . . 5ª. Leonardus iustinianus Francisco philelfo suo salutē. 5ᵇ. par. 2: Francisci Philelfi ad Thomam Thebaldum Mediola‖nense Conuiuium primum. ||| Collocutores. Rembaldus. Landrianus. Aenicus. The‖baldus. Metellus. Pilicio. Ferusinus. Alphonsus. 96ª. End: FINIS.

Quarto. A⁴ a–l⁸ m⁴. 96 leaves. 28 lines with marginalia. 136 × 85 (114) mm. Type 1 (Roman 97 mm.). Hain 12956. Proctor 7268.

Philelphus was still alive, though an old man, when this edition of his Conuiuia was published. He died in 1481, aged 83.

The letter of Marlianus is dated 'Ex Ticino Kalendis Sextilibus .M. cccc. Lxxvii'.

180 × 136 mm. In this copy quire A is bound at the end. [390

PISA

Owing doubtless to the disturbed political conditions at Pisa, although six different firms tried their fortune, printing took no root there in the 15th century, only just over a dozen incunabula being produced. The first printer in the town did not put his name to his single book, an edition of the Consilia of Fran. de Accoltis, completed 23 March, 1482–83. The second firm, that of Ser Lorenzo and Ser Agnolo of Florence, also produced but one book, the Ficinus Della christiana religione of 2 June, 1484, described below. Bernardinus Fornius, another Florentine, also printed but one book; Gregorius de Gentis, a Pisan, three; Ugo Rugerius from Bologna as many as six (all in 1494); Hieronymus of Ancharano only one (1499). After this last date, according to Signor Fumagalli, the city did not again possess a printer until 1609.

For the 1473 edition of the Summa of Bartholomaeus Pisanus, supposed by Desportes to have been printed at Pisa, see No. 409.

LORENZO AND AGNOLO OF FLORENCE

NOTHING appears to be known of these partners save that they printed the book described below.

FICINUS, MARSILIUS. Della christiana religione. 2 June, 1484.

1b. (Table): [P]ROemio primo che lumana generatione sanza reli‖gione sarebbe piu misera chelle bestie . . . 3a. PROEMIO PRIMO DI MARSILIO FICINO ‖ Florentino della christiana Religione achi secondo lare‖ligione christiana uuole uiuere. Nel quale prohemio ‖ si contiene \ che lageneratione humana sanza religione sa‖rebbe piu misera che lebestie. 114a. COLOPHON: FINIS ‖ FINITO ellibro della christiana religione ‖ colle nuoue additioni e \ agiunta conpilate e ‖ agiunte pel sopradeto famosissimo philosopo ‖ platonicho MARSILIO ficino fiorentino ‖ Inpresso inpisa p SERlorenzo \ e \ SERagno‖lo fiorentini del mese digiugno: adi. II. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXXIIII.

Quarto. [*2] a–i l–o8 p6 q2. 114 leaves. 31 lines. 172 × 106 mm. Type 1 (Roman 111 mm.). Hain 7074. Proctor 7276.

The first book printed at Pisa with its printer's name.

268 × 202 mm. [391

GREGORIUS DE GENTIS

As stated in his colophons Gregorius de Gentis was a citizen of Pisa. His first book, Sandeus super titulo de rescriptis, is dated by Hain 20 November, 1483, a misprint of his own or of the original printer for 1484, since Innocent VIII was already pope, and a dedicatory letter early in the book is dated 6 Kal. Aprilis in this year. The Dicta et facta regis Alphonsi of Antonius Panormita followed on 1 February, 1485, and on 5 May in the same year the book entered below, which appears to have been hitherto left undescribed.

LODOVICUS [PRETINI] DE PUPPIO. Interpretatiunculae carminum Guarini Veronensis. 5 May, 1485.

1b. Lodouici presbyteri de Puppio proemium. 2a. Lodouici presbyteri de Puppio in differētias Gua‖rini veronensis interpretatio. 58a. COLOPHON: Lodouici presbyteri de Puppio: nominati pretini opuscu‖lum finit de interptatiunculis carminuꝫ Guarini veronē‖sis clari rhetoris finis. diuino auxilio. ||| Impressuꝫ Pisis p Gregoriuꝫ de gēte ciuē pisanū. Anno ‖ salutis .M. cccc. lxxxv. Tertio nonas Maij.

Quarto. a–f8 g10. 58 leaves. 30 lines. 133 × 86 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 88 and 102 mm.).

Spaces left for Greek words. The verses by Guarinus which are here annotated are of the kind:

Durities carnis callus: callis est via stricta.
Est montis collis: caulem dic esse virentem.

202 × 130 mm. Given to General Hawkins by R. C. Christie, whose book-plate it bears. [392

AQUILA

PRINTING was introduced into Aquila in the Abruzzi by Adam Rottweil from Venice, who printed some eight books in 1482–85. Apparently some of his type remained in the place after he ceased work, as a reprint of the Naples Aesop of Francesco Tuppo, completed 31 May, 1493, by a citizen of the town, Eusanius Stella, with the aid of Johannes Picardus de Hamel and Louis de Masson, is in Adam's type 4, the second of the founts he used at Aquila.

ADAM OF ROTTWEIL

(*First printer*)

AFTER printing a few books at Venice in 1477–80, Adam of Rottweil transferred his press to Aquila and probably began work with a fine Italian edition of Plutarch's Lives, finished 16 September, 1482. This was followed the next month by the Chronicles of Isidorus, and about the same time were issued four books by Jacobus de Bangio. Adam's other books were the Opus Grammaticale of Sulpitius (19 March, 1483) and the Fasciculus Temporum described below (2 December, 1486).

PLUTARCHUS. Le vite di Plutarcho. 16 September, 1482.

1ª. Tabula dela prima parte delle uite de Plutarcho. 2ª. VITE DE PLVTARCHO TRADVCTE DE LATINO IN VVLGA‖RE IN AQVILA AL MAGNIFICO LODOVICHO TORTO PER ‖ BAPTISTA ALEXANDRO IACONELLO DE RIETE:. 333ª. COLOPHON: Finisce la prima parte delle uite de Plutarcho: traducte per ‖ Baptista Alexandro Iaconello de Riete: & stampate ‖ in Aquila adi. xvi. de septembro .M.cccc.lxxxii. ‖ per maestro Adam de Rotuuil Alamano ‖ stampatore excellente: cō dispesa del ‖ magnificho signore Lodouicho ‖ Torto: & delli spectabili ho‖mini Ser Dominicho de ‖ Montorio: & de Ser ‖ Lodouicho de Ca≈‖millis de Asculo ‖ ciptadino de ‖ Aquila. ‖‖ LAVS DEO AMEN: 334ª. Ragistro delli quintevri . . . END: andare ad.

Folio. a–z A–H^{10} I–L^{8}. 334 leaves. 47 lines. 205 × 133 mm. Type 4 (Roman 86 mm.). Hain 13132. Proctor 7277.

Printed in one of the most beautiful of the smaller Italian types. On 1^{b} and 333^{b} are verses by the editor.

275 × 195 mm. Capitals supplied in red and blue. [393

JACOPO DE BANGIO. Trattato delle excommunicazioni. [1482–83?]

1ª. Incomenza la tabula dello sequente nobilissimo tractato de tutte censure ꝛ ‖ pene che pone la sancta matre ecclesia. cioe excōicationi. suspensioni. interdi‖cto. ꝛ irregularitati. In terza rima vulgare con tutte dechiarationi anco vul‖gari in quelle necessarie. ꝛ colle uere cotationi ꝛ testi. tutte cōpilate ꝛ ordina‖te dallo venerabile religioso frate Iacobo de bangio dellaquila dellordine ‖ de frati minori . . . 3ª. Inconmencza lo prologo sopra lo tractato delle exconmunicationi p̄pali ꝛ ‖ uescouali. Conpilate ꝛ ordinate in tercza rima vulgare.

dallo veñabile ꝛ Re‖ligioso fratre Iacobo de Bāgio dellaquila e dellordine ꝺ fr̄i minōi Allaud' ‖ ꝛ gl̄ia dello et̄no dio ꝛ p̱ salute ꝛ doctr̄ia delle vulgari ꝛ diote p̱sone feliciter. 70ᵇ. END OF TEXT: Oue dogni bonta lanima fie satia a m e n ‖ Lo registro . . . END: Soano irregulari.

Quarto. [*²] a⁸ b⁶ c d⁸ e⁴ f⁶ g–i⁸ k⁴. 70 leaves. 45 lines of small type. 147 × 95 mm. Types 3 and 5 (Gothic 65, 130 mm.). Proctor 7279.

212 × 140 mm. Capital and paragraph-mark on 3ᵃ supplied in blue. [394

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 2 December, 1486.

[2ᵃ. Tabula cōmodissima super li-‖bro sequēti q̄ fasciculꝰ dr̄ tēpoꝝ ‖ . . .] 9ᵃ. Fasciculus temporum ‖ Omnes antiquorum chronicas strictim cōple-‖ctens felici numine incipit. ‖ Prologus. ‖ 73ᵃ. COLOPHON: Adam alemanus Impressioni parauit. Anno salutis .M. cccc. lxxxvj. die secunda mensis ‖ decembris. 73ᵇ. ¶ Ex cathena solomonis . . . 74ᵃ. END.

Folio. [a⁸] b–h⁸ i¹⁰. 74 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 9ᵇ: 59 lines. 195 × 141 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 65 mm.). Copinger ii. 2438.

Set up, and with woodcuts roughly copied, from Erhard Ratdolt's Venice edition of 8 September, 1485. The words 'Fasciculus temporum' on 9ᵃ appear to be woodcut.

258 × 175 mm. Wanting leaves 1–8 and 74. [395

SIENA

SAVE for two books produced by Sigismundus Rodt in or about 1489, printing at Siena during the 15th century was in the hands of two easily unsettled printers, Hendrik of Haarlem and Heinrich of Cologne. The former dated his first book there, 8 January, 1483, which has been variously interpreted as meaning 1483 or 1484; the latter reached the point of publication 21 July, 1484. Heinrich's main activity at Siena was from 1486 to October, 1489; Hendrik's from January, 1489, to 1495. During 1491 they were in partnership. Between fifty and sixty incunabula have been registered as printed at the city. Most of these were legal textbooks.

HENDRIK OF HAARLEM

(*First printer*)

HENDRIK OF HAARLEM began printing in 1482 at Bologna (q.v.), which lies half-way between Siena and Venice. If the date, 8 January, 1483, in the De praescriptionibus of Baldus de Ubaldis, which he printed at Siena, means January, 1483, on leaving Bologna he travelled south-west to Siena, printed this one book there, and then retraced his steps and went on to Venice, where he printed the Doctrinale of Alexander Gallus in April, 1483. If, on the other hand, he dated his Siena book according to the custom of the city, which began the year at Lady Day, then 8 January, 1483, is 1484 of our reckoning, and he travelled from Bologna north-east to Venice, and then retraced his steps and came to Siena.

From 1484 to 1488 he was again at Bologna. From January, 1488-89, to 1495, he worked at Siena, and during this second stay produced more than thirty books. Before 1491 he probably printed all or most of his books in partnership with Johann Walbeck; in 1491 he worked with Heinrich of Cologne; after 1491 by himself. During the partnership of 1491 three books were produced by the firm in the neighbouring city of Lucca, Heinrich of Cologne probably being in charge of the business there while Hendrik stayed at Siena.

PETRUCIUS, FREDERICUS. Disputationes et consilia.

15 January, 1488–89.

2ª. [D]OMINI nostri ihesu ‖ christi nomine eiusq; ma‖tris sanctissime Marie v̊‖ginis gloriose suffragijs ‖ īuocatis. Incipiūt questi‖ones disputate. Consilia reddita ad consultationes ‖ responsa interdu3 allegan‖do sed vt plurimū consulē‖do ac collationes habite cū iuris vtriusq; doctoribus ‖ p̄ do. Fredericū de petrucijs de Senis decretoꝝ do‖ctorē ī diverſ studijs ⁊ maxīe perusino . . . 140ª. COLOPHON: Hic finiunt Consilia cum eorum tabula Excellētissi‖mi decretorum doctoris domiui Frederici petrucij Se‖nensis diligentissime reuisa per eximium legum docto-‖rem dominū Bernardinum pasturinu3 de pontremulo ‖ Impressionicq; dedite Senis per Henricū Harlem ⁊ ‖ Iohannem valbeeck Socios. Anno salutis .M cccc lx‖xxviij. Die decimoquinto Ianuarij. ||| Registrum . . . [Device.] 141ª. Hec est tabula . . . 146ª. END: Explicit Tabula super disputationibus questionib⁹ ‖ ⁊ Consilijs domini Frederici de Petrucijs de Senis ‖ decretorum excellentissimi doctoris. Laus deo.

Folio. a–r⁸ ⁊⁴ s⁶. 146 leaves, the first blank. 60 lines. 273×179 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 90 mm.). Hain *12844. Proctor 7282.

Petrucius was a Sienese jurist of the first half of the 14th century.

400×274 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note (dated 13 April, 1791) of its purchase for 5*s.* 6*d.* at the Pinelli auction and binding at a cost of 11*s.* [396

BINDINUS, THOMASIUS. Oratiunculae. [About 1489.]

1ᵇ. In laudem operis ⁊ auctoris Phi. Cyneus. [Ten lines of verse.] 2ª. Summo eloquentiae Iuueni Petro laurentij de ‖ Medicis Bindinus Thommasius Senēsis. Iu. doc. ‖ Salute3 ⁊ cōmēdationem. 14ª. COLOPHON: Impressum Senis per Iohannem ⁊ Henricum ‖ Almanicos ||| Impressor ad lectorem |||

Surreptum auctori cupida lege mente libellum:
Dulciloquum redolet qui Ciceronis opus.
Sic tibi iuris opus nolenti p̄mere claudi
Flauius arripuit: plurima dona ferēs
Utile lectori nos tantum poscimus vnum.
Hunc emat: aere potest multa parare breui:

Quarto. a⁸ b⁶. 14 leaves. 27 lines. 124×79 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 91 mm.). Hain 3202. Proctor 7283.

195×137 mm. [397

HEINRICH OF COLOGNE

HEINRICH OF COLOGNE printed from November, 1474, to the spring of 1477 at Brescia; from 1477 to 1486 at Bologna. While his head-quarters were at Bologna he printed in 1482 and 1483 three books at the neighbouring city of

Modena, and three or four in 1484–86 at Siena. From May, 1486, to October, 1489, he worked continuously at Siena, producing there some twenty books. In 1490 and 1491 he was at Lucca, in the latter year in partnership with Hendrik of Haarlem, with whom also he printed a single book at Nozzano and another at Siena in the same year. In 1493 he printed a book at Urbino.

GABRIEL, JOANNES. Clausulae epistularum Ciceronis. 7 October, 14[8]9.

1b. Ioannes Gabriel Antonio Bico Equiti Aurato salutē || plurimaꝫ dicit. 3a. Clausulae familiariū epistolarū Cicerōis excerptae ꝛ ge||neratiꝫ digestae ꝑ Ioānem Gabrielem Ciuem senēseꝫ. 38b. COLOPHON: Finis clausulaꝝ Ciceronis adest quas Io. galriel. senensis || orator illustris qui iaꝫ dudum summa cū frequētia au||ditorū ꝛ laude Senae huānitatis lr̄as publice ꝑfessus ē || Scite eleganterꝯ in genera digessit: laetare ergo lector || suauissime cuꝫ tibi hoc breuissimuꝫ cōpendium afferat || qꝺ frustra vniuersum Ciceronis volumen euoluendo || perquirebas. vale. felix ꝛ gratias habe mgrō Henrico || Coloniēsi q eas quā emēdatissimas sua impensa ꝛ soler||ti diligētia Senae īpressit no. octo. M. cccc. lxxxxviiii. ||| Haec paucula lector amatissimeq̄ aberrata erāt librario||rū culpa subdimus . . . Finis. laus deo ꝛ gloria trinis. [39b. Berardinus vrsellus vrbinas Insigni || Equiti D. Ioanni. Bicho. Senēsi. S. 42a. END: . . . Senae. iij. nonas oc||tobris. M. cccc. lxxxviiij. || Deo optimo. maximo. laus.]

Quarto. a–d8 e6 [*4]. 42 leaves. 30 lines and head-line. 140 (145) × 86 mm. Type 6 (Gothic 91 mm.). Proctor 7281.

198 × 135 mm. Without the last four leaves. [398

SONCINO

JOSHUA SOLOMON

(*Only press*)

AT the castle of Soncino, in the province of Cremona, a rich family of Jews, who came to be known by the name of their estate, printed numerous Hebrew books during the years 1483 to 1490. Under the inspiration of his father, Israel Nathan, the press was directed by Joshua Solomon, with the aid of two nephews. The working printer was Abraham ben R. Chajjim de' Tintori. The texts of two treatises from the Talmud were finished 19 December, 1483, but the preliminary matter belongs to the following February, and the first book to be completed was the Mibchar Happeninim or Choice of Pearls, attributed to Salomon ibn Gabirol, dated 14 January, 1484, a copy of which is here described. Over twenty books were printed (one of them partly at Casalmaggiore), and then, on the death of his father, Joshua Solomon removed to Naples, where he printed four more books. One of his nephews, Gherescom (otherwise Gerson or Jerome) Soncino, printed subsequently at Brescia, Fano, and elsewhere.

SALOMON IBN GABIROL? Mibchar Happeninim. Selecta Margaritarum Apophthegmata. 17 Schebat (14 January), 1484.

2a. זה ספר מבחר הפניניים. Colophon ends with the signature of the corrector: שלמה בן מהר"ר פרץ בוכפו"י צרפתי יצו"

Quarto. Hebrew signatures. [1–7⁸ 8⁴.] 60 leaves, the first blank. 30 lines. 137 × 92 mm. Type: large and small face, 90 mm. Hain 9369 and 11136. Proctor 7293.

The book, originally written in Arabic, is anonymous, and the attribution to Salomon ibn Gabirol, a Spanish Jew of the 11th century, not certain. It was translated into Hebrew by Jehuda ibn Tibbon, and is here accompanied by an anonymous commentary attributed to Samson.

197 × 143 mm. [399

NOVI

NICOLAUS GIRARDENGUS

(Only printer)

Nicolas Girardengo, of Novi, who had worked at Venice (1479—May, 1482) and at Pavia (December, 1482—June, 1483), printed a single book at his native place in 1484, the Summa casuum conscientiae of Baptista de Salis, described below. He was also the printer of a Roman Breviary dated 22 July, 1490, but without any statement as to where it was produced.

BAPTISTA [Trovamala] DE SALIS. Summa casuum conscientiae dicta Rosella seu Baptistiana. 1484.

2ª. (Preface): eNim uero: cū grādes mās igēia ‖ ꝑua nō ferāt . . . 2ᵇ. (red): Incipit summa casuum utilissima: ꝑ Ve‖nerāduꝫ prem frem Baptistā de salis or‖dīs mīoꝝ ȣ obƀuātia. Prouīcie Ianue: ‖ nouiť ꝓpilata: q̄ Baptistiniana nūcupať. 407ᵇ. Colophon: Impressum est hoc opus Nouis: per ‖ Magistruꝫ Nicolaum Girardenguꝫ ‖ incolam eiusdem terre. Anno. vꝫ ‖ .M. cccc. Lxxxiiij. 408ª. (Register): a ‖ uacat . . . End: 8 rano.

Quarto. a–e⁸ f⁴ g–z ꝛ ꝓ ꝝ A–X, AA–CC⁸ DD¹². 408 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 46 lines. 141 × 96 mm. Type 8 (Gothic 61 mm.). Hain 14176. Proctor 7311ª.

The first book printed at Novi.

200 × 141 mm. Rubricated. On 2ª is the inscription: Frīs Constantij Ratatij ord. min. Com. S. Franⁱ. [400

PESCIA

FRANCISCUS AND LAURENTIUS DE CENNIS

(First press)

At Pescia, a little town not far from Lucca, the patronage of the noble family of the Orlandi caused some twenty-five incunabula to be printed in the years 1485 to 1492. The first printer, Francesco Cenni, a Florentine priest, after producing one book, S. Bernard of Siena's Della Confessione (28 February, 1485), associated his brother Lorenzo with him in the seven books of the succeeding

year. After this the bulk of the Pescia incunabula are anonymous, save for their references to members of the family of Orlandi. Two, completed in 1488, were printed by Sigismund Rodt. The typographical authorship of the rest is unknown. Most of these Pescia books are legal.

SOCCINUS, MARIANUS. Tractatus in materia obligationum.

10 April, 1486.

1ª. Preclarus & insignis Tractatus praticabilis & quotidianus ī materia Oblationuȝ editus ab excellē‖tissimo .V. I. monarca Domino Mariano Sozzino de Senis genitore magni iuris consulti Dñi Bartho‖lomei Sozzini: utilis & necessarius tam doctoribus & scholaribus utriusqȝ iuris censure: causidicis & ‖ tabellionibus q̄ ecclesiasticis personis & aliis quibuscunqȝ. 26ª. COLOPHON: Impressum Piscie impensis nobilis iuue‖nis Bastiani filii Ser Iacobi Gerardi ‖ de Orlandis de Piscia. Opera presby‖teri Laurentii & Franchi fratrum & fi‖liorum Iacobi Cennis florentinorum ‖ opificū: sub annis natiuitatis domini ‖ nr̄i Iesu Christi .M. CCCC LXXX‖VI. & die decima mensis Aprilis ad ‖ laudem & gloriaȝ domini Iesu christi ‖ redēptoris nostri eiusqȝ beate Marie ‖ & gloriose uirgīs: & sanctoruȝ Iaco‖bi & Sebastiani totiusqȝ celestis curie ‖ paradisi. ||| Registrum . . . c quaternus.

Folio. a^8 b^{10} c^8. 26 leaves. 2 columns. 52 lines. 291 × 178 mm. Type 2 (Roman 101 mm.). Hain 14853. Proctor †7316.

Mariano Soccini was a Sienese canonist, who died in 1467.

415 × 285 mm. An untouched copy, save for a few slight stains of damp. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note (dated 9 December, 1801) of purchase (with 'more') for 7*s*. and binding at the same cost. [401

PRINTER UNKNOWN

RODULPHIS, LAURENTIUS DE. De usuris. 18 February, 1490.

1ᵇ. Tractatus iste solennis de vsuris fuit alias iamdiu ‖ impressus: in qua impressione defuit vltima pars: ‖ que est a nobis in hoc impressa ī fine: vbi sunt glose ‖ eiusdem domini Laurentij de Ridolfis. 44ª. Finis solennissimi tractatus de vsuris ꝛ materie ‖ montis clarissimi .V. I. interpretis .d. Laurentij de ‖ Ridolfis ciuis florētini editi ab eo dum ordinarie le-‖gebat in studio florētino anno .M. CCCC iij. vna cū dcis ‖ pluriū doctoꝝ theologoꝝ ꝛ alioꝝ ab eo relatis in dca ‖ materia mōtis cum glosis seu rñsionibus eiusdeȝ dñi ‖ Laurētij ȣ ridolfis ad illa Piscie impssi impēsis no‖bilium iuuenū Bastiani ꝛ Raphaelis filioꝝ ser Iaco‖bi de orlandis Anno natiuitatis dñi .M. ccccl xxxx ‖ die .xviij. februarij Ad laudem indiuidue trinitatis ‖ glorioseqȝ matris virginis Marie.

Folio. a–$d^{8.6}$ e^6 f^4 g^6. 44 leaves. 2 columns. 70 lines. 299 × 179 mm. Hain *13959.

Lorenzo Ridolfi was a Florentine jurist of the first half of the 15th century.

400 × 280 mm. [402

CHIVASSO

JACOBINUS SUIGUS

(*Only printer*)

AFTER printing one book at his native place, San Germano, in 1484, and another the next year at Vercelli, Jacobinus Suigus obtained a commission in 1486 to print at Chivasso, near Turin, the Summa de casibus conscientiae of a Brother Angelus of that place, a Franciscan vicar-general. After executing this he went to Venice and Turin and thence to Lyon.

ANGELUS DE CLAVASIO. Summa de casibus conscientiae.

13 May, 1486.

1ª. Rubrice iuris ciuilis ꝛ cāonici . . . 12ª. Epl'a F. Hieronymi tornieli lectoris. Ad ℟. p. F. Angelū de clauassio pñtis operis Aucto‖rem in qua orat eius Reuerētiam: vt ipm opus imprimi faciat . . . 13ª. In nomine domini nostri iesu christi. Amen. ‖ Incipit prologus ī summa angelica de casibus conscientie per fratreꝫ Angelum de clauasio or-‖dinis minorum vicarium generalem cismontanorū fratrum obseruantie compilata cui premit‖titur primo prologus deinde subnectitur tabula contentoꝝ in ipa declaratiua . . . 386ª. COLOPHON: Impressuꝫ hoc opus Clauassij Anno Christia‖ne salutis .M. cccc. octuagesimo sexto ter‖tio idus may. Feliciter Impantibus In-‖nocentio octauo pontifice maximo: ꝛ Ka-‖rolo Illustris-simo. duce quīto sabaudie pe‖demontaneqꝫ regionis. 386ᵇ. Registrum huius operis . . . END: post.

Quarto. [*^{10}] ✠^{6} a–y^{8} z^{12} A–Z^{8}. 388 leaves, 11, 387, 388 blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. 200 × 146 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 59, c. 130 mm.). Hain 5382. Proctor 7323.

Angelo of Chivasso died in 1495.

200 × 150 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [403

SCANDIANO

PEREGRINO PASQUALE

(*Only press*)

FOUR incunabula were printed at Scandiano, all by Peregrino Pasquale of Bologna, who had worked at Treviso in 1482 and at Venice from 1483 to 1494. His first Scandiano book was the Historia Romana of Appianus (10 January, 1495), supplementing the edition of the De Bellis Ciuilibus printed at the neighbouring city of Reggio in the same type and on the same paper by Francesco Mazzali. Two other books appeared in 1499 and one in 1500, all by Giovanni Boiardo, the last of them, the Timone, being printed by Pasquale in partnership with Gasparo Crivello, a native of the place.

APPIANUS. Historia Romana. 10 January, 1495.

1ª. P. Candidi in libros Appiāi sophistæ Alexandrini ad Nicolaum quintum || summum pontificem Præfatio incipit fœlicissime. 1ᵇ. Appiāi sophistæ Alexādrini Romanæ historiæ ꝓœmiū fœliciter incipit. 79ᵇ. COLOPHON: Diligētis: ac ingeniosi Calchographi Peregrini Pasqua||li exactissima: tum opera: tum cura hæc candidi ex Ap||pião historico & Sophista traductio Scādiani Camillo || Boiardo Comite Impressa est Anno a natali Christi. || M. CCCCLCXV. IIII Iduū Ianuarii. ||| [Register and Device.]

Folio. A–M⁶ N⁸. 80 leaves, the last blank. 42 lines, with head-line and marginalia. 231 (240) x 130 (160) mm. Type 23 (Roman 110 mm.). Hain 1310. Proctor 7325.

285 x 195 mm. Bound with the Reggio edition of the De Bellis Ciuilibus, by F. de Mazalibus, in the same types, which it completes. [404

FORLI

THE first book printed at Forli, in the Romagna, was an edition of the De elegantia linguae latinae in epistulis et orationibus componendis by Nicolaus Ferrettus of Ravenna, completed 16 April, 1495, by Paolo Guarino de Guarini of Forli and Gio. Giac. de Benedetti of Bologna. Less than six weeks later appeared another work by the same author, his De structura compositionis, completed 25 May, 1495, by Hieronymus Medesanus of Parma. Medesanus is not known to have printed any other book; the other firm produced one more, a Prognosticon, by Ant. Manilio, 12 August, 1495.

HIERONYMUS MEDESANUS

FERRETTUS, NICOLAUS. De structura compositionis. 25 May, 1495.

1ª. ¶ NICOLAVS FERETTVS. || [Woodcut.] || PARVE Liber dn̄am timide subiturus in arcē... 2ª. ¶ NICOLAI FERETTI Rauēnatis ď structura seu ordīe & iū||ctura cōpositionis ornatæ ad cōponendas epistolas liber primus. 28ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ DE ELEGANTIA LINGVAE LATINAE SERVAN⁄||DA IN EPISTOLIS: ET ORATIONIBVS COMPONEN||dis: præcepta sumpta ex auctoribus probatissimis. etiam de com||positione oīum præpositionum latinaꝝ & earum significatione. [Woodcut.] ¶ Hoc opus est impressum Forliuii per me Hierony||mum Medesanum Parmensem: nouiterꝫ ꝑ ipsum || Auctorem correptum aditum & emendatum || Anno domini. M. CCCCLXXXXV. || die uero. xxv. Mai Regnante Illustris||simo Prīcipi nostro domino Octa||uiano de Riario: ac Inclito do||mino Iacobo Pheo guberna||tori dignissimo.

Quarto. a–d⁶ e⁴. 28 leaves. 40 lines and marginalia. 164 x 104 (121) mm. Type 1 (Roman 79–80 mm.). Hain *6974. Proctor 7328.

The charming woodcut on 1ª, representing a teacher lecturing to older pupils while two children and a dog sit on the floor, comes from Matteo Capcasa's edition of the Epigrammata Cantalycii (Venice, 1493); the cut of Theseus and the centaur on the last page from the title-page of the Venice Plutarch of 1491, printed by Giovanni Ragazzo for L. A. Giunta. The small woodcut capitals and the type also are probably Venetian. The author, a native of Ravenna, taught grammar at Venice, and died in 1523.

203 x 148 mm. [405

FANO

GERSON BEN MOSES OF SONCINO

(*First printer*)

AFTER helping his uncle, Joshua Solomon, at Soncino, Gerson ben Moses printed several Hebrew books at Brescia (1491–94) and an edition of the Selicoth (15 September, 1496) at Barco. Another edition of the same work is sometimes asserted to have been printed by him at Fano, in the province of Pesaro, near the Adriatic, before the close of the 15th century, but this appears to be an error. He began producing Latin books there in 1502, calling himself in them Hieronymus Soncinus. The next year he resumed Hebrew printing, and also issued his italic Petrarch, in which he abused Aldus (unjustly), as if he had taken to himself the credit for the type. He continued printing at Fano until 1507, when he migrated to Pesaro, but Fano received two more visits from him. Gregorius de Gregoriis also printed there in 1514, producing the first book printed in Arabic.

ELEAZAR BEN IUDA. Sefer harokeach. Liber Pigmentarii. 1505.

ספר הרוקח אשר יסד הרב רבינו ||
אלעזר בן רבינו יהודה זצל ||
מונה עם רוב הדיוק על יד האלוף מאור
גלותינו מהר"ר יהודה יעלה איש פיזרו צבי

COLOPHON:

נשלם הרקח אשר חיבר הרב רבינו אלעזר בן רבי יהודה זל || בעיר פאנו בערב פסח שנת ר"סה

Folio. Hebrew signatures. [$*^2$ 1–18^6.] 110 leaves. 2 columns. 48 lines. 148 × 227 mm. Types: 120?, 100?, 94.

The title 'The Book of the Perfumer' is allegorical, the work being a ritual treatise, with a fine ethical introduction.

283 × 193 mm. [406

UNLOCALIZED BOOKS

LEONARDUS [BRUNI] ARETINUS. Epistulae familiares. 1472.

2^a. LEONARDI ARRETINI EPISTOLARVM || FAMILIARIVM LIBER PRIMVS FELICI-||TER INCIPIT. $8o^a$. par. 2: LEONARDI ARRETINI EPISTOLARVM || FAMILIARIVM LIBER OCTAVVS: ET || VLTIMVS FINIT. MCCCC. LXXII. ||| Reuerendissimo in christo patri: & domino Iacobo Zeno || episcopo patauino Antonius Moretus brixiensis: & Hieronyūs || Alexandrinus. S. P. || [I]N emendādis: imprimundisq; Leonardi Arretini epistolis || Patauine pontifex libenter tibi paruimus . . . Nos uero q̄nti || fecerimus: hinc cognoscitur. Nam q̄cquid nobis erat pecuniarū: || læti impendimus. Bene uale. Et nos: ut soles: ama.

Folio. [a^{10} b–i^8 k^6.] 80 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines. 202 × 123 mm. Type: Roman 109 mm. Hain *1565. Proctor 7349.

On the ground of the close resemblance of its type to that used by Bartholomaeus Girardinus, Mr. Proctor classed this book among his Venetian 'adespota', ranking it with a Terence and (more doubtfully) a grammatical book. Antonius Moretus appears at Venice twenty-eight years later as the publisher of the Practica of Guainerius printed by Herzog (27 May, 1500, P. 5204). Hieronymus Alexandrinus is no doubt Hier. Squarzaficus. The two between them, from the terms of their letter to the Bishop of Padua, clearly edited and financed the printing of the book, and the wording even seems to imply that they printed it.

287 × 209 mm. Rubricated in blue and red. Larger capitals supplied in gold, some of them on a ground of Italian interlaced branch-work, others in different styles. [407

PAULUS VENETUS. Tractatus logici. 14 July, 1472.

2ª. [P]Redicamētum ē coordinatio pluriū termi-‖noꝝ ꝑm sub & supra Et diuidiť ī .x. ꝑdica‖mēta . . . 5ª. l. 27: . . . & hec de silo-‖[5ᵇ]gismis dicta sufficiant. ‖ [S]Vppositio ē acceptio termini . . . 30ᵇ. l. 8: Expliciūt boᵉ ꝑᵉ ꝛ ntiles r̄colecte ꝑ eximiū arcium ‖ ꝛ sacre theologie doctorem magᵐ paulū de ueneciis ‖ ordinis fratrum heremitaꝝ SEQuiTVR ‖ DEPROBATIONIBVS TERMINORVM. 49ᵇ. l. 10: EXPLICIT QuARTVS TRATATVS Qui ‖ TRACTATVS EST TERMINORVM . . . ‖ [O]Bligatio est oř̄o . . . 61ᵇ. EXPLICIT QuiTVS TRACTATVS Qui ‖ TRACTANS EST OBLIGATIONVM. ‖ [I]Nsolubile ē ꝑp̄o . . . 71ᵇ. l. 20: EXPLICIVNT INSOLVBILIA CONPIL-‖ATA PER MAGISTRVM PAVLVM FR-‖ATER DE VENETIIS. ‖ [E]T sumulaꝝ notitia ad memoriā r̄ducāť . . . 85ª. EXPLICIVNT OBIECTIONES SVMVL-‖ARVM EDITE PER FRATREm PAVLVm ‖ DEVENECIIS ꝛc̄. ‖ [P]Ost sumulaꝝ obiectiōibꝫ declaratā notitiā ‖ seꝛ ultīo ut initio est p̄missuꝫ ꝑnaꝝ rōnibꝫ ‖ fortificare materiā . . . 104ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finis deo gratias Anno domini ‖ .M. cccc. lxxii. .xiiii. die iulii.

Quarto. a–k¹⁰ i⁶. 106 leaves, 1, 105, and 106 blank?. 27 lines. 136 × 88 mm. Type: Roman 101 mm.

Apparently an undescribed edition. The type somewhat resembles that used by Azzoguidi at Bologna.

205 × 145 mm. Rubricated, with manuscript catchwords at the end of each quire. Wanting leaves 41 and 50. Early Italian brown leather binding, with two rope-work diamonds in a rectangle with conventionalized floral border, the back re-covered with green calf. [408

BARTHOLOMAEUS PISANUS. Summa de casibus conscientiae. 21 October, 1473.

[1ª. qVoniam ut ait grego‖rius suꝑ Ezechielem ‖ nullum ōnipotēti deo . . .] 188ᵇ. END OF TEXT: Finis. 189ª. (Table): [A]Bbas. Abbatissa. 191ᵇ. AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: Consumatum fuit hoc opus ī ciuitate pisa‖na. anno dn̄i. millesimo tricētesimo trigesimo‖octauo de mēse decembris. ꝛ editu3 per fra‖trem Bartholomeū de sancto cōcordio pisa‖num. Et nōcupať sūma de casibꝺ ꝑsciētie. ||| (PRINTER'S COLOPHON:) Explicit autem. Millesimo quatricentesimo ‖ septuagesimotertio .xij. Kallendas nouēbres.

Quarto. a–h¹⁰ i⁶ k–q¹⁰ r¹² s t¹⁰ x⁴. 192 leaves, 86 (mostly cut away) and 192 blank. 2 columns. 48 lines. 198 × 134 mm. Type: Gothic 82 mm. Hain *2526. Proctor 7389.

By a mistake in imposition leaves 85ᵇ and 86 (the latter mostly cut away) were left blank. Instead of the 'Hic nullus est defectus' or 'Nihil deest' found

sometimes in German books under these circumstances the printer placed at the end of col. 2 of 85[a] the notice 'Quamuis hoc sit tamen nihil deest—although this is so yet nothing is wanting', leaving his readers to interpret the 'hoc'. Hain and Proctor both call this book Folio, but it is a large quarto, with a watermark of a rosette.

The juxtaposition of the author's and printer's colophons has caused this book to be attributed to an unknown press at Pisa, but it is sufficient to compare the end of Günther Zainer's edition, H. 2528, where it is first stated that the book was finished in 1475, then that it was completed at Pisa by Brother Bartholomew on 7 December, 1338, and then that the said Brother died in 1347. The colophon to this edition thus gives no evidence as to the place of imprint. Proctor enters it under 'Italy—Unknown Places' with the note: 'Extraordinarily rude and grotesque gothic. It has a spanish look (of Coria), but is no doubt italian'.

271 × 195 mm. The first leaf partly torn away. On 191[b] is the note: Iste liber est michi concessus ꝑ vsu meo quem ego fr̄ gregorius, alias p̄br Martinus de Manobiis de seculo transportaui die xxviij apl'is 1487. A much later note on 188[b] reads 'Mon[rij] S[ti] Ambr̄ij maioris Ml'i', showing that it comes from the greater monastery of S. Ambrose at Milan. [409

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. De intellectu et intelligibili.

1[a]. Alberti Magni de ītellectu & ītelligi-‖bili liber pulcherrimus ac plen[9] mira‖bili doctrina Incipit. cui[9] tractat[9] pri‖mus ē de natura ītellectus. C. primū ‖ de quo ē ītetio & q̄s dicendo‡ ordo. 18[b]. col. 2. l. 37. END: a nobis req̄rat̄ altissimū. n. e. hui[9] ne‖gociū et p̄me phīe egens inq̄sitiōe. ‖ FINIT FOELICITER.

Folio. a–c[6]. 18 leaves. 2 columns. 39 lines. 192 × 124 mm. Type: Roman 98 mm.

Apparently an undescribed edition. With guide-letters. The watermark is found on only a few leaves and is very obscure in its form.

273 × 188 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, apparently by the same hand as Renner's 1472 Aquinas quaestiones de anima (No. 239), with which it is bound. [410

SWITZERLAND

PRINTING was practised in the 15th century in eight, or perhaps nine; cities within the modern boundaries of Switzerland, in four or five of these under German influences, in four under French. Of the German towns by far the most important was Basel, where the art was in use in or before 1468, where some very fine books were produced, and where the total output cannot have been less than six or seven hundred editions. Three other German towns between them only increased this number by twelve or fourteen, Münster contributing six or eight, Burgdorf five, and Sursee one. To these must perhaps be added Zurich, to which several books printed about 1475 with Augsburg capitals are now attributed. Of the French towns Geneva, where printing began in 1478, some ten years later than at Basel, produced some fifty or sixty extant books, Rougemont, Promenthoux, and Lausanne only one apiece.

BASEL

PRINTING was introduced into Basel by Berthold Ruppel, of Hanau (believed to have been one of Gutenberg's workmen), not later than 1468, the year in which Joseph de Vegers, a priest of the church of S. Hilary at Mainz, purchased a copy of the Moralia in Job, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. In or before 1474 two other printers were at work, Bernhard Richel and Michael Wenssler, the latter a very fine craftsman, who produced a long series of splendid lawbooks and liturgies, his expenditure over which by 1490 reduced him to bankruptcy and obliged him to begin a fresh career in France. A few years later Johann of Amerbach and Nicolas Kesler proved themselves good and prolific printers. In the last years of the century the most interesting press is that of Johann Bergmann of Olpe, who had Sebastian Brant as his literary and artistic adviser. Contemporary with Bergmann was Johann Froben, who, though at first of no great account, in the 16th century, with the help of Erasmus and the brothers Holbein, became one of the most important printers in Europe.

BERTHOLD RUPPEL

(*First printer*)

BERTHOLD RUPPEL (also called Rodt) is only known to have printed sixteen books, but all of these are in folio and many of them large works. Among them were two editions of the Vulgate Bible, the De Proprietatibus Rerum of

Bartholomaeus, and the Pantheologia of Rainerius de Pisis. Not one of the sixteen bears a printed date.

GREGORIUS I. Moralia in Job. [Not after 1468.]

1b. [B]eatus gregorius papa librū be‖ati iob petente sancto Leādro ‖ spalense episcopo exponit . . . 395a. l. 26. END OF TEXT: . . . si cum per me verba accipit. pro me ‖ lacrimas reddit. 395b. Incipit registrū breue et vtile oīm pūcto‖rum tactorū in moralibus beati. Gregorij ‖ pape sescōm ordīe3 alphabeti īfei9 ānotatū. 401b. Explicit registrū moraliū gregorij pape.

Folio. (1–9^{10} 10^{12} 11–19^{10} 20^{12} 21–28^{10} 29–31^{8} 32–41^{10} 42^{12+1}.) 421 leaves. 2 columns. 48 lines. 299 × 203 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 117 mm.). Hain *7926. Proctor 7444.

This is the book of which the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris bears a note of having been purchased in 1468. No date as early as this has been connected with any other book printed in Switzerland.

403 × 299 mm. Rubricated. On 1a is written: Ad Biblioth. aulicam Eystettensem. Early white leather binding. [411

CONRADUS DE MURE. Repertorium vocabulorum. [1470–72?]

1b. Reptorium vocabulorum equisitorum oratorie poeƀ et historia‖rum cum fideli narracōe earum rerum que ambiguitatem ex hu≠‖iusmodi vocabulis accipiūt per quod fere omnes oculte et diffi‖cultates et subtilitates in studijs humanitatis facile Iuxta al≠‖phabeti ordinem inueniētur. Editum a doctissimo lrārum ama≠‖tore Magistro conrado turicenƀ ecclesie cantore Et ꝑpletus an‖no domini m° cclxxiij. In vigilia assumpcōnis beate marie virgi‖nis Indictione prima Incipit feliciter ·⁝ ⁘ ⁘ |||

Vnde liber venerit presens si forte requiras
Quid ve noui referat perlege quod sequitur
Bertoldus nitide hūc impresserat in basilea
Vtꝫ adeat doctos protinus ille iubet
Ille quid abstrusum si diua poemata seruant
Exponit, lector ingeniose scies
Quid lacium teucri dignum quid grecia gessit
Preterea magnus que videt occeanus
Si libet interdum raris gaudere libellis
Disperiam si non hic liber vnus erit.

147a. END: . . . historie videntur affirmare -⁝- A M E N ||| Deo Gracias.

Folio. [a–d^{10} e^{12} f–n^{10} o p^{8}.] 148 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. 204 × 132 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 112 mm.). Hain *11642. Proctor 7448.

Conradus de Mure, as the colophon notes, was a canon and precentor at Zurich, and finished writing this book in 1273. The date, by an easy misreading, has been taken for two centuries later, so that in Mr. Gordon Duff's 'Early Printed Books' we find it said of Ruppel, 'it is not until 1473, in the Repertorium Vocabulorum of Conrad de Mure, that we find either his name or a date.'

280 × 196 mm. [412

NIDER, JOHANNES. Expositio decalogi. [1470–72?]

1a. [A]Borsus cause q̄ sint . . . 29a. Incipit prologus ī exposicō≠‖nē decalogi scōm fr̄em Iohā‖nē Nider. sacre theologie ꝑ‖fessorem ȯdinis ꝑdicatorū≠ 329a. COLOPHON:

AMEN. ||| Explicit preceptorium di-||uine legis. Fratris Iohan-||nis Nyder sacre theologie || professoris eximij ordinis || predicatorum. Conuētua||lis Nurēbergensis .:.

Folio. ($1\ 2^{10}\ 3^{8}$; 4–$16^{10}\ 17^{12}\ 18$–33^{10}.) 330 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 37 lines and head-line. 205 (216) × 141 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 112 mm.). Hain *11782. Proctor 7448^{A}.

290 × 210 mm. Rubricated. [413

BERNHARD RICHEL

Bernhard Richel printed upwards of thirty editions (including three or four of the Vulgate), the earliest of them which bears a date being the Sachsenspiegel of 1474. A Bible and an edition of the Institutions of Justinian of the year 1486 have been ascribed to him, but the latest book certainly from his press is the Fasciculus Temporum of 20 February, 1482, catalogued below.

ROLEWINCK, Werner. Fasciculus temporum. 20 February, 1482.

1^{b}. Tabula breuis et vtilis sup li-||bro quodam qui dicitur fascicu||lus temporū et vbi inuenitur || punctus ante numerū est in pri||mo latere folij. vbi vero post in || secundo latere. incipit feliciter. 7^{a}. [G]eneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit ope||ra tua . . . 90^{a}. Colophon: Chronica q̄ dicit fasciculus tpm edita in alma vniuersitate colonie agrippine sup rhenum. || a quodā deuoto cartusiensi finit feliciter. Sepius q̄dem iā impssa. sed negligētia correctoꝝ || in diuersis locis a vero originali minus iuste emēdata Nūc ꝑo nō sine mag̃ labore adp̄stinuꝫ || statū reducta cū q̄busdā additōibus. per humileꝫ virū Bernhardū Richel ciuem Basilieñ. || Sub anno dñi Mccccl xxxij. x. kl'. mēꝑ marcij. Et anno p̄cedēti fuerūt aquaꝝ inūda-||tōes maxmie. ventusq; horribiles multa edificia subuertētes.

Folio. [$*^{6}$ a–d^{8} e^{6} f g^{8} h^{6} i–l^{8} m^{6}.] 96 leaves, 7–96 numbered 1–xc. 7^{b}: 44 lines. 205 × 155 mm. Type 6 (Gothic 93 mm.). Hain *6932. Proctor 7538.

Save for the omission of a few cuts and the absence of a title on 1^{a} this is a copy of the Rougemont edition of 1481, which it follows even in its mention of the blizzard of the 'preceding year'.

296 × 194 mm. Rubricated and the woodcuts coloured. [414

JOHANN OF AMERBACH

Johann of Amerbach's first book was a Vocabularius Breuiloquus dated 1478, and in the next twenty-two years he printed about a hundred incunabula, all of them in Latin, and for the most part theology. He seems to have lent type for one important book to Adolf Rusch of Strassburg, and used several founts which are indistinguishable from those of Anton Koberger of Nuremberg, for whom he very probably worked. He died in 1514.

JOANNES DE TAMBACO. Consolatio theologiae. 1492.

1^{a}. Title: Consolatoriū theologicū. 111^{b}. Colophon: Explicit cōsolatoriū theologicū p̄clarissi-||mi viri: mgr̄i Iohānis de Tambaco: Basi-||lee per magistrum Iohānem de Amerbach || Anno domini ꝛc̄. xcij.

Octavo. [*] a–n^{8}. 112 leaves. 9–111 numbered 'Fo. i.–ciii.', 112 blank. 27 lines and head-line. 103 (109) × 61 mm. Types 5, 9, 15 (Gothic 95, 76, 93). Hain 15237. Proctor 7595.

138 × 91 mm. Rubricated. [415

VEGIUS, MATTHAEUS. Philalethes. [1492–96?]

1^{a}. TITLE: Philalethes. 1^{b}. Maffei Vegii Laudensis || ad Eustathium Prefatio. 11^{a}. Tabula declaratiua quorundam terminorū ac instru||mentorum quibus alethia .I. || veritas se afflictam et ꝓpul-||sam indicat: vt in precedenti dialogo notatur. 16^{a}. col. i. END: Sunt ꝛ alii termini p̄termissi || quos lector mediocriter ꝑit^{9} || per se cognoscet si modo dili-||gens fuerit.

Quarto. a b^{8}. 16 leaves. 2 columns. 36 lines in text and 46 in table. 148 × 95 mm. Types 1, 11, 19 (Gothic 184, 82, 63 mm.). Hain *15927. Proctor 7644.

With a woodcut of Philalethes and Veritas on 2^{b}; and two woodcut capitals.

Born at Lodi, Matthaeus Vegius became a canon of S. Peter's at Rome, and died there in 1458.

195 × 136 mm. Rubricated. [416

PETRARCA, FRANCESCO. Opera latina. 1496.

1^{a}. TITLE: Librorum Francisci Petrarchæ Basileæ || Impressorum Annotatio. ||| Bucolicum Carmen per duodecim Aeglogas distinctū . . . Beneuenuti de Rombaldis Libellus qui Augustalis dicit̄. 367^{a}. COLOPHON: Explicit Liber Augustalis: Beneuenuti de Rambaldis cum pluribus alijs opusculis || Francisci Petrarchæ: Impressis Basileæ per Magistrum Ioannem de Amerbach: Anno || salutiferi uirginalis partus: Nonagesimosexto supra millesimū quaterꝯ centesimum. 368^{a}. Principaliū sententiarū ex libris Francisci || Petrarchæ collectarū summaria Annotatio. 388^{b}. END: Epl'a de re. fa. xx. F. || Finis.

Folio. A^{8} B^{6} C^{8}; A^{8} B–D^{6} E^{8}; a–f$^{8.6}$ g^{10} h–p$^{8.6.6.6}$ q^{8}; a^{8} b c^{6}; F^{4}; a^{10+1} b^{6} c^{8} d e^{6} f g^{8}; A^{8} B^{6} C^{8}; aa^{8} bb^{10}; A–K$^{8.6}$ L^{8} M^{10}; a^{6} b^{10}. 389 leaves, the last blank. 48 and 55 lines, with head-lines. 209 (216) × 101 mm.; 206 (214) × 130 mm. Types 8, 23, 24, 25 (Roman 110, 120, 75, 86 mm.). Hain 12749. Proctor 7608.

The first collected edition of Petrarch's Latin works. Edited by Sebastian Brant.

273 × 191 mm. [417

MICHAEL FURTER

MICHAEL FURTER printed over seventy incunabula, the earliest of them being the Latinum Idioma of Niavis, dated 18 May, 1489. His early books are exclusively in Latin, among them being numerous school books, an edition of the famous Letter of Columbus, and illustrated editions of the Revelations of Methodius. He continued printing until 1517.

PASSIO CHRISTI. Passio domini nostri Iesu Christi secundum seriem quattuor euangelistarum. 1513.

1^{a}. TITLE: Passio domini nostri || Iesu christi ꝑm seriē q̄ttuor euangelistarū: ꝑ quendā || Fratrē ordinis Minoꝝ de obseruātia: accuratissi||ma opera deuotissimaꝯ expo-

sitiõe illustrata: || magnorũq; viroꝝ sentẽtijs cõpte adornata. [Woodcut.] 26^b. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit concordantia quattuor euãgelistarum / in passionẽ dñi || nostri Iesu Christi / inter priscas / haud facile secedet secunda: a quodã || fratre obseruantino / ordinis Minoꝝ concinne digesta. Operaq; || Michaelis furter p̃die Nonis Februarij Basilee impressa. || Regnãte dño nr̃o Iesu Christo: Anno. M. D. XIII. || cui laus / honor ꝫ gloria / per infinita secula || seculorum AMEN.

Quarto. AA^8 BB–DD^4 EE^6. 26 leaves, 3–26 so numbered. 2 columns. 50 lines, with marginalia. 162 × 113 (140) mm. Types: Gothic 200, 100, 83, 65 mm.

With woodcut capitals, a title-cut representing the writers of various books of the Bible, a woodcut of the Crucifixion on 1^b, and twenty small cuts of the Passion. Furter had issued several earlier editions of this work.

210 × 150 mm. [418

JOHANN FROBEN

JOHANN FROBEN, of Hammelburg, issued his first book in June, 1491. This was a Latin Bible, and two other Latin Bibles and a few other large books, mostly legal, form the whole of his output during the 15th century. The next few years brought no great change to his business, but in 1513 he became intimate with Erasmus, and with the help of that great scholar speedily became one of the most important printers in Europe. By the time of his death in 1527 he had printed over three hundred books, including nearly all the works of Erasmus and several books in Greek. During this period, also, border-pieces and capitals were designed for him by skilful artists, so that his books are notable decoratively as well as for their texts.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS. Opuscula quaedam moralia per Erasmum Roterodamum recognita. October, 1520.

1^a. TITLE: IOAN. FROBENIVS, STVDIO-||SAE IVVENTVTI S. ||| Accipite nũc opuscula quædã || moralia adulescentes studiosi, || partim locupletiora castigatio-||raq; partim noua, quorũ || no-||bis catalogum sequens || exhibebit pagella || Valete. ||| Basileæ per Ioannem Frobenium men-||se Octobri. AN. M. D. XX. 1^b. IN HOC VOLVMINE HAEC CONTINENTVR. ||| Disticha MORALIA, TITVLO Catonis, cum scholijs ||| auctis Erasmi Roterodami. || Apohthegmata Græciæ sapiẽtum interprete || Erasmo || . . . || Xysti Pythagorici sententiæ, Rufino interprete. 86^b. DEVICE AND COLOPHON: BASILEAE PER IOANNEM FROBE-||NIVM MENSE VIIĪ BRI || AN. M. D. XX.

Quarto. A–V^4 X^6. 86 leaves, 2^b–86^a paged 1–171. 2^b: 26 lines and head-line. 142 (147) × 98 mm. Types: Roman 110, Italic 84 mm.

With decorative woodcut borders to 1^a and 2^a, the latter by Hans Holb[ein], capitals and head-pieces.

206 × 152 mm. [419

MÜNSTER

HELIAS DE LOUFFEN

(*Only printer*)

THE same date, the Vigil of S. Martin, 1470, is given as that of the completion of the edition of the Mammotrectus of Marchesinus by Helias Heliae de Louffen (or Lauffen) at Münster, and of the Mainz edition by Peter Schoeffer. Despite the suspicions of copying which this excites, both dates are generally accepted as correct, and the Münster Mammotrectus, if so, is the first book with a printed date printed in Switzerland. Its colophon, quoted below, further tells us that its printer was a canon of the Church (of S. Michael) at Beromünster, or Münster, in Aargau. In December, 1472, he finished an edition of the Speculum vitae humanae of Rodericus Zamorensis, which was reprinted in the following July. A Psalter, a treatise De Officio Missae, and a book about comets are the only other works attributed to his press. He died in 1475.

MARCHESINUS. Mammotrectus. 10 November, 1470[?].

1ª. [I]Npaciens Proprie Inpicie ‖ ac ruditati Cōpaciēs paupū ‖ clericoꝝ qui ad predicacionis ‖ officiū ꝓmouent̃ decreui bi≠‖bliā trāscurrendo plegere nec‖nō et alia q̄ ī eccl' recitant̃ si ‖ vita comes fuerit īspicere dili‖gēter ꝛ parcium difficiliū sig‖nificancias et accētus et genera ‖ insinuare . . . 263ª. END OF TEXT: . . . Ausus sus sui ‖ . . . . . i. 265ª. Tabula sup bibliam. 300ª. COLOPHON: Explicit Mamotrectus siue pri‖micereus arte inprimendi seu ca‖ractarizandi per me Helyam he‖lye alias de llouffen Canonicum ‖ Ecclesie ville Beronensis in pa‖go Ergowie site absq; calami: ‖ exaracione Vigilia sancti Mar‖tini Episcopi Sub Anno ab in‖carnacione domini. Millesimo. ‖ Quadringentesimo Septuage‖simo. Deo laus et gloria per in‖finita secula seculorum. Amē ꝛꝓ.

Folio. ($1–3^{12}\ 4^{12-1}\ 5–11^{12}\ 12^{6}$; $13–21^{12}\ 22^{10}$; $23\ 24^{12}\ 25^{12-1}\ 26^{10}$.) 300 leaves, leaf 265 blank. 2 columns. 32 lines. 228 × 155 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 130 mm.). Hain *10555. Proctor 7798.

Each page of text bears the number of the half-quire to which it belongs, 1–23 for the first section, 1–20 for the second. In each half-quire the columns are lettered consecutively, a–z, ꝛ, in the case of a full half-quire of six leaves or twenty-four columns. The references in the table are to these half-quire and column numbers.

Despite the assertion of Auguste Bernard that the two editions of the Mammotrectus are certainly different and could not have been copied one from the other, the occurrence in the Münster colophon of Schoeffer's phrase 'Arte imprimendi seu caracterizandi', and the fact that some such word as 'consummatus' seems needed to complete it, raise doubts as to whether Helias Heliae had not Schoeffer's book before him. On the other hand, the words occur in many other Schoeffer colophons besides that to the Mammotrectus. The author was a Franciscan at Reggio d' Emilia in 1460.

304 × 210 mm. From the Hopetoun collection. Early pigskin binding. [420

RODERICUS [SANCIUS] ZAMORENSIS. Speculum vitae humanae.
7 December, 1472.

1ª. Ad sanctissimum & .B. dominum dominum Paulum secundū || pontificem maximum. liber incipit dictus speculum vite hu-||mane. Quia in eo cuncti mortales in quouis fuerint statu vel || officio spirituali aut temporali speculabuntur eius artis & vite || prospera & aduersa: ac recte viuendi documenta: editus a || rodorico zamorensi & postea calagaritano hispano eiusdem || sanctitatis in castro suo sancti angeli castellano. 107ª. COLOPHON: Finit liber dictus. Speculum vite humane. quia in eo &. || cesarea potestas. & regalis dignitas bubulcorum eciam ge-||nus sibi speculatur saluberrima simul spiritualisq; vite viros || secum aduehens. papam scilicet cardinales. arciepiscopos. || clericos. & ceteros ecclesie ministros. rectam & his specu-||landi prescribendo normam a. Helya helye alias de Louffen || Canonico. Ecclesie ville. Beronensis in pago. Ergowie site || absq; calami exaratione. Vigilia. Concepcionis marie. Sub. || Anno ab incarnacione domini. Millesimo Quadringentesimo || septuagesimo. Secundo. ||| Incipit repertorium siue tabula per alphabetum . . . 109ª. END: Explicit breuis tabula siue reptorium per. alphabe||tum in pñti libro Speculum vite hūane nuncupato.

Folio. [a–l^{10}.] 110 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. 204 × 125 mm. Type 2 (Roman 99 mm.). Hain 13941.

The first of the two editions of this work from the Münster press.

288 × 204 mm. Wanting leaves 84 and 87, supplied by an early hand. Leaves 1–4ª rubricated. [421

BURGDORF

PRINTER OF JACOBUS DE CLUSA

(*Only printer*)

Two dated and three undated books are assigned to an unidentified printer at Burgdorf, in Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. The dated, both of the year 1475, are the Jacobus de Clusa De animabus e corporibus exutis, of which a copy is described below, and a Legenda Sancti Wolfgangi; the undated, S. Bernard's De humana miseria, Thomas Aquinas De periculis circa sacramentum eucharistiae, and the De memoria augenda of Matthaeus Perusinus. Until recently these were all localized at Burgdorf in Hanover. The type found in them all is of the same general character as that used by the 'Printer of Henricus Ariminensis' at Strassburg, but has a slightly smaller body.

BERNARDUS. Sermo de humana miseria. [c. 1475?]

1ª. Incipit sermo beati bernhardi de hu-||mana miseria. 6ᵇ. l. 19. END: Pater futuri seculi. Et princeps pacis || Amen.

Quarto. [a^{6}.] 6 leaves. 22 lines. 127 × 85 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 116 mm.). Hain *2866. Proctor 7802.

This book has a semicolon not found in the type as used in the Jacobus de

Clusa, but apparently not the comma. Mr. Proctor seems to have regarded it as earlier than either of the dated books.

190 × 129 mm. Rubricated. [422

JACOBUS DE CLUSA. De animabus e corporibus exutis. 1475.

1ª. Tractatus de apparitionibus animarum post exitum || eaꝝ a corporib⁹ et de earundem receptaculis. edit⁹ || in erdfordia ab excellentissimo viro Iacobo de Clusa || ordinis cartusiēsis sacre pagine professore doctissimo. 26ª. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus eximii doctoris Iacobi de clusa || ordinis cartusiensis de apparitionib⁹ et receptaculis || animaꝝ exutarū. impressus in opido Burgdorf Anno || dñi millesimoquadringentesimo septuagesimoquinto ||| Ordo folioꝝ . . . END: igitur descendendo.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b c⁸.] 26 leaves. 33 lines. 196 × 119 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 116 mm.). Hain *9349. Proctor 7803.

Jacobus de Clusa was born at Insterburg in Prussia, in or a little before 1385. At first a Cistercian, he became a Carthusian at Erfurt in 1441, and died in 1465.

266 × 191 mm. Rubricated. [423

GENEVA

PRINTING was introduced into Geneva by Adam Steinschaber, or Steinshauer, of Schweinfurt, who completed Le Livre des Saints anges 24 March, 1478, and followed it with two romances (Melusine and Fierabras) and the Doctrinal de Sapience of Roye in the same year, a calendar printed with Heinrich Wirzburg in 1479, and two Latin books in 1480, besides three undated French works. His successor, Simon du Jardin, issued a second edition of Fierabras and, perhaps, one other work. A second and more prolific printer, Louis Cruse, printed a Geneva Breviary in 1479 and the De arte praedicandi of S. Thomas Aquinas in 1481, besides some undated works; he then departed to Promenthoux, where he printed Roye's Doctrinale, returning to Geneva in 1483 and printing there a dozen or more works, the latest date in them being April, 1495. The only other printer whose name is known who certainly worked at Geneva is Jean Bellot, who, after printing Missals at Lausanne and Grenoble, settled here in 1497 and produced seven incunables. But there are several early Geneva books of which the printer remains unidentified.

UNKNOWN PRINTER

BAGUYON, JOHANN. Tractatus potestatum. Not before February, 1487.

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus potestatum domino||rum et libertatum subditorum: 1ᵇ. Titulus. ||| [S]Equitur tractatus. de ꝛ super libertatib⁹ || franchesijs ꝑeminecijs ac exēptionibus || a subiectiōe dñioꝝ tēporaliū eminētī fruc||ctifere et solaciose ciuitatī gebenn̄ ꝑ me io||hānem baguyon legū bachalariū . . . isto mēse februa||rij .M.cccc. octuagesimo septimo editus. 48ª. par. 3. COLOPHON: Vadat hoc iam opusculum ad aures .r. p. dñi anc||[48ᵇ]dree de

malnāda vtriusꝙ iuris doctoris sed aplīce ꝑ‖thonotarij ecclsie cathedralis beati petri applī gebe. ‖ patroni canonici ꝛ cantoris ac vicarij ꝛ officialis epi‖scopatus gebeñ. equissimi domini mei honorandissi⸗‖mi ꝛ vtiꝙ p̄stantissimi cui⁹ vices suppliciter ex ortor ‖ vt tanta humanitate inis calamū vrbam3 et ꝙ si lec⸗‖turam nō mereri videatur. ia3 abhortinetur op⁹. Si ‖ v̇o quid vtile. ꝯ incompōite diminute aut nouercate ‖ cernatur sua profunda. sapīa et iurium copiosa affluē‖cia iubeat corrigi emendareꝙ dignetur et medullit⁹ ‖ ampliari hanelet quod pro honore recipia3 maximo ‖ et munere largifluo. quo memoria forte digno. largiē‖te altissimo. sic comperto. quibus deditum est presen‖tetur deo cui omnipotenti in omnibus et per omnia ‖ laus honor semper sit et gloria. Amen.

Quarto. a–f⁶. 48 leaves. 29 lines. 135×85 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 110, 93 mm.). Hain 2246. Proctor 7819.

205×137 mm. [424

ROUGEMONT

HEINRICH WIRZBURG

(*Only printer*)

THE only incunable printed at Rougemont was the Fasciculus Temporum, of which a copy is described below. Its printer, Heinrich Wirzburg, had printed a calendar in partnership with Adam Steinschaber at Geneva in 1479.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 1481.

1ª. TITLE: Fasciculus temporum. 96ª. COLOPHON: Chronica que dicit̃ fasciculus tp̄m edita in alma vniuersitate colonie agrippine sup renū. a ‖ quoda3 deuoto cartusiensi finit feliciter. Sepi⁹ quide3 ia3 impressa. sed negligētia correctoꝝ ‖ in diuersis locis a vero originali min⁹ iuste emēdata. Nunc vero non sine magno labore ad ‖ p̄stinū statū reducta. cū quibusda3 additionib⁹. per humile3 viꝝ frēm heinricū wirczburg de ‖ vach monachū. in prioratu rubeimōtis. ordinis cluniacen̄ sub lodouico gruerie comite mag‖nifico Anno dn̄i .Mcccclxxxi. Et anno p̄cedenti fuerūt aquaꝝ inūdatiōes maxie. ventusꝙ hor‖ribiles. multa edifitia subuertentes.

Folio. [*⁶ a–d⁸ e⁶ f⁸ g⁶ h–l⁸ m⁶.] 96 leaves. 7ᵇ: 43 lines. 207×157 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 180, 96 mm.). Hain 6930. Proctor 7823.

With several woodcuts of subjects not illustrated in the earlier editions, including a larger treatment of the figure of Christ, who is here shown with his disciples, and with figures of the four Evangelists at the corners of the block. There are also small woodcuts of the founders of some of the religious orders; also cuts of a merman, a dog-faced man, and a comet. The invention of printing is celebrated in the same place as in Therhoernen's edition, but in a passage of much greater enthusiasm, probably written by the religious printer himself. It begins (contractions expanded) 'Librorum impressionis scientia subtilissima omnibus seculis inaudita circa hec tempora reperitur in vrbe Maguntina. Hec est ars artium, scientia scientiarum, per cuius celeritatis exercitationem thesaurus desiderabilis sapientie et scientie quem omnes homines per instinctum nature desiderant quasi de profundis latibularum tenebris prosiliens mundum hunc in maligno positum ditat pariter et illuminat. Virtus etenim infinita librorum quae

quondam athenis vel parisius ceterisque studijs siue bibliothecis sacris paucissimis quibusdam studiosis manifesta fuit per hanc in omni tribu populo, natione et lingua ubique diuulgatur', &c. The last event recorded is the death of Charles the Bold, with the epitaph 'Te piguit pacis, teduitque quietis in vita. Hic iaces Karole iamque quiesce tibi'.

288 x 210 mm. Rubricated. On 1[a] is the (partially obliterated) inscription 'Reinhardus ruch. Anno 1483'; on 7[a] another inscription (partly cut away) shows that Ruch gave the book to the Carthusians of 'Bonilapidis', with the prayer that a specified member of the order might have the use of it. Ultimately the book passed to the Charterhouse at Buxheim. An early owner, probably Ruch, has noted the reign of Pope Innocent VIII and the accession of Alexander VI in 1492. [425

FRANCE

PRINTING was introduced into France in 1470, the first press being set up in the Sorbonne at Paris, under the auspices of Guillaume Fichet, at that time its librarian, and Johann Heynlin, its prior, the printers being three Germans, Gering, Kranz, and Freiburger. During the next ten years progress was slow both in the capital and the provinces. At Paris only six other firms are known to have begun work before the end of 1480, and only two of these were at all prolific. In the provinces Lyon received the art in 1473, and five firms were at work there during the decade. At Toulouse the first book was completed in June, 1476, at Angers in February, 1476–77, at Chablis and Vienne in 1478, at Poitiers in 1479, and at Caen in 1480. After this year printing developed more rapidly, so that by the end of the century upwards of fifty firms had been at work at Paris, and presses had been set up in nearly forty different places, though in several of these only to print a single book. Until the great work of Mlle Pellechet and M. Louis Polain, their 'Catalogue des Incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France', is completed, any estimate of the number of French incunabula is peculiarly hazardous, as the wealth of the country and the zeal of French collectors have prevented their dispersal, so that the proportion registered by Hain and Proctor is much smaller than in the case of Germany and Italy. At a rough guess the total still extant may be placed at somewhat over 3,000, of which probably from 1,800 to 2,000 were printed at Paris, from 700 to 800 at Lyon, and something under 500 at other places. While the classical tendencies of the Sorbonne press were quite exceptional, an overwhelming majority of the early Paris books were in Latin, the great Paris publisher Vérard, who began work in 1485, being the first to produce vernacular books in any number. At Lyon they were from the first far more fully represented, and this was the case also in other provincial towns. Except for the books printed at the Sorbonne Roman type was very little used until about 1490, Latin and French books, however, being printed, as a rule, in distinct varieties of Gothic letter. The more popular character of the books they published caused book-illustration to thrive at Lyon and other provincial towns earlier than in the capital, but the wood- and metal-cuts which ornament many Paris books towards the end of the century, especially those in the numerous editions of the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, far surpass even the best provincial work.

PARIS

THE press at the Sorbonne, which published its first book in July or August, 1470, continued at work for something under three years, the three German printers starting afresh on their own account at the sign of the Sun in the Rue Saint-Jacques early enough in 1473 to publish their first book there on 21 May. In their new quarters they were soon exposed to an unscrupulous competition, at first from two of their old journeymen, Pieter Keysere, of Ghent, and Johann Stoll (March, 1474), and subsequently from a French firm at the sign of the Green Bellows, consisting of Louis Symonel, Richard Blandin, and Jean Simon. In 1481 Jean Dupré, perhaps the finest French printer of the century, began a long career chiefly devoted to producing some twenty magnificent missals and a few interesting Horae. Two prolific printers, mainly of small books, Antoine Caillaut and Gui Marchand, began work in 1483, and a third, Pierre Levet, in 1485. This last year also witnessed the first activity of Antoine Vérard, who, though only or mainly a publisher, devoted himself to the production at Paris of vernacular books of much the same class as Caxton printed at Westminster, and by the time of his death in (or about) 1512 had issued some 250 editions. Finely illustrated Horae were first put on the market by Jean Dupré about 1488, and from 1491 onwards were mainly printed by Philippe Pigouchet, to whom, however, at the end of the century, Thielmann Kerver proved himself a worthy rival. Other charmingly illustrated books were printed in the 'nineties by Pigouchet, Lepetit Laurens, and Jean Trepperel. Altogether about fifty different firms worked in Paris during the 15th century, the output from 1483 onward being very large.

GERING, KRANZ, AND FREIBURGER

(*First printers*)

THE credit of introducing printing into France belongs, not to the first printers themselves, but to Johann Heynlin (alias Stein, de Lapide, de la Pierre), the prior of the Sorbonne, and to Guillaume Fichet, one of its leading professors, and in 1470 its librarian. Fichet, with the aid of his patron, Cardinal Jehan Rolin, Bishop of Autun, financed the press and, at first, dictated the choice of books; Heynlin acted for some time as its corrector and supervisor. He himself had graduated at the University of Basel, and it was from Basel that he summoned Michael Freiburger (a native of Colmar), who had not only learnt printing there but had also taken a master's degree. With him came Ulrich Gering, of Constanz in Baden, and Martin Kranz. The press was set up in the Sorbonne itself, a beautifully round Roman type, suitable for classical books, was cut, and the first book from the press, the Epistulae of Gasparinus Barzizius, used as models of Latinity, appeared about July or August, 1470. This was

followed by the same author's Orthographia, in a copy of which, specially prepared for Robert Gaguin, Fichet printed a letter by himself in which he celebrates Gutenberg (Bonemontanus) as the inventor of printing. A Sallust, Florus, Valerius Maximus, several works by Cicero, and other books likely to be of use to students of the Sorbonne, followed in the next eighteen months; then both Heynlin and Fichet were called away, and the remaining books from the Sorbonne were partly classical, partly of a more popular kind, evidently chosen by the printers themselves. After printing in all twenty-two different works the press was removed from the Sorbonne to the sign of the Sun in the neighbouring Rue Saint-Jacques. Here the three printers worked together until January, 1478, during which time they produced some thirty books. Then, until 1494, Gering was in business mainly by himself, although in 1480 the name of Georg Maynyal is found linked with his own in several books, and other printers may have worked with or for him. In 1494 he entered into a new partnership with Berchtold Rembolt, of Strassburg, and this lasted on into the 16th century. Altogether Gering must have produced upwards of 150 incunabula, over fifty during his first partnership, and nearly a hundred subsequently. From first to last he printed almost exclusively in Latin, seeking his customers mainly among the students of the University.

PHALARIS. Phalaridis Bruti et Cratis Epistulae. [1472.]

1ª. Francisci Aretini! phalaridis agrigentini ‖ in epistolas / ad illustrem principem malatestā ‖ nouellum de malatestis! prohemiū incipit; 82ᵇ. Erhardi Vuindsberg Epigrāma ad ger-‖manos librarios ęgregios / michaelem / mar‖tinum atq; udalricum; |||

Plura licet summæ dederis alemannia laudi!
At reor hoc maius te genuisse nihil.
Q̨ prope diuinā summa ex industria fingis
Scribendi hanc artem / multiplicans studia.
Fœlices igiť Michael / Martineq; semper
Viuite / & Vlrice! hoc q̨s opus imprimiť.
Erhardum uestro & nō dedignemini amore!
Cui fido semper pectore clausi eritis;

Quarto. a–e¹⁰ f⁶ g¹⁰ h i⁸. 82 leaves. 23 lines. 132 × 87 mm. Type 1 (Roman 115 mm.). Hain 12885. Proctor 7832.

Placed by Philippe 6th, but by M. Claudin 15th on the list of the productions of the first Paris press, partly on the ground of the heavier impression of the type as compared with the earliest books, partly because of the appearance of Erhard Windsberg as corrector of the press in place of Johann Heynlin, whose connection with it seems to have ceased in March, 1472. According to M. Claudin the Cantonal Library of Lucerne possesses a copy of this book with a presentation inscription from Fichet to Windsberg. The latter afterwards returned to Germany and became a doctor of medicine.

187 × 132 mm. Rubricated, and with a capital in gold on 1ª. On 82ᵇ is an early presentation inscription beginning 'Par monsʳ maistre Iehan hurault aduocat en parlemt a paris. Donne fut ce pnt liure a maistre gassoye gourdin chanoïe de . . .' [426

MONTE ROCHERII, GUIDO DE. Manipulus curatorum. 21 May, 1473.

1ª. Tabula libri qui manipulus cu-‖ratoꝝ appellaī ! incipit feliciter. 4ª. Liber qui Manipulus curatoꝝ ‖ appellaī / in quo ꝑnecessaria offi‖cia eorum quibus animaꝝ cura ‖ commissa ē / breuiter ꝑtractanī ! ‖ feliciter incipit / 87ᵇ. COLOPHON: Doctissimi viri domini guidonis ‖ de monte rocherij liber / manipul‖us curatorum vulgariter dictus ‖ finit feliciter. Qui completus ē ‖ parisius per industriosos impresso‖rie artis librarios atq; magistros ‖ Michaelē de columbaria / Vdal-‖ricū gering / et Martinū chrantz ‖ Anno dominice natiuitatis Mil-‖lesimo quadringentesimoseptua-‖gesimo tertio / Mensis maij die vero vicesimoprimo.

Folio. a–d¹⁰ e⁶; f–h¹⁰ i¹². 88 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 181 × 132 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 90 mm.). Hain 8172.

The first book printed at the sign of the Golden Sun, with the printers' new Gothic fount of type.

278 × 200 mm. Rubricated. Michael Wodhull's copy, old French red morocco, perhaps by Derome, with Wodhull's note, dated 28 November, 1791, of purchase for £2 6*s.* 6*d.* [427

PLATEA, FRANCISCUS DE. De restitutionibus. De usuris: de excommunicationibus. 4 January, 1476–77.

[Part I.] 1ª. Tractatus Restitutionū eximij doctoris fratris francisci de ‖ platea ordinis fratrum minorū Bononieñ. Incipit feliciter. 64ᵇ. COLOPHON: Tractatus Restitutionum Francisci de platea ‖ finit feliciter. Impressus parisius In sole aureo. 65ª. Questiones huius tractatus videlicet restitutionū. scd̄m ‖ ordinem rubricarū Incipiunt feliciter. 70ᵇ. END: Finiunt rubrice tractatus restitutionū ! feliciter. [Part II.] 1ᵇ. Questiões huius tractatus viꝫ de vsuris. secundū ordinē ‖ rubricarū Incipiūt feliciter. 5ᵇ. Finiūt rubrice huius tractatus de vsuris feliciter. 6ª. Tractatus de vsuris eximii doctoris fratris Francisci de ‖ platea ordinis fratrū minorū bononieñ. Incipit feliciter. 44ᵇ. COLOPHON: Tractatus de Vsuris Frācisci de platea finit feliciter. ‖ Impressus parisius In sole aureo. 45ª. Questiões huius tractatus videlicet excōicationū scd̄m ‖ ordinē rubricarum Incipiūt feliciter. 53ᵇ. Finiūt rubrice huius tractatus de excōicationibus feliciter. 54ª. Tractatus de excōicatiōibus eximij doctoris frīs Frācisci de ‖ platea ordinis fratrū minorū Bononieñ. Incipit feliciter. 98ᵇ. COLOPHON: Tractatus excōmunicationū fratris Frācisci de platea ‖ finit feliciter. Impressus parisius In sole aureo ꝑ Mar-‖tinū. Vdalricum. et Michaelē. Anno. M. CCCC. lxxvi. ‖ quarta die mensis Ianuarij.

Quarto. Part I: [a–e¹⁰ f⁸ e⁶ *⁶.] 70 leaves. Part II: a–d¹⁰ e⁴; f–k¹⁰ l⁴. 98 leaves. 168 leaves. 40 lines. 180 × 105 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 90 mm.). Hain *13039. Proctor 7847 and 7847ᴬ.

A legal treatise of extraordinary interest for the light which it throws on medieval sentiment on questions covering almost the whole field of daily life and morality.

264 × 177 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy with his note, dated 23 May, 1789, of its purchase for a guinea at 'Leighs's Auction by commission'. 18th century French red morocco, perhaps by Derome. On 1ª Wodhull painted, or caused to be painted, his own arms. [428

Another copy.

256 × 175 mm. In this copy the 'De Restitutionibus' is bound after the other tracts. Rubricated in red and blue. With the arms of a Cardinal, showing the Lion of S. Mark, painted twice on sig. a 2. [428 A

GERING ALONE

EYBE, ALBERTUS DE. Margarita poetica. 29 November, 1478.

2ª. Margarita poetica de arte dictandi ac practicandi epistolas: || Opus clarissimum feliciter incipit. 141ª. COLOPHON: Finit opus eximium Alberti de Eyb. impressumq; parisius || p Magistrum Vlricum Guering. Anno .M. cccc. lxxviii. || die vero penultima mensis Nouembris.

Quarto. a–r⁸ s⁶. 142 leaves, the first and last blank. 9ª: 37 lines. 183 × 113 mm. Type 5 (Roman 100 mm.). Hain 6821. Proctor 7858.

The copy described by Hain (not starred) had the misprint 'Finis' for 'Finit' in the colophon.

246 × 167 mm. Capitals added in plain gold. [429

NIDER, JOHANN. Consolatorium timoratae conscientiae. 16 December, 1478.

2ª. Consolatorium timorate conscientie / venerabilis || fratris Iohannis. Nyder / sacre theologie professo-||ris eximii de ordine predicatorum Prologus. 120ª. COLOPHON: Exaratum quippe est hoc opusculū Parisius per || Magistrū Vlricū Cognomento Gering. Anno || millesimo. cccc. lxxviii. xvi. Decembris. 120ᵇ. Tabula . . . 133ᵇ. END: Finit tabula cōsolatorii timorate cō-||scientie Magistri Iohannis Nyder.

Quarto. a–q⁸ r⁶. 134 leaves, the first and last blank. 28 lines. 140 × 87 mm. Type 5 (Roman 100 mm.). Hain 11809. Proctor 7859.

211 × 140 mm. Rubricated, the majuscules touched with yellow. On 4ª is the inscription: Istud volu^{n} est conuētus bt̄e marie celestinoꝝ de metis. [430

NIDER, JOHANN. Manuale confessorum. 19 August, 1479.

2ª. Eximii sacre theologie ꝑfessoris fratris Iohīs || nyder ordīs p̄dicatoꝝ / manuale cōfessoꝝ / ad || instructionē spūaliū pastoꝝ: feliciter incipit. 162ª. COLOPHON: Religiosi doctissimiq; viri fratris Iohānis Nyder || sacraꝝ litteraꝝ professoris dignissimi / ordinis p̄di-||catoꝝ: tractatus de Lepra morali / vna cū cōfessio-||nali eiusdē: cuilibet ꝑfessori ꝑnecessarius / oīa vitio-||rū genera breuissime examinās: feliciter finit; Im-||p̄ssusq; parisius ꝑ vdalricū gering. Anno dñi .M. cccc. lxxix. xiiii. vero kalendas septēbris.

Quarto. a–h⁸ I⁴; k–u⁸ x⁶. 162 leaves, the first blank. 28 lines. 140 × 90 mm. Type 5 (Roman 100 mm.). Hain 11845. Proctor 7861.

205 × 140 mm. Rubricated, with capital on 2ª in red and blue and with majuscules touched with yellow. [431

NIDER, JOHANN. Praeceptorium diuinae legis siue Expositio decalogi. 9 June, 1482.

2ª. Eximii sacre theologie professoris fratris Iohannis Ny-||der ordinis predicatorū / in expositionē preceptorū deca||logi: prologus incipit. 303ᵇ. par. 2. COLOPHON: Eximii sacre theologie ꝑfessoris magr̄i iohānis ny||der / ordinis fratrū p̄dicatorū / Preceptoriū diuine || legis finit feliciter. Exaratūq; ꝑ magistrum vldalri||cū Gering in vrbe Parisiana. Anno domini .M. || cccc. lxxxii. die ix. Iunii. ||| Sequit̄ registrū seu tabula capitulorum . . . 331ᵇ. END: Finis tabule.

Quarto. a–z A–I kk L–R⁸ S¹². 332 leaves, the first and last blank. 37 lines and head-line. 147 (152) × 88 mm. Type 4 (Roman 80 mm.).

210 × 142 mm. [432

GERING AND REMBOLT

GREGORIUS I. Dialogi. 6 March, 1494–95.

1ª. Dialogus beati Grego‖rij Pape: eiusꝯ diaconi Petri in quattuor ‖ libros diuisus: de vita ⁊ miraculis patrū ‖ italicoꝝ: ⁊ de eternitate animarum. [Rembolt's device.] 92ᵇ. COLOPHON: DEO GRATIAS. ‖ Finit Dialogus beati Gregorii Pape. Impressus ‖ Opa Vdalrici gering. ⁊ Berchtoldi renbolt socioꝝ. ‖ Parisiis cōmorantiū In vico sorbonico Ad ītersignū ‖ solis aurei. Anno. ıc̄. xciiii. Die vero. vi. Marcii. 93ª. Incipit tabula capituloꝝ... 95ᵇ. END: Finis tabule. Laus deo.

Quarto. a–m⁸. 96 leaves, the last blank. 38 lines, with head-line and marginalia. 155 (160) × 88 (107) mm. Types 5, 6, 9, 10 (Roman 100, Gothic c. 190, 80, 110 mm.). Hain *7964. Proctor 8303.

197 × 136 mm. Rubricated, with the majuscules touched with colour. Capital on 2ª in red and brown. [433

GREGORIUS I. Liber pastoralis. 18 July, 1498.

1ª. Liber cure pastoralis diui Gre≈‖gorii pape: In sole aureo vici Sorboni‖ci Parrhisiis venalis habetur. [Rembolt's device.] 62ᵇ. COLOPHON: Pastorale diui Gregorii summa diligētia Emendatū in So‖le aureo vici Sorbonici Parrhisiis Impressum per Vdalricū ‖ gering / & Magistrū Berchtoldū renbolt sociorū. Finem ha‖buit die .xviii. Iulii. Anno domini millesimo quadringente‖simo nonagesimo octauo. 63ª. Incipit tabula capitulorū... 63ᵇ. END: LAVS DEO.

Quarto. a–h⁸. 64 leaves, the last blank. 37 lines, with head-line and marginalia. 149 (157) × 88 (105) mm. Types 4, 10, 12 (Roman 80, Gothic 110, 144 mm.). Hain *7989. Proctor †8307.

196 × 136 mm. Rubricated, and with the majuscules touched with yellow. [434

GREGORIUS I. Expositio super Cantica canticorum. 16 January 1498–99.

1ª. TITLE: Expositio beati Gregorii pape ‖ super Cantica canticorum. In sole aureo vici Sorbonici Parisius nu≈‖per impressa. [Rembolt's device.] 30ᵇ. COLOPHON: Expositio beati Gregorii pape super Cantica canticoꝝ feli-‖citer explicit. Impressa parisius in sole aureo vici sorbonici per ‖ vdalricū gering & magistrū bertholdū renbolt sociorū. Anno do‖mini Millesimo q̄dringentesimo nonagesimo octauo. Die vero ‖ decimasexta. Mensis Ianuarii.

Quarto. a–c⁸ d⁶. 30 leaves. 38 lines and head-line. 152 (157) × 93 mm. Types 4, 10, 12 (Roman 80, Gothic 110, 144 mm.). Hain 7939. Proctor †8309.

198 × 134 mm. Rubricated, with large capitals in red and brown and majuscules touched with yellow. [435

MANCINUS, DOMINICUS. De passione Christi. [1499?]

1ª. Dominici Mancini de passione domi‖ni nostri Iesu Christi liber incipit. 16ᵇ. l. 28. END: Et rege cum tristis exitus eius erit. ||| FINIS.

Quarto. a b⁸. 16 leaves. 36 lines with marginalia. 141 × 72 (95) mm. Type 4 (Roman 80 mm.). Copinger 3811 or 3814?.

197 × 134 mm. Rubricated, with majuscules touched with yellow. [436

LUDOLPHUS CARTHUSIENSIS. Expositio Psalterii.

31 January, 1506–07.

1ª. TITLE: (red) Ludolfi Carthusiensis qui ‖ et autor fuit vite Christi: in Psalteriū expo≠‖sitio . . . [(black) Rembolt's device.] ‖ (red) Parisius in Sole Aureo Vici ‖ Sorbonici venūdantur. 267ᵇ. COLOPHON: Parisius per Vdalricum Gering ꝛ ‖ Magistrum Bertholdum Rem‖bolt Socios. Anno mille≠‖simo q̃ngentesimo sexto ‖ die vero penultima ‖ Ianuarij.

Quarto. aa–dd⁸; a–z A–F⁸ G⁴. 268 leaves, 33–264 numbered Fo. i–ccxxxij., the last blank. 2 columns. 34ª: 54 lines with head-line and marginalia. 197 (205) × 129 (153) mm. Type: Gothic 140, 100, 90, 73 mm.

The title-page is ornamented with Rembolt's criblé device and with border-ledges, also in criblé work.

250 × 168 mm. On 1ª is the inscription: FF. Min. Bamberg ad S. Annam. [437

LOUIS MARTINEAU

THE book, described below, appears to be the first printed by Louis Martineau (a native of Touraine), although an Augustinus De conflictu virtutum et vitiorum of 16 September, 1479, more probably printed by G. Le Fèvre, has also been ascribed to him. In 1482–85 he printed about a dozen books on his own account. He also worked in 1483, in various unspecified years, and as late as 1497 in various partnerships with Caillaut.

GREGORIUS ARIMINENSIS. Super primo sententiarum. 9 August, 1482.

1ᵇ. Qui fuerat iussus Gregorius ante tacere ‖ Liberius toto nunc datur ore loqui . . . 2ª. [C]Irca prologum prī. ‖ libri sententiarum Quero ‖ primo . . . 319ᵇ. col. 1. par. 2. COLOPHON: Explicit lectura primi sentētiarum fratris ‖ Gregorii de Arimino: sacri ordīs hēmitaꝝ ‖ sctī aug. Theologie ꝑfessoris p̄cellētissimi ‖ Qui legit parisius. Anno dñi. 1344. ꝑ cla‖rissim̃ vniuersitatis parisiensis .M. Gugli‖erm̃ Militis maxīa diligētia emēdata: et ‖ parisi⁹ impssa āno dñi. 1482. 9 augusti. Ibid. col. 2: Isti sunt questionum et articu‖lorum tituli. q̃ in hoc primo sen‖tentiarū auctētici doc. ꝓtinent̃. 332ª. col. 1. par. 4: Explicit tabula sup primū sententiaꝝ inge‖niosissimi magistri gregorii de Arimino do‖ctoris auctentici ordinis fratꝝ hēmitarum ‖ sanctissimi augustini ꝑ eximiū sacre Theo≠‖logie ꝑfessorē Alme vniuersitatis parisien‖sis Magistrū Guglielmū Militis studio-‖sissime ordinatam. ‖ Registrum . . . END: ar. z. ad hāc.

Folio. A¹⁰ B–X y z ꝛ⁸ ꝑ¹⁰ a–n⁸ o p⁶ q⁴ r⁸. 332 leaves. 2 columns. 47 lines. 195 × 134 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 83, c. 105 mm.). Hain *1645. Proctor 7921.

The verses on 1ᵇ were written 'Per eloquentissimū Oratore3 ac Poetā laureatū ‖ Comitemq3 palatinum Dominicum Mancinum'.

292 × 210 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [438

ANTOINE CAILLAUT

STARTING in 1482 Caillaut (like Martineau, from Touraine) probably printed over a hundred incunabula, nearly all of which are in small quarto and four-fifths of them undated. Most of them were sacerdotalia. He died in 1505.

THOMAS AQUINAS. Confessionale. [About 1490.]

1ª. TITLE: Cõffessioãle seu libellus peroptim⁹ || beati Thome de aquino de modo cõ||fitendi et de puritate cõ||sciẽcie cuilibꝫ || confessori et confiteri volenti peruti⸗||lis et necessaria. 27ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Tractatus peroptim⁹ de confessione seu puritate || cordis et mundicia mẽtis Nouiter ĩpressus Parisii || per Anthonium caillaut.

Octavo. a–c⁸ d⁴. 28 leaves, the last blank. 30 lines and head-line. 97 (102) × 66 mm. Types 7 and 9 (Gothic 64, 95 mm.). Hain *1350. Proctor †7955.

128 × 84 mm. [439

ANTOINE VÉRARD

(*Publisher*)

BETWEEN the first appearance of his name in an imprint and his death about 1512 Antoine Vérard published some two hundred and fifty editions, most, possibly all, of which were printed for him by other men, though these cannot always be identified. His books were almost always in French, often profusely illustrated, though many of the woodcuts were taken from job lots, and in their range of subjects closely resembled those which Caxton found profitable in England.

MER DES HISTOIRES. La mer des histoires. [1503?]

1ª. TITLE: La mer des || histoires. 261ᵇ. ¶ Cy finist le premier volume de la || mer de⁸ hystoires Imprime a Paris || pour Anthoine verard demourant || a lymaige saint Iehan leuãgeliste: de||uant la Rue neufue nostre dame. ou || au palaiꝫ / au premier pillier deuant || la chapelle ou lon chante la messe de || messeignrs les Presidens. 263ª. (Table): EN ce liure sõt six aages . . . 270ª. END OF VOLUME I: ¶ La v⁶ est de sedechias au / f / cc / xxxix. VOLUME II. 1ª. TITLE: Le second || volume || de la mer || des histoi||res. 309ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: ¶ Imprime nouuellemẽt a paris pour || Anthoine verard marchant libraire de⸗||mourant a paris deuant la rue neufue || nostre dame a lymaige saĩct || Iehan le⸗||uangeliste. Ou au palays au premier pillier deuant la chapelle on len chante || la messe De Messeigneurs Les presi⸗||dens. [Device.] 311ª. Cy apres sensuyt le martyrolo⸗||ge des Sainctꝫ. Chapitre Cent quatorsiesme du prologue. 339ª. ¶ Cy cõmẽce la table de la v⁶ aage . . . 346ª. END: Feuillet xliii⁶.

Folio. Vol. I. [*⁴] a–z ⁊ aa–gg⁸ hh¹⁰; ā⁸. 270 leaves, 5–261 numbered I–CCLVII, 262 blank. Vol. II. A–X, AA–RR⁸ SS⁶; ā ē⁸ ī ō⁶; ff⁸. 346 leaves, 1–309 so numbered. 2 columns. 48 lines and head-line. 275 (284) × 175 mm. Types: Gothic 120 and 114 mm. Macfarlane 172.

The first edition of this illustrated chronicle, the French version of the Rudimentum nouiciorum published at Lübeck, had been printed by Pierre Le Rouge at Paris in 1488.

345 × 262 mm. [440

WOLFGANG HOPYL

(*Publisher*)

Wolfgang Hopyl's name is found in the Tractatus consequentiarum of Martinus de Martinis in 1489, and in over a score of other incunabula. Mr. Proctor, however, regarded him as only a publisher during the 15th century, and attributed the printing of these books to Johann Higman. In the 16th century Hopyl himself printed some fine service books and other books, some of them for the English market. He died in 1521.

MAGISTRIS, Martinus de. Questionum moralium pars secunda: de temperantia. 10 October, 1490.

[Martini cognomento Magistri uel de Magistris Quaestionum moralium P. II. de temperantia, aliisque virtutibus et de vitiis oppositis.] 186ᵇ. Colophon: Impressū in celeberrima vrbe parisiensi īvi-‖co sancti Iacobi apud sanctum Bnedictum ad ‖ ītersigniū Sancti Georgii aut gallice a tresteau ꝑ Vuolfgangum hopyl almanū. Anno domini M.CCCCXC. die decima mensis octobris. ||| DEO GRATIAS.

Folio. A^8 b–z ꝛ ꝓ A–E^6 F^4. 186 leaves, partly numbered. 2 columns. 51 lines and head-line. 201 (209) × 142 mm. Type 1 (Roman 80 mm.). Hain 10458 (2).

On 1ª is Hopyl's device of two sheep holding over the stump of a tree a shield on which is a tree between the letters $\overset{w\,w}{A}\overset{w\,w}{V}$ and a stork. Motto: munere viuit amor celat sua furta Venus. The first part of the Quaestiones morales dealing with Fortitude had been finished 1 December, 1489.

261 × 186 mm. [441

JEAN PETIT

(*Publisher*)

Jean Petit was a publisher on a large scale at Paris for some five-and-thirty years (1495–1530). He published books of all kinds, and is said sometimes to have had twelve or more printers working for him at once.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Quaestiones Tusculanae. 9 January, 1500.

1ª. Title: ¶ Commentarii que‖stionum Tusculanarum editi a Philippo Beroaldo. ‖ [Device: Iehan Petit.] Venundatur in vico diui Iacobi ‖ Sub Leone Argenteo. 263ª. Colophon: Commentarios hosce Questionum Tusculanarum a Philippo ‖ Beroaldo Diligenter compositos. Impressum Parhisii in Bellouisu ‖ Pro Iohannes Petit Commorante in vico diui Iacobi Ad intersigniū ‖ Leonis Argentei. Anno domini .M. ccccc. ix. Mensis Ianuarii. 265ª. ¶ M. T. Ciceronis Quæstionum ‖ Tusculanarum Haud spernendus ‖ quarūcūꝙ dictionū sentētiarūꝙ ‖ adnotandarum. Index. 297ᵇ. End: τελος συν θεω και ‖ ταις μουσαις.

Quarto. a–z A–$X^{8.4}$; AA–$DD^{8.4}$ EE^6 FF^4. 298 leaves, 1–263 so numbered, 264 cut away, 298 blank. 41 lines of commentary, with head-lines and marginalia. 161 (168) × 88 (111) mm. Types: Gothic 180?, Roman 94, 79 mm.

According to the colophon the date ought to be 9 January, 1500, but it is possible that it may be intended for January, 1509. On the back of the title-page is a woodcut of a student turning away his head from the reading-desk in front of him, and taking a minute's rest. With small woodcut capitals.

207 × 142 mm. From the library of Dr. Georg Kloss. With notes attributed to Melanchthon. [442

AIMOINUS. De Gestis Francorum. 13 August, 1514.

1ª. TITLE: Annonij monachi Be‖nedictini diserti & veridici, quorūdamq; aliorum ve‖nerabilium eiusdem professiōis patrum, de Regum ‖ procerumq; Francorum origine gestisq; clarissimis ‖ vsq; ad Philippum Augustum Libri quinq; nunc pri‖mum impressi: Cū Gratia & Priuilegio regio in ter‖go huius exprimendo. [Device of the Prelū Ascēsianū.] ‖ Vęnūdantur in ędibus ‖ Ioannis Parui, & Ascensianis. 148ª. COLOPHON: Finis historiaꝝ Francoꝝ regū vsq; ad natiuitatē Philippi Augusti q in cathalogo ‖ regū quadragesimus primus recēseť: collectaꝝ / p bona qdē parte / ab Annonio mona‖cho (vt opinor) diui Germani in suburbio Parrhisieñ. pro minori aūt. a diuersis eius‖dē cœnobii monachis: vnde plus fidei q̄ eloquentię venditare possunt. Impressæ aūt ‖ sunt opera Ascensiana ad Idus Augusti. MDXIIII.

Folio. A^6 a–r^8 s^6. 148 leaves, 7–148 numbered I–CXLII. 46 lines, with head-line and marginalia. 210 (222) × 128 (148) mm. Types: Gothic 180?, Roman 92 mm.

With numerous criblé capitals and the device of a printing press and architectural border often found in the books printed by Iodocus Badius Ascensius, who learnt his craft from Johann Trechsel at Lyon, and about 1498 came to Paris, and in 1503 started there a learned press which became very prolific in the 16th century. He died in 1535.

270 × 193 mm. [443

DENIS ROCE

(*Publisher*)

ALTHOUGH Denis Roce only began publishing in the 'nineties, upwards of forty books are assigned to him in Herr Burger's Index, besides others from the presses of thirteen different printers. Probably some of these were issued in the 16th century, when he did a large business, though mostly in small books. He died in 1518.

BERTHOLDUS. Horologium deuotionis circa vitam Christi. [c. 1500?]

1ª. TITLE: horologium de‖uotiōis circa vitam christi. [Device.] 51ª. l. 20. END: ... nec in presenti nec in futuro. Amen. ||| Finis. [Woodcut.]

Octavo. A–F^8 G^4. 52 leaves, the last blank. 32 lines. 94 × 60 mm. Types: Gothic 180, 90?, 59 mm.

With a woodcut of S. John and his eagle on 1ᵇ, a crucifixion, and several small cuts copied from Horae.

140 × 95 mm. Rubricated. [444

LYON

PRINTING was introduced into Lyon by the enterprise of Barthélemi Buyer, who at first engaged Guillaume Le Roy of Liège to print in his house, and subsequently gave commissions to other firms, continuing to publish until shortly before his death in 1483. The earliest known Lyon book is a thin volume, in a clumsy Gothic type, containing the De miseria humanae conditionis of Pope Innocent III and other Latin tracts, completed 17 September, 1473. No dated books of 1474 or the following year have come down to us, but on 18 April, 1476, Buyer published a Légende dorée, the first of many vernacular books from early Lyonnese presses. Two German partners, Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhard, issued their first book in 1477, a second pair, Martin Huss (who had already printed at Toulouse) and Johann Siber, the next year, and a third, Gaspard Ortuin and Peter Schenck, perhaps as early as 1478. Martin Huss and Siber printed only medieval Latin books (medium law and theology); the other firms, and also Mathieu Huss, who started in 1482 after his kinsman's death, produced numerous French popular works, many of them illustrated with woodcuts of very varying quality. Latin classics began to be published in the 'nineties, chiefly by Jean Dupré (not to be confused with his namesake at Paris), Johann Trechsel, Jean de Vingle, and Jacobinus Suigus (from Turin). By the end of the century about forty master-printers had put their names in books, and the city records show that many more were at work, among whom must be distributed most of the numerous Lyonnese books as yet unassigned to any press. The total output cannot have been less than between seven and eight hundred and may easily have been more. During the 16th century Lyon almost equalled Paris as a centre of printing, theological persecution being less rampant there than in the neighbourhood of the Sorbonne.

GUILLAUME LE ROY

(*First printer*)

LEAVING Liège after its sack by Charles the Bold in 1468, Guillaume Le Roy is said to have visited Cologne, Basel, and Beromünster before arriving at Lyon. From 1473 to 1479 he printed in Buyer's house, and after leaving this continued to work for him for two or three more years. His latest dated book is of the year 1488. He probably printed about a hundred incunabula, and has been praised not only as the first printer at Lyon, but also as the first popularizer of old French literature. His types were clumsy, and some of the woodcuts he used in his books discreditably bad, but he also did some much better work, and was probably the earliest printer in France to use ornamental capitals.

RODERICUS [SANCIUS] ZAMORENSIS. Miroir de la vie humaine.
8 July, 1477.

1ª. Cy commence le liure inti‖tule le miroir de vie humai‖ne fait par rodorique hispaig‖nol euesque de zamorēsis Ou‖quel toute creature humaine ‖ mortelle en quelque estat que ‖ elle soit establie ou en office ‖ spirituel ou temporel pour‖ra veoir de chascun art et ma‖niere de viure les prosperitez ‖ et aduersitez et les enseigne‖mens de droitement viure Le‖quel liure a este translate de ‖ latin en francois par frere ‖ iuliē docteur en theologie du ‖ couuent des freres sainct au‖gustin a lion sur le rosne En ‖ lan mil cccc lxxvii. 142ª. COLOPHON: Cy finist ce presēt liure inti‖tule le miroir de la vie humai‖ne impṝsse a lyon sur le rosne ‖ p̄ bartholomieu buyer citoien ‖ du dit lyon le huytiesme iour ‖ du moys de iuillet lā mil qua‖tre cens septante et sept ||| DIEV SOIT LOE.

Folio. a–i⁸ l⁶; n–v⁸. 142 leaves, 78 blank. 2 columns. 29 lines. 1ª: 171 × 131 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 119 mm.). Hain 13951. Proctor 8499.

With small woodcut capitals. The normal width of a column is about 60 mm., but on leaves 12 and 13 it is reduced to 49, and on leaf 14 to 42. This appears to be Le Roy's fourth dated book. He printed a Latin edition six months later.

275 × 198 mm. Rubricated, and with a large capital on 1ª supplied in red and blue. Bound by Duru in 1852. Bought at the Seillière sale. [445

NICOLAUS PHILIPPI AND MARCUS REINHARD

NICOLAUS, son of Philippus Müller of Benssheim, near Darmstadt, and Marcus Reinhard, a kinsman of Johann Reinhard of Grüningen, issued their first dated book at Lyon in 1477. This was the Practica noua iuris of Joannes Petrus de Ferrariis, printed in a much finer Gothic type than Le Roy had used, rather resembling the first type of Sensenschmidt and Frisner at Nuremberg. Some thirty incunabula, several of them illustrated and in French, are ascribed to the partners. But in 1485 Philippi was working alone, and Marcus Reinhard has been traced soon after this at Strassburg and Kirchheim, q.v. (page 96). Philippi died in 1488.

LE GRAND, JACQUES. Sophologium. [1484?]

2ª. Sequitur tabula capitulorū so≠‖phologij . . . 4ª. Doctissimi atq; excellentissimi pa≠‖tris: sacrarū litterarum doctoris de‖uotissimi: fratris Iacobi magni: religionis fratrū heremitarū: san≠‖cti. Augustini sophologium incipit. Cuius p̄ncipalis intentio est indu‖cere legētis animū ad sapīe amorē. ||| SERENISSIMI atq; christi≠‖anissimi principis francorū regis con≠‖fessori .d. Michaeli: diuina prouiden‖te gracia episcopo antisiodorensi: sui ‖ p̄conij humilis capellan⁹ frater iaco‖bus magni / ordinis fratrum heremi≠‖tarum sancti augustini p̄petuum fa≠‖mulandi affectum . . . 119ᵇ. Iacobi magni sopholo‖giū finit feliciter. 120ª. Epigramma ad huius opis conspectorem. [Ten lines of verse.] COLOPHON: Impressum lugduñ per Nicolaū Philippi de ‖ benßheym et Marcū Reinhart de Argentina.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b–g⁸ h i¹⁰ k–n⁸ o¹⁰.] 120 leaves. 2 columns. 46 lines. 168 × 127 mm. Types 5 and 6 (Gothic 73 and 120 mm.). Hain 10476.

284 × 210 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 2ª is written: De libris Frīs Laurᵗⁱⁱ Lampag̃ni de Mediolano. [446

MATHIEU HUSS

MATHIEU HUSS succeeded his kinsman Martin Huss, of Bottwar in Württemberg, in 1482, and worked at Lyon until 1501, probably producing from eighty to a hundred incunabula, of the sort popular with the richer 'general readers' of the day, many of them being illustrated and in French.

ROLEWINCK, ERHARD. Fasciculus temporum. [About 1495?]

1ª. Fasciculus temporum omnes antiquo‖rum hystorias complectens. 97ª. l. 27: ¶ Isto eodem tēpore fuit Frater iohānes burgois ordinis sancti frācisci honeste vi‖te qui sua cōuersatione multos instruxit. reformādoq; ąmplurma monasteria. sepultus ‖ lugduñ. ī mōasterio nouo qđ fundatū est suis p̄cib⁹ nūcupatū nostre dāme de angis.

Folio. a⁶ A–K⁸ L M⁶. 98 leaves. 7ª: 48 lines and head-line. 180 (190) × 120 mm. Types 10, 12? (Gothic 140, 75 mm.).

This edition has the longer passage on the invention of printing, and additions narrating the election of Maximilian in 1486, the death of Mathias Corvinus in 1490, the peace made at Rome between Pope Alexander and Charles VIII, and the return of Charles to France. The woodcut of Christ with the symbols of the Evangelists has a black background with foliage ornament, rather in the Low Country style. The cuts of the Ark and of the building of Babel are both unusually detailed and quaint.

226 × 157 mm. From the Libreria Colonna. [447

GASPARD ORTUIN

GASPARD ORTUIN (or Urtebin) only put his name into two books which have survived, a Melusine printed in conjunction with Peter Schenck, and the Roman du roi Pontus et de la belle Sidoine. Neither of these is dated, and it is uncertain as to whether Ortuin began printing in 1485, when his name appears in the tax-books, or some years before this. An illustrated edition of the Roman de la Rose and other important French books are now attributed to him. The edition of the Formulae Epistularum described below was one of his latest books.

MENNICKEN, CAROLUS. Formulae Epistolarum. 1495.

1ª. TITLE: ¶ Epistole Caroli. 62ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Expliciūt epistole ornatissime ma≈‖ximo artificio ad vtilitatem iuuenuȝ ‖ studiosorū cōposite. Impresseq; lug≈‖duni Anno dñi Millesimo quadri≈‖gentesimo nonagesimo quinto. 63ª. ¶ Incipit tabula . . . 67ª Incipit tractatus de remedio amoris. 70ª. END OF TEXT: Explicit tractatus Pij pape ‖ secundi de amore ||| Liber alloquiť studiosum lectorem . . . Nil melius docto nouim⁹ esse viro.

Quarto. a–h⁸ [i]⁶. 70 leaves. 2 columns. 41 lines. 143 × 100 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 70 and 90 mm.). Hain 10683. Proctor 8536.

198 × 135 mm. Bound with the Clausulae Epistolarum Ciceronis of Joannes Gabriel (Siena, Heinrich of Cologne, 1489), No. 398. [448

TOULOUSE

THE first dated book printed at Toulouse was the De fide instrumentorum of Barbatia, completed 20 June, 1476, by Martin Huss of Bottwar. Huss issued a few other books at Toulouse without dates and then went on to Lyon. The next printer, Johann Parix, worked by himself in 1479–81 and in partnership with Étienne Cleblat in 1489. The third and last, Heinrich Mayer, produced over twenty incunabula during the years 1484 to 1496. Many of the early Toulouse books are strongly Spanish in their appearance, and some of them are in the Spanish language. Hence a theory, now generally abandoned, that they were really printed at Tolosa.

JOHANN PARIX

JOHANN PARIX of Heidelberg printed three dated books in 1479, two in 1480, and one in 1481, and at least five undated books in the same types. In 1489 he is found again at Toulouse, using different types and with a French partner, Étienne Cleblat. Two dated and one undated book are assigned to this period. Nothing is known as to his work during the interval.

TORRE, ALFONSO DE LA. Vision delectable de la filosofia. 1489.

2ª. Comiença el tratado llamado vision deleytable. dela phi‖losofia et delas otras sciẽçias: compuesto por Alfonso dela ‖ torre bachiller: endereçado al noble don Iuan de veamõte ‖ prior de sant Iuan en navarra. [Woodcut] . . . 102ª. COLOPHON: Aqui se acaba el libro dela vision delectable conla tabla: ‖ que trata dela philosofia ℣ delas otras sçiençias breue mẽ≈‖te / ℣ que delectaçion es fallada en ellas. Impremido enla ‖ muy noble ℣ leal çibdad de Tholosa. por los muy discretos ‖ maestros Iuan parix / ℣ Estevan cleblat. Enel año del señor ‖ de mill ℣ .cccclxxxix.

Folio. a–m⁸ n⁶. 102 leaves. 36 lines and head-line. 198 (210) × 128 mm. Types 4, 5 (Gothic 110, 98 mm.). Hain 15556. Proctor 8724.

With two fine decorative capitals, a border to the first page of text, and some rude pictures.

246 × 173 mm. [449

ANGERS

JEAN DE LA TOUR

(*First printer*)

THE first printers at Angers were Jean de la Tour and Jean Morel, who printed their first book in February, 1476–77. After 1477 no book printed at Angers is known until this of 1495, printed by Jean de la Tour alone, who had now become printer to the University of Angers. In all probability several intermediate books have perished.

MONTE ROCHERII, GUIDO DE. Manipulus curatorum una cum Speculo sacerdotum. 3 August, 1495.

1ª. TITLE: Manipulus curatorū vna ‖ cum speculo sacerdotum. [Device of Jean Alexandre and Charles de Bougne.] 167ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Liber qui Manipulus curatoꝝ appellatur ‖ a peritissimo ac illustrissimo viro dño Guidone ‖ de mōte rocherij vna cum eius tabula cōpilla-‖tus: arte impressoria et industria Iohannis de ‖ la tour Alme vniuersitatis andegaueñ impres‖soris sculptª: impēsis tñ Iohānis alexādri ⁊ ka‖roli de bougne. cōmorañ. in vico sctī petri vul-‖garit nōcupati la chaussee sainct pierre. Finit ‖ feliciter Anno dñi milleº quadringētesimo no‖nagesimoquīto. Die ỹo tercia mēsis Augusti. 173ª. Augustinus de dignitate ‖ sacerdotum. 176ª. END: FINIS.

Octavo. a–x⁸ A⁴. 172 leaves, 2–164 so numbered (clxiiij misprinted cliij). 31 lines and head-line. 100 (107) × 60 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 120?, 65 mm.). Proctor 8725.

In addition to the publisher's device on the title-page, that of the printer, representing a tower, with legend 'Hardie volante', is placed on 172ᵇ.

136 × 86 mm. [450

POITIERS

UNDER the auspices of a canon of S. Hilaire-le-Grand, whom M. Claudin ('Origines et débuts de l'imprimerie à Poitiers,' 1897) identified with Bertrand de Brossa, Jean Bouyer printed the two books of 1479 and 1481 here described, and continued at work until 1515. He may have had an anonymous rival about 1490, but we know the name of no other printer as working at Poitiers in the 15th century. In 1506–08 Jean de Marnef, who had previously been only a stationer, worked as a printer, and to his successor, Enguilbert de Marnef, is due the edition of the Chronique de Clotaire, described below. This, though really printed about 1518, has passed as an incunable by virtue of the incomplete date in its colophon.

JEAN BOUYER

(First printer)

BOUYER worked for the most part alone until 1491, when he took as a partner Guillaume Bouchet. M. Claudin attributes to him upwards of forty incunabula, and fifty-nine books altogether.

LANDULPHUS DE COLUMNA. Breuiarium historiale. 14 August, 1479.

1ª. Incipit breuiarium historiale vt ho-‖mines bonis preteritis discant viuere ‖ et malis exemplis sciant praua vitare. 322ᵇ. COLOPHON: Deo grās. ‖ Explicit tabula ‖ huius libri pictauis ‖ īpressi ꝑpe sanctum ‖ hilariū. in domo cu‖iusdē viri illustrissi-‖mi canonici eiusd ec‖clesie beatissimi hila‖rii. vigilia assūptio-‖nis beate marie An‖no dñi M. cccc. lxxix ‖ In

quo equidē libro || multa q̄plurima cō||tinentur vtilia. que || studēdo percipi po≈||terint. q̄obrem sum||mope vehemētiꝫ a||nimo īdagamini ea||que hoc in libro ꝑti||nentur. || AMEN.

Quarto. A–V⁸; a–s⁸ t¹⁰ x⁸. 322 leaves. 31 lines. 122 × 74 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 106, 78 mm.). Proctor 8738.

The first book printed at Poitiers. The original author of this abridgement of history lived at the beginning of the 14th century, but by the help of anonymous continuations it was brought down to 1428. Bernard de Brossa was absent on the king's business when the book was completed, so his modesty could not save him from being called 'illustrissimus'. When the second book was issued he was in residence and the epithet disappears.

191 × 126 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 1ª is the signature 'Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis'. [451

TURRECREMATA, JOANNES DE. Expositio super psalmos.

17 February, 1480–81.

1ª. bEatissimo patri et clementissimo domino pio se≈||cundo pontifici maximo. Iohannes de turrecre≈||mata sabinēsis episcopus: sancte romane ecclesie || cardinalis sancti sixti vulgariter nuncupatus: || post humilem recommendationem ad pedum || oscula beatorum. Perscrutanti michi studiose psalmoꝝ libruꝫ . . . 167ª. COLOPHON: Reuerendissimi cardinalis tituli sancti Sixti domini iohā||nis de Turrecremata expositio breuis et vtilis super toto psal||terio In burgo sanctissimi hilarii maioris pictauis impressa. || Anno dñi .M. cccc. lxxx. xiii. kl'. marcii feliciter est consūmata.

Folio. A¹⁰ B–V⁸ X⁶. 168 leaves, the last blank. 35 lines. 181 × 117 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 106 mm.). Hain 15702. Proctor †8739.

The second book printed at Poitiers.

287 × 207 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. On 167ª is written: Pro Carthusiensibꝫ Nānctaꝫ. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his note, dated 14 November, 1791, of purchase at 'Hayes's sale' for £1 7s. [452

ENGUILBERT DE MARNEF

BOUCHET, JEHAN. L'histoire et chronique de Clotaire premier de ce nom. [After 27 January, 1517–18.]

1ª. TITLE: ¶ Lhistoire et cronicque de Clotaire || Premier de ce nom .vii. roy des Frācoys, et monarque des gau||les. Et de sa tresillustre espouse: madame saincte Radegonde || extraicte au vray de plusieurs croniqs antiqs ⁊ modernes. [Armorial woodcuts.] || Considerate lilia agri quomō crescūt: nec salomon in || omni gloria sua vestiebaꝫ sicut vnū ex istis. luc. xij. c. et || Math. sexto. || ¶ Cum priuilegio regis. 108ª. COLOPHON: Ceste vie a este imprimee a poictiers par sire Enguil||bert de marnef. libraire iure de lad' vniuersite. demou||rant a lenseigne du Pellican deuant le palis dud' poi≈||ctiers. Le iour du moys de || Lan mil cinq cens. || Et sont a vendre au pellican || aud' poictiers et aussi a paris.

Quarto. AA⁸ aa⁴; A–M⁸. 108 leaves, 13–107 numbered I–XCV. 32 lines and headline. 154 (159) × 96 mm. Types: Gothic 140?, 96 mm.

The privilege, which occupies 1ᵇ and 2ª, is dated as 'Donne a amboise le xxvii. iour de Ianuier. Lan de grace mil cinqs cens et Dixsept et de nostre

regne le quatriesme'. With woodcuts of S. Radegonde and Clotaire, of Childeric before 'Turinge', of the Destruction of Troy, of S. Radegonde standing by a table when Clotaire and Theodoric are casting dice before Turinge, of the marriage of Clotaire and S. Radegonde, of S. Radegonde receiving her dress as a nun, and of Christ appearing to her. With numerous woodcut capitals.

180 × 122 mm. [453

ABBEVILLE

PIERRE GÉRARD

(*First printer*)

THREE books were printed at Abbeville during the 15th century, the first, the edition of Boutillier's Somme rurale described below, and the third, Les Triomphes des Neuf Preux, by Pierre Gérard alone, the intermediate one, a finely illustrated edition of the Cité de Dieu, with the aid of Jean Dupré of Paris. The first volume of this is dated 24 November, 1486, the second 12 April, 1486–87, while the Triomphes des Neuf Preux was finished on the following 30 May. The Somme rurale bears only the date of its year, 1486, but as the Cité de Dieu must have fully occupied the autumn and winter months, it may safely be assigned to the preceding summer.

BOUTILLIER, JEHAN. La Somme rurale. 1486.

1ª. [A]V nom du roy ie⸗‖sus Amen. Cõme ‖ moy petit clerc indi‖gne dexercite / au⸗‖diteur du roy nostre ‖ sire cõmis a ce par ‖ mon tresgrãt ⁊ tres‖redoubte seigneur monseigneur le baillif ‖ damiens / desirant de augmẽter mon pe⸗‖tit ⁊ tresrude entendement / affin de plus deuemẽt excercer ledit office / ay ẽprins de‖sirant recueillir / escrire / ⁊ copier vng pe⸗‖tit liure nõme sõme rural / iapieca colli⸗‖gie par feu de bonne memoire iehan le bou‖tillier . . . 168ᵇ. Cy fine le premier liure. 169ª. cy commence la table du premi‖er liure . . . 178ª. FIRST COLOPHON: Cy finent les Rubriches et distincti⸗‖ons des Chappiters de la premiere par⸗‖tie de ce present volume intitule Som⸗‖me rural / Compose par maistre Iehan ‖ bouteiller / Licencie es drois Canon et ‖ Ciuil. Et imprime par moy Pierre ge⸗‖rard / en la ville de Abbeuille . Laudetur ‖ Omnipotens. 179ª. Des drois royaulx . . . 249ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Cy fine la somme rural compilee ꝑ Iehan boutillier conseillier du roy a pa⸗‖ris. Et imprimee enla ville dabbeuille ꝑ ‖ pierres gerard lan mil. cccc. lxxx ⁊ vi. 251. Cy commence la table de ce se⸗‖cond liure . . . 254ª. Cy fine la table du second liure.

Folio. a–r ⁊ ſ s t⁸ aa¹⁰; A–F⁸ G¹⁰ H⁸ I⁶ AA⁴. 254 leaves, 1–168 so numbered, 179–249 numbered 1–lxxi, 250 blank. 2 columns. 47 lines. 255 × 157 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 109 mm.). Hain 3689.

The first book printed at Abbeville. With a woodcut of a French king enthroned, with councillors on either side, on 178ᵇ, facing the beginning of the section Des droits royaux.

349 × 240 mm. Rubricated. [454

BESANÇON

PETER METLINGER

(Only printer)

PETER METLINGER of Augsburg printed a Regimen Sanitatis at Besançon in 1487, and the two books described below during the following year. Proctor compares the three types used in these books to the first, third, and fifth types of Johann von Amorbach of Basel, so that it may have been at Basel that Metlinger learnt his craft, though the same three types were also used by Adolf Rusch, at Strassburg, for his great Biblia Latina cum postillis (Proctor 299). In 1490 Metlinger printed at Dôle and in 1491 at Dijon.

BISUNTINENSIS DIOCESIS. Statuta Synodalia cum Speculo sacerdotum aliisque tractatibus. 1 March, 1487–88.

[1ª. TITLE: STatuta sinodalia cum || Speculo sacerdotum. || Speculum aīe peccatricis || Canones penitētiales. || Tractatus de horis ca||nonicis dicendis. || Tractatus de arte bene moriendi. || Speculum ecclesie.] 69ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit speculum ecclesie vna cum alijs tra||ctatibus Impressum Bisuntij. Anno || domini Milesimo quadringentesimo oc||tuagesimo septimo. prima die martij.

Folio. a–e⁸; a–c⁸ d⁶. 70 leaves, the last blank, the first also in this copy. 2 columns. 42 lines and head-line. 195 (208) × 138 mm. Types 1 and 3 (Gothic 190, 92 mm.).

Metlinger seems to have used these small tracts in different combinations, several of them being identical with those enumerated on the title-page of the Speculum humanae vitae, in the next entry.

265 × 190 mm. This copy has no general title-page. Rubricated, with majuscules touched with yellow. After the colophon is the signature in red: F Comtet. [455

RODERICUS [SANCIUS] ZAMORENSIS. Speculum humanae vitae. 1488.

1ª. Speculū hūane vite. || Speculuȝ conuer||sionis peccatorum || Speculū sacerdotuȝ cum hystoria vdonis. || Speculum ecclesie. siue Expositō misse. || Speculum anime peccatricis. || Tractatus de horis dicendis. || Tractatus de casibus penitentialibus. || Tractatus artis bene moriendi. 180ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit felicit liber excellentissimus. Speculuȝ || hūane vite nūcupatus impssus Bisuncij Anno || dñi Milesimo .CCCC. Lxxxviii. [270ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: Finit liber felicit. Speculū ꝓuersionis pctōꝝ || impssᵒ Gisuntii. Anno dñi .M. CCCC. lxxxviii.]

Quarto. a–l⁸ m¹² n–y⁸; A Bˢ Cˢ; a–d⁸; aa⁸; A Bˢ C D⁶. 270 leaves, 101 blank. 29 lines. 152 × 93 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 190, 105 mm.). Hain 13947. Proctor 8791.

With large and small woodcut capitals.

210 × 144 mm. The Speculum humanae vitae only, leaves 1–180. On 1ª is a note of its purchase in 1639 by the priest of S. Peter's Church, Besançon. [456

GRENOBLE

FOR PICHAT AND BERTOLET, BOOKSELLERS

Two printers worked at Grenoble during the 15th century, each of them being only known to have produced a single book. The first, Stephanus Foreti, completed an edition of Guido La Pape's Decisiones Parliamenti Delphinatus, 29 April, 1490; the second, Jean Bellot of Rouen, who had previously printed a local missal at Lausanne (1493), on 20 May, 1497, completed one for the use of Grenoble, after which he went to Geneva and printed yet another missal for that diocese. Wherever he may have been in the interval he was printing at Geneva again in 1512. The following book, printed for two local booksellers, has been ascribed to his press at Grenoble, but without any evidence. It was probably printed at Lyon.

DAUPHINÉ. Libertates delphinalibus subditis concessae.

[Not before 1508.]

1ª. TITLE: LIbertates per illustrissimos princi‖(red)pes delphinos viennenses delphinalibus subdi≠‖tis concesse statutaq; ℣ decreta ab eisdem princi‖pibus necnon magnificis delphinatus presidibus quos ‖ gubernatores dicunt ℣ excelsum delphinalem senatū edi‖ta: quibus et forenses ℣ extraiudiciales cause facile dirimi ‖ queant formis dudum emendatissime mandate: (black) vna cum ‖ interinatione litteraruȝ dismēbrationis comitatus Asten‖sis a senatu Mediolani. ℣ adiunctionis dicti comitatus ‖ insigni curie parlamēti delphinatus. Impensa Francisci ‖ Pichati et Bartholomei Bertoleti grationopolitanoruȝ ‖ ciuium. ‖ [Woodcut of the Arms of Dauphiné.] ¶ (red) Venales habentur huius modi libelli grationopoli in ‖ platea mali consilij apud Franciscum pichatuȝ: et in vico ‖ parlamenti apud Bartholomeum Bertoletum. 133ᵇ. END: ¶ Ce sont les chapitres articles et re≠‖questes bailles par les gens des troys ‖ estatȝ de ce royaulme en lassemblee di≠‖ceulx estatȝ tenus a tours en la presen≠‖ce du roy es moys de ianuier feurier et ‖ mars. mil quatre cens quatre vingtȝ ℣ ‖ troys. ℣ les respōces faites apres chas≠‖cun desditȝ articles comme desus est ‖ escript. ℣ signe. ‖ I. robertet.

Quarto. [*]⁴ A⁴ a–l⁸; aa bb⁸ cc⁶ d e⁸. 134 leaves, 9–95 numbered Fo. I–LXXXVII, and 97–133 numbered I–XXXVII, 96 and 134 blank. 2 columns. 45 lines and head-line. 181 (194) × 121 mm. Types: Gothic 140, 104, 83 mm.

With numerous small woodcut capitals. The latest date of any ordinance is 4 March, 1508, in an ordinance of the King of France as Duke of Milan and Asti.

243 × 164 mm. Bound with the Guido La Pape Super statuto delphinali si quis per litteras edited by Jo. Albonus (No. 459). The texts of the two books are not, as has frequently been stated, in the same type. **[457**

DIJON

PETER METLINGER

(Only printer)

After printing at Besançon (q. v.) and Dôle, Metlinger arrived at Dijon in time to complete there, 4 July, 1491, the Privileges of the Cistercian Order, described below. This was his last dated book. Undated editions of the De Consolatione Philosophiae and of a Vie de S. Bernard are also ascribed to his Dijon press. At Dôle he had used the same types as at Besançon, but he now procured two new founts.

JOANNES DE CIREYO. Priuilegia ordinis Cisterciensis. 4 July, 1491.

2^a. [Within a woodcut]: Quam tibi Cisterci placeat sanctissimus ordo . . . 3^a. Breuis prefatio sup sequenti col-‖lecta quorundā priuilegiorum or-‖dinis Cisterciēn. 198^a. Colophon: Opera ꝛ īpēsa Reuerēdissimi in christo pris ꝛ dni: dni Io-‖hānis abbatis Cistercii sacre theologie eximij ꝓfessoris: ad om‖nium sui sacratissimi ordinis filiorū consolationem ꝛ ꝑfectum, ‖ hoc opus pluriū summorū pontificum priuilegiorū, quib^9 dic-‖tus sacer ordo Cisterciēn amplissime cōtra omnes iniurias ꝛ in‖sultus: priuilegiatus est ꝛ munitus: emēdatissime ꝛ integerri-‖me impressum Diuione ꝑ magistrū Petrū Metlinger Alemā‖nū. Anno dni M. cccc. nonagesimo primo .iiij. Nonas Iulias. ||| Finit Feliciter. ||| F. Conradus Leontori^9 Mulbroñ beniuolo lectori Sal. . . . 198^b. l. 16, End: Et viuat memori semꝑ in ore tuo.

Quarto. a–z A B^8. 200 leaves, the first and last two blank. 35 lines. 148 × 99 mm. Types 1, 4, 5 (Gothic 190, 123, 85 mm.). Hain *13367. Proctor 8795.

On 2^a is a woodcut of the monks and nuns of the Cistercian order sheltered by the mantle of the B. Virgin, with four lines of verse; on 2^b, a woodcut of a pope blessing the members of the order, among whom are shown four saints. Within this cut are six lines of verse. With numerous woodcut capitals, imitating penwork.

220 × 160 mm. With manuscript notes. [458

VALENCE OR LYON

SUIGUS AND DE BENEDICTIS

(If at Valence, the only printers)

Jacobinus Suigus, who had printed in successive years (1484–87) single books at Sangermano, Vercelli, Chivasso, and Venice, in the autumn of 1487 came to Turin, and there worked for several years, mostly in partnership with Nicolaus de Benedictis. As late as October, 1496, perhaps later, the Turin business was still working, but a new start was then, if it had not been already,

made at Lyon, where the firm continued in existence for several years. In this same year, 1496, we find printed in the types of Suigus and de Benedictis, for a bookseller at Valence, the work described below, and it is possible that this was printed at Valence itself before they reached Lyon. It has sometimes erroneously been ascribed to the press of Jean Bellot, the second printer at Grenoble.

LA PAPE, GUIDO. Super statuto delphinali si quis per litteras. 1496.

1b. Io. Albonus Baccalarius Valentinus. ingenuo ꝛ egregio viro dño An‖tonio chaponasij iuriū doctori celeberrimo: ac dignissimo serenissimi dñi ‖ nostri regis delphinij ꝓcuratori: ꝛ dño suo ꝑcipuo: Salutē plurimā dicit. 2a. (red) Perutilia ac summe in pra‖ctica necessaria excellentissi⸗‖mi iuris vtriusq; cōsulti dñi guidonis pape grationopo ‖ litani. Cōmētaria super statu‖to si quis per litteras. Ad lau‖dem excelsi ac omnipotentis dei feliciter incipiunt . . . 63b. END: Cōmētaria ꝛ apparatꝰ egregij ꝛ ‖ excellentissimi iuris vtriusq; cō⸗‖sultissimi dñi Guidonis pape. su‖per statuto dalphi. si quis per lit‖teras. Anno dñi. M. ccccxcvj. ‖ Et die mensis ‖ Expliciunt ad laudeꝫ ꝛ gloriam omnipotentis dei qui per infini⸗‖ta secula gloriosus viuit ꝛ regnat.

Quarto. a–h8. 64 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. 172 × 103 mm. Types 5*, 8, 9, 10 (Gothic 160, 98, 82, 74 mm.). Hain 12377. Proctor 8660.

In his prefatory letter Albonus writes that two copies of the commentary having come into his hand he at once collated them 'tandemque rogatum feci M. Heliam Oliuellum huiusce nostre vniuersitatis bibliopolam constitutum vt opusculum hoc sua impensa curaret imprimendum'.

243 × 164 mm. Bound with the Libertates delphinalibus subditis concessae (No. 457). [459

AVIGNON

PRINTER OF LUCIAN

(*First printer*)

A GOTHIC type, measuring 77 mm. to twenty lines, used at Avignon, is connected by Dr. Haebler with the name of Jean Dupré (of Lyon) in 1497, with Pierre Rohault in 1499, and with Dominicus Anselmus in 1500, and he conjectures that we are here concerned with only a single printer working for different booksellers. Proctor, who only mentions Dominicus Anselmus and Pierre Rohault, thought that the latter might be the printer of all the Avignon incunabula.

LUCIAN. Palinurus, Scipio, &c. 15 October, 1497.

1a. TITLE: Luciani Palinurus ||| Luciani Scipio romanus ||| Luciani heroica in amorem ||| Luciani Asinus aureus. ||| Bruti romani epistole. ||| Diogenes cynici epistole. 37b. COLOPHON: Finis. ||| Hec opuscula castigatissime emendata Impressa sunt ‖ Auinione impensa Nicolai Tepe ciuis Auinionen⸗‖sis. M. cccc. xcvij. Idibus octobris.

Quarto. A B8; a b8 c6. 38 leaves, the last blank. 29 lines. 160 × 102 mm. Types 1 and 2 (Gothic 77 and 70 mm.). Hain 10268.

The first book printed at Avignon. Except in the three lines of colophon the type is heavily leaded. On 1ª is a dedicatory letter from Gellius Bernardinus Marmita, of Parma, to Clemente de Ruvere, vice-legate of Avignon, in which, after reciting the names of the books, he remarks 'curaui ꝑ virili mea hec oīa simĺ in hac vrbe florētissima Auenione impssoribus exarata legeres'. Lucian's Asinus aureus, though mentioned both in the title-page and in this letter, 'non est hic,' to use the words of an early annotator of this copy. Neither is it in any other of the copies as yet described.

200 × 145 mm. [460

PERPIGNAN

JOHANN ROSENBACH

(*Only printer*)

Johann Rosenbach of Heidelberg printed some fifteen books in the years 1492–98 (17 March) at Barcelona, a hymnal and missal at Tarragona (September, 1498, June, 1499), and a breviary at Perpignan (at that time a Spanish town) 31 October, 1500. In 'The Early Printers of Spain and Portugal' Dr. Haebler speaks of Rosenbach as staying at Perpignan till 1502; the volume described below carries his work there into 1503. After this he is lost sight of for a time, but subsequently printed again, mainly at Barcelona, till about 1530.

PETRUS DE ARGILATA. Chirurgia. 15 January, 1503.

1ª. Title [within a woodcut]: Petrus de || Argelata. 2ª. EN nō ŏ nostre senyor || deu eŏla gloriosa ver||ge maria cōmense les || rubriques del primer || libre. 9ª. A(red)Ci comenssa la cirur≠||gia del reuerēd e me||ritissim doctor en ar≠||ts e en medicina Lo || reuerend mestre Pere de ar≠||gilata dela ciutat de Bolonia. || Lo qual es stat treduit de lati || en lengua vulgar Cathalana || per lo venerabile en Narcisso la || batxeler en arts e en medici||na cirurgia Ciutada de Bar≠||chelona corrigit emendat per || los reuerendissims e meretis≠||sims doctors en arts e en medi||cina Mestre Francesch seruent || e mestre Alfonso detorelleo: e || mestre Johan gelabert cirur≠||gia totsdela villa ŏ Perpinya. 313ᵇ. Colophon: E assi A lahor e gloria de nostre senyor deu e ŏla glo||riosa verge maria es complida la p̄sent hobra || ŏe cirurgia. la qual ha compost lo Egregie || e Reuerendissimo doctor en arts e || en medicina mestre Pere ŏ ar||gelata ŏ Bolonya. Corri||git e complit per los Reuerents me||stres Me||stre Frācesch Syruent E Mestre Alfonso || de Torreleo en arts y en medicīa doctors || E stampat ab gran diligēcia en la Noble || villa ŏ Perpinya Per Mestre || Iohan Rosembach Alla||many. a. xv. del mes || ŏ Gener. Any. M. d. iij. [Device.]

Folio. AA⁸; a–z A–G⁸ H⁶ I K⁸ L⁶ M⁴ N⁶ O⁸ P Q⁶ R⁸. 314 leaves, 9–313 numbered (with three numbers omitted) I–CCCVIII. 8 and 314 blank. 2 columns. 50 lines and head-line. 224 (234) × 154 mm.

The title is enclosed in a rectangle upheld by two angels, as in the Peccador Remut printed by Rosenbach at Barcelona about 1495. With numerous woodcut capitals.

275 × 201 mm. [461

HOLLAND

THE first printers who placed their names in a book printed in Holland were Ketelaer and Leempt, who completed two books at Utrecht in 1473. Previous to this, in all likelihood, a number of editions of the grammatical works of Donatus and Alexander Gallus had been produced in Dutch types, and these and some larger works have been assigned to a single anonymous press, which, on account of the statement made by Ulrich Zell to the author of the Cologne Chronicle (see No. 82) and the legend first narrated by Hadrianus Junius in 1568, has been rashly connected with the name of Lourens Coster. From 1473 onwards the history of printing in Holland is normal and straightforward, native and German printers being found working simultaneously in the usual way. Presses were set up in thirteen places after 1473,—in Deventer, Delft, and Gouda in 1477, in S. Martijnsdijk in Zeeland in 1478, in Nijmegen and Zwolle in 1479, in Hasselt in Overijssel in 1480, in Leiden, Kuilenburg, and Haarlem in 1483, in 's Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-duc) in 1484, in Schoonhoven in 1495, and in Schiedam in 1498. Seven of these towns were only visited by a single printer. At Utrecht, Delft, Gouda, and Zwolle there was a moderate output. The only really prolific printers were Richard Paffraet and Jacobus de Breda at Deventer, who must have produced between them over five hundred incunabula, though most of these were small educational books. The total Dutch output at present registered may be roughly estimated at between eleven and twelve hundred, its characteristics being akin to those of Germany, but with a much greater proportion of schoolbooks, and strikingly few large folios.

PRINTER OF THE SPECULUM

(*First Dutch press?*)

BY the survival of fragments and a few complete books, evidence has been found of the production of some eighty different editions which stand outside the chapter in the history of Dutch printing that begins at Utrecht in 1473. In printing these books eight founts of type were used, and these have been described as forming a single family, although types 1–3, 4–6, and 7, 8, may easily have belonged to three different printers. All the books being anonymous, they have been brought together under the heading of the 'Printer of the Speculum Humanae Saluationis', of which at least four editions in these founts survive, one of those in Latin having twenty leaves printed xylographically. Some of the double-cuts in the blockbook are found, sawn into halves, in a book

printed by Veldener at Utrecht in 1481, and on this ground Henry Bradshaw felt himself 'compelled to leave the Speculum at Utrecht'. As, however, Veldener was a wandering printer, the place where he first used the woodcuts counts for very little, and it seems better to treat all the books of the family as unlocalized. One copy of one of those in types 4 and 5 was purchased by an Abbot Conrad, who held office from 1471 to 1474; another of the same book (the 'Yliada') was rubricated in 1472. Books in types 1–3 are probably earlier than this, but how much earlier it is impossible to say. The attempt to connect them with the Donatuses mentioned by Zell as printed in Holland before printing came into use in Germany, rests on mere assumption.

PONTANUS, Ludovicus. Singularia. Undated.

2ª. Prefatio in singlāribus domini Ludouici de roma. 3ª. Incipiūt singlāria in causis crimiālib⁹ excellētis‖simi vtriusq; iuris moārche dñi ludouici de roma ‖ poīta vt sunt atq; ordinata scdm̄ ordinē titulorū ‖ quīti libri decretaliū per dñm laurētiū de pallaczo‖lijs iuris utriusq; padue doctorē famosissimum. 4oª. Eneas siluius poeta senenis pro laude clarissimi ‖ viri domini ludouici de roma iuris vtriusq; consulti. ‖ Epitaphium. ‖ 4ob. In quosdam thologos . . . 41ª. l. 7: Incipit tractat⁹ de presūptioīb⁹ ‖ scdm̄ dnm̄ ludouicū de roma. 45b. Pij secūdi pōtificis maximi. de mlrib⁹ prauis . . . 60ª. l. 33, End: . . . mira‖clis vtutib⁹ sāguiē q; suo ꝑfirmarꝯ. Explicit.

Folio. 60 leaves, the first blank. 26 lines of type 4, 182 × 123 mm.; 34 of type 5, 207 × 107 mm. Types 4 and 5 (Gothic 143, 121 mm.). Campbell *1186. Proctor 8829.

The use of the smaller type begins on 45b.

Ludouicus Pontanus, of Spoleto, was a 15th-century jurist at Siena, Florence, and Rome. His residence at Siena accounts for the preface by Pius II.

295 × 206 mm. Rubricated. [462

UTRECHT

In addition to the so-called 'Costeriana' sometimes, though doubtfully, attributed to Utrecht, about fifty incunabula are known to have been printed in that city. A good half of these were due to Ketelaer and Leempt, whose three dated books belong to the years 1473–74. Wilhelm Hees printed five others about 1475; Jan Veldener, about twice as many; three anonymous firms, eight or ten books between them. By 1483 Veldener had moved on to Kuilenburg, and after this there is no evidence of any books having been printed at Utrecht for the rest of the century, the date 1489, given by Herr Burger as that of the edition of De gulden Throen, described below, being a misprint for 1480.

KETELAER AND LEEMPT

(*First printers*)

Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerardus Leempt, of Nijmegen, printed some twenty-five incunabula, all of them in Latin, and all in the same fount of type. Their editions of the Historia scholastica of Petrus Comestor and of S. Gregory's

De conflictu vitiorum et virtutum are dated 1473; their only other dated book is the Eusebius described below. In 1484 Leempt is found at work at 's Hertogenbosch (see p. 275).

EUSEBIUS. Historia ecclesiastica. 1474.

2ª. Eusebij cesariensis episcopi ecclesiastica hystoria per rufinum || virū eloquētissimū de greco in latinū traducta. Incipit feliciter. 205ᵇ. COLOPHON: Eusebij cesariensis ępiscopi ecclesiastica hystoria per rufinū || virū eloquētissimū de greco in latinū traducta. explicit feliciť. || Mº cccº lxxiiijº.

Folio. [a–g¹⁰ h–k⁸ l–o¹⁰ p q⁸ r–v¹⁰ x y⁸.] 206 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. 188 × 118 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 122 mm.). Hain 6709. Campbell *711. Proctor 8841.

278 × 188 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals in the same colours with ornamental patterns left white. [463

BERNARDUS. De consideratione. [About 1475.]

2ª. Incipit liber primᵍ btī bernardi de cōsideratione ad eugeniū papā ||| sVbit animū dictare aliquid . . . 39ª. COLOPHON: Explicit liber quintᵍ beati bernardi || De consideratione ad eugenium papam.

Folio. [a–e⁸.] 40 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. 188 × 132 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 122 mm.). Campbell *263. Proctor †8843.

275 × 205 mm. Rubricated, capitals in red and blue. Bought at the Beijers sale, October, 1900. [464

PRINTER OF THE GESTA ROMANORUM

THIS anonymous press produced, besides the edition of the Gesta Romanorum by which it is quoted, a Liber Alexandri de proeliis and the Modus legendi abbreuiaturas described below. None of these books is dated, but they were all probably published about 1475.

MODUS. Modus legendi abbreuiaturas in utroque iure. [About 1475.]

2ª. Incipit liber dans modū legendi abbreuiaturas in vtroq; iure. ||| [Q]Via preposterus ē ordo prius humana petere || subsidia . . . 49ᵇ. Explicit libellus docens mo||dum studendi et legendi con||tenta ac abbreuiata vtriusq; || iuris tam canonici q̄ ciuilis || in se continens titulos siue || rubricas eiusdem iuris.

Folio. a¹⁰ b–f⁸. 50 leaves, the first and last blank. Partly in 2 columns. 34 lines. 197 × 128 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 116 mm.). Campbell 1263a.

289 × 212 mm. Rubricated. [465

JAN VELDENER

DRIVEN out of Louvain by the competition of Johann of Paderborn, Jan Veldener printed at Utrecht from November, 1478, to July, 1481, or a little later, and then moved on to Kuilenburg, where he began publishing in 1483. While at Louvain he had printed only in Latin. The ten editions ascribed to his press at Utrecht are mainly in Dutch.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Dat boek dat men hiet Fasciculus Temporum. 14 February, 1480.

1b. (Within device): Innicium sancti ewāgelij secundum || johannen. Gloria tibi domine .:. (text): Inden beghinne was dat woert ... 2a. GEneracio et generacio lau≈||dabit opera tua ... 9a. Int beghinsel heeft god ghescapen hemel || eñ eerde ... 338a. COLOPHON: Hier Eyndet dat boeck datmen hiet fasciculus temporum in houdende die Cro||nijcken van ouden tijden Als van dat die werlt eerst ghescapen is Ende van dat || Adam ende Eua eerst ghemaect worden totter gheboert xpristi toe Ende voert vā || allen Paeusen ende Keyseren die nader gheboert xpristi gheweest hebben tot noch || toe Ende daer nae Corttelick beslutende mit die Cronijcken der coninghen van || vranckrijck. van Enghelant Ende van die hertoghen van brabant. Ende van || die Biscoppen van Vtrecht Eñ van die Greuen van vlaenderen. van hollant. vā || zeelant. van henegouwen. van Ghelre. van Cleue. tot huden op den dach toe || By my volmaect ian veldenar woennende tutrecht opten dam Int iaer ons he≈||ren M CCCC lxxx op sinte valentijns dach op die vastelauont ꝛc̄. || [Device.]

Folio. [*8; a–z ꝛ8; A–C8; D8 E6; F8 G4; H–S8.] 338 leaves, 9–338 numbered I–CCCxxx. 2b: 38 lines. 218 × 131 mm. Types 4 and 5 (Gothic 89, 115 mm.). Hain 6946. Campbell *1479. Proctor 8858.

This edition, which, as set forth in the colophon, is altogether on a larger scale than any other, contains woodcuts of several subjects not usually illustrated, e. g. Moses holding the tables of the law, two variants of the building of a town, two others of the battery of a town, a large cut of Jerusalem, another of S. Peter receiving a soul into Paradise, and numerous very decorative little coats of arms. Some of these cuts Veldener had used before in his Louvain Latin edition, others appear here for the first time. With woodcut borders to 2a and 9a, Veldener's fine capital G on 2a, and his device on 1b and 338a, in the former case with the words 'Innicium sancti ewāgelij secundum johannen. Gloria tibi domine', inserted in the blank spaces.

283 × 205 mm. Rubricated. [466

G. l. or G. t.

THE initials of this printer are only known as they occur on one or more of his three devices, where the second letter is difficult to read. Bradshaw gives the names of four books printed by him, the first on 7 May, 1479, the last on 30 March, 1480. All of them are printed in the same type.

OTTO VAN PASSAU. Dat boek des gulden throens. 30 March, 1480.

1a. [D]It is die tafel vanden na||uolghendē boeck des gul||den throens of der xxiiij ouden || eñ hoemē elkē vijnden mach eñ || vā hoerre leeringhen die si lerē || om te comē totten ewighē leuē || 201b. COLOPHON: Item dese voerscreuen broeder || otten van passau was een ghe||leert man eñ was wel eer lees-||meyster tot basel. ||| Bider graciē gods so is dit || boec gheprint eñ gheeynt in die || stat vā vtrecht Int iaer ons || heren .M. CCCC. eñ lxxx op || den vitten donredach dē xxxstē || dach in die meert. ||| Deo gratias. ||| [Device.]

Folio. [*4 a–z ꝛ8 ꝓ6.] 202 leaves, 5–201 numbered I–.Cxcvij., the last blank. 31 lines. 195 × 137 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 120 mm.). Hain 12131. Campbell *1342. Proctor 8861.

With small cuts of the Lady Soul and one or another of the 24 elders conversing in various attitudes. A story that the cuts were executed by a daughter of Veldener who married in 1429 is rightly characterized by Campbell as 'très suspect'! Campbell makes this book begin with a blank leaf, but if it exists in any copy, it must be merely part of a wrapper, with another blank leaf answering to it after leaf 4.

250 × 180 mm. Wanting leaf numbered 193, and with the last leaf apparently supplied from another copy. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals with penwork traceries; the woodcuts coloured. [467

DELFT

A SINGLE press under three successive managers was at work at Delft during the 15th century. The first printers, Jacob Jacobssoen van der Meer, a member of one of the patrician families of the town, and Mauricius Yemantszoen, of Middelburg, produced the Dutch Bible described below early in January, 1477, and thereafter together, or by the work of Van der Meer alone, over fifty different incunabula. September, 1487, is the latest date in any of their books, and in May, 1488, Christian Snellaert issued his first fully dated book, printed partly with his predecessors' types. To Snellaert are attributed some seventy books, the latest date in them being April, 1497. The next year Heinrich Eckert, of Homburg, began publishing, using Snellaert's types and device, and continuing to do so in the score of books he printed at Delft before transferring his business to Antwerp in 1500. For a few years under Snellaert the press produced a good many Latin books; the rest of its output was almost entirely Dutch.

VAN DER MEER AND YEMANTSZOEN

(*First printers*)

DURING their partnership these two printers produced eight books, all in Dutch, the first dated 10 January, 1477, the last 29 November, 1479. On 12 February, 1480, Van der Meer began publication by himself with a Dutch Psalter, and thereafter only a single instead of a double shield appears as the firm's device.

BIBLE. Bible in duytsche. [The Old Testament only, without the Psalms.] 10 January, 1477.

Vol. I. 2ª. col. 1: Hier beghīt dat prologus vāder biblē || des ouersetters te duytsche vtē latine. 302ª. col. 2. COLOPHON: Delf in hollaut || [Woodcut arms of Delft] Deese ieghenwoerdighe bible mit ho||ren boecken. ende elc boeck mit alle || sijne capitelen bi enē notabelen mees-||ter wel ouergheset wt den latine in duijtsche ende wel naerstelic gecor-ri||geert ende wel ghespelt: was gemaect || te delf in hollant mitter hulpen gods || ende bij ons iacob iacobs soen eñ mau||ricius yemants zoen van middelborch || ter eeren gods. ende

tot stichticheit || ende lerijnghe der kersten ghelouighē || menschē. Ende wort voleynd. int iaer || der incarnacien ons herē duysent vier || hondert zeuē eñ tseuentich. den thien||den dach der maent ianuario ||| [Printers' device in red]. 644ª. Hier eyndt die propheet malachias. ||| Deese ieghenwoerdighe bible, etc. [as before].

Folio. Vol. I: [a–z A B^{10} C^{6} D^{8}; E F^{8} G–K^{10}.] 320 leaves, 1, 264, and 320 blank. Vol. II: [a–z A–E^{10} F^{6} G^{8} H–K^{10}.] 324 leaves. Total 644 leaves. 2 columns. 38 lines. 199 × 139 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 105 mm.). Hain 3160. Campbell *290. Proctor 8862.

281 × 207 mm. Some leaves which have been turned down have a width of five mm. more. Rubricated, Vol. I in red only, Vol. II in red and blue. With some manuscript side-notes. [468

GOUDA

Gerard Leeu completed the first book at Gouda, 24 May, 1477, and until shortly before his removal to Antwerp in the summer of 1484, no other printer set up in the town. The remaining years of the century produced nine new printers at Gouda, most of them anonymous and none of importance. Their thirty or forty books added to Leeu's seventy bring the total of Gouda incunabula to well over a hundred.

GERARD LEEU

(*First printer*)

Gerard Leeu's first book was an Epistelen ende Evangelien finished at Gouda 24 May, 1477, his last an edition of the Chronicles of England, while printing which at Antwerp in 1493 he was killed by one of his workmen in the course of a quarrel. Between the two dates he had printed over two hundred incunabula, many of them fine books, some with interesting woodcuts. Some seventy of these were produced during his stay at Gouda, which, with an apparent break between September, 1482, and a book completed in December of the next year, lasted from 1477 till his removal to Antwerp, where he published his first book in September, 1484.

SPIEGHEL. Spieghel des Kersten gheloefs. 1 September, [14]78.

2ª. Hier beghinnet die tafel ende dat register des || waerdighen ende seer costeliken boeckes dat || vanden doctoren ghenoemt is dat spieghel des kersten gheloefs. 4ᵇ. par. 2: Hier beghinnet een costelic boec ende is ghe-||noemt dat spieghel des kersten gheloues dat || ter eren goods ende tot oerbaer alre kersten || menschen wt die heylighe scrift vergadert is || mit groten vlite ende mit seer groter naerste || als men hier nae mach vinden ende lesen ||| Dat prologus. 80ª. par. 2. Colophon: Dit boexkijn is volmaect ter goude in hol-||lant. bi my gheraert leeu Anno lxxviij. den || eersten dach van september Laus deo || [Device]. GL.

Quarto. a–k^{8}. 80 leaves, the first blank, 5–79 numbered at foot 1–lxxv. 26 lines. 141 × 83 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 108 mm.). Hain 14968. Campbell *1585.

183 × 120 mm. [469

JACOBUS DE VORAGINE. Passionael Somerstuc. 1 April, 1480.

[1b. Hier beghint een nuttelijck boec || datmē hiet dat passionael . . . Dit is dye tafel vanden somer stuc || vanden passionael . . . 2b. Explicit tabula || Dye hystorie vander verrisenissen || ons herē ihū xp̄i opten paeschdach . . .] 3a. [C]Ristus verrees || opten derden || dach . . . 283b. COLOPHON: Voleynt ter goude in hollant An∽||no M. CCCC. ende lxxx. opten paeschauont den eersten dach van aprille. by my gheraert leeu. [Device.]

Folio. [*2] a8 b–d10 e8 f–i10 k l8 m–r ꝛ ſ s t v u x y z ꝛ10.8 9 A8 B4 C6 D8. 282 leaves, 3–280 numbered at foot 1–280, omitting the numbers 66 and 85, the last blank. 2 columns. 35 lines. 189 × 140 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 108 mm.). Campbell *1756 (2). Proctor 8919.

With a woodcut border to 3a.

278 × 207 mm. Wanting the first two leaves. Rubricated, with capital on 3a in red and blue, over a tracery of red and green. [470

DEVENTER

THE only printers at Deventer were Richardus Pafraet, of Cologne, and Jacobus de Breda. The latter first worked in 1486–87 in succession to Pafraet, using the same type, then desisted for a time, possibly by arrangement, when Pafraet started again with a book completed 9 August, 1488, and a year later himself resumed publication, and remained working in rivalry with Pafraet for the rest of the century. To the town's output of over five hundred incunabula Pafraet contributed considerably over three hundred and de Breda two hundred, or somewhat less.

RICHARDUS PAFRAET

(*First printer*)

PAFRAET commenced publication in 1477 with the Reductorium of Petrus Bertorius, described below, a folio of some thickness, and many of his early books are of the same sort. When he stopped production in 1485, presumably from lack of funds, Jacobus de Breda, who took over his two founts of type, used them for printing a number of small quartos for students. Apparently the experiment succeeded, for Pafraet also devoted himself exclusively to this class of book when he resumed printing, and continued producing it in quantities for many years.

BERTORIUS, PETRUS. Reductorium morale figurarum bibliorum. 1477.

2a. Incipit prologus de vtilitate p̄||sentis operis reductorij moālis re||uerendi doīni petri berthorij aucto||ris dictionary et pro declaratiōe || tabule sb̄sequentis. 467b. (red) COLOPHON: Explicit Apocalipsis. liber tricesi||musquintus et vltimus reducto||rij moralis figurarum biblie. sup̄ || vtrumq; testamentum. a venera||bili domino Petro bertory p̀ore || sancti eligy parisiensis ordinis sā||cti benedicti: de pictauie partib9 || oriundo. auinione factus. dauē||trie diligenti correctione emenda||tus pūctuatus et tabulatus at; || impressus Anno īcarnatōnis dn̄i || Millesimo quadrīgentesimo sep||tuagesimo septimo per Richardū

paffroet de Colonia. ciuem dauē‖triēseȝ. pro ornatu munitione et ‖ edificatione vniuersalis eccīe. et ‖ sponsi eiusdem honore. dñi nr̄i ‖ ihesu xp̄i qui est benedictus in se‖cula. AMEN.

Folio. A B^{10} C–E^{8}; a–z aa–hh^{10} ii^{12}; A–H^{10} I^{6} K L^{8}. 468 leaves, 1, 45, 376, and 468 blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. 190 × 128 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 90 mm.). Hain 2796. Campbell *286.

The first book printed at Deventer. Its author, Petrus Bertorius (Pierre Bersuire), died in 1362 as Prior of the Benedictine monastery of S. Éloi, at Paris.

296 × 215 mm. Rubricated, the larger capitals in red and white. [471

SERMONES SOCCI. Sermones Socci de Sanctis. [1480?]

2ª. (Table): [A]Bdicatio vera omniū ‖ que mūdi sūt ꝑsistit ‖ in tribus . . . 17ª. Incipit tabula sermonuȝ . . . 18ª. [I]Ncipiunt pulcherrimi atq; vtilis‖simi sermones Socci de sanctis ꝑ ‖ circulum anni compositi a quodā ‖ egregijssimo sacre Theologie ꝓ‖fessore ordīs Cistersiensiū ꝓuētus ‖ in Mariērayd ꝓpe Hildesem . . . 292ª. col. 2. COLOPHON: Expliciunt sermōes socci de san‖ctis cuȝ sūma diligētia correcti et ‖ impressi Dauētrie. ꝛc̄.

Folio. A B^{8}; a–r^{10} s–z aa–ff^{8} gg^{10}. 292 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. 190 × 125 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 90 mm.). Campbell *1539. Proctor 8958.

The Sermones de Tempore have a colophon dated 1480.

264 × 192 mm. Partly rubricated. From the Royal Library at the Hague. [472

EXHORTATIONES. Exhortationes nouitiorum. 1491.

1ª. TITLE: Exhortatiōes nouicio‖. ‖ Colloquiū iesu cū puero ‖ Dyalogus iesu ȝ senis. ‖ [Woodcut.] 30ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Finit Exhortatorium nouiciorum. ‖ Impressum Dauentrie In platea epi‖scopi. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xci.

Quarto. a–e^{6}. 30 leaves. 39 lines of small type, 28 of larger. 149 × 92 mm. Types 3, 5, 6 (Gothic 107, 77, 170 mm.). Hain 6777. Campbell *719. Proctor 8998.

A title-cut, used by Pafraet as a device, represents Saint Lebuinus standing on a chequered pavement in an archway in front of a curtain. The Deventer coat of arms, showing an eagle, is placed in the right-hand corner at the foot.

190 × 123 mm. Rubricated. From the Royal Library at the Hague. [473

NIJMEGEN

PRINTER OF ENG. CULTIFICIS

(*Only press*)

AT Nijmegen in 1479 an anonymous printer completed two works by Engelbertus Cultificis, one, his De simonia vitanda, with the exact date, 23 August, the other, the Epistula declaratoria, described below, with only the note of the year. A calendar in French and an edition of the De natura animae of Albertus Magnus are ascribed to the same press.

ENGELBERTUS CULTIFICIS. Epistula declaratoria. 1479.

2ª. Epistola declaratoria iuriū et priuilegioꝝ fratrū ‖ ordinū mendicanciū cōtra quosdā articulos erro‖neos cōdempnatos quorūdā mgrōꝝ et curatorū ‖ eccīaꝝ. parrochialiū. 78ª. par. 3. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit epl'a declaratoria ac defensoria iuriū ‖ et p̄uilegioꝝ fr̄m ordinū mēdicāciū cōtra quosdā ‖ articulos erroneos cōdēpnatos. quorūdā mgrōꝝ ‖ et curatoꝝ ecclesiaꝝ p̄rochialiū Edita et cōpilata ‖ in cōuētu Nouimagēsi ord' p̄dicatoꝝ p̄ Reuerēdū ‖ Mgr̄m Engelbertū cultificis ord. eiusdē ac sacre ‖ theologie p̄fessorē eximiū / Anno dñi. M°cccc°lxxix° ‖ Atq̄ eodē año in p̄dcō opido diligenter et fideliť ‖ impressa Ad honorē dei omnipotētis cui⁹ nomen ‖ est benedictū p̄ secula Amen.

Quarto. a–i⁸ k⁶. 78 leaves, the first blank. 26 lines. 149 × 92 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 116 mm.). Hain 5849. Campbell *512. Proctor †9119.

Engelbert Cultificis (Messemaker) was a native of Nijmegen. He died as Prior of Zwolle in 1492.

202 × 132 mm. Rubricated to the end of quire d. Bound by Lortic. [474

ZWOLLE

PIETER VAN OS

(Only printer)

AT Zwolle, in 1479, Pieter van Os, of Breda, printed the edition of S. Bonaventura's Sermons described below, and finished a Vocabularius ex quo on 23 December in the same year. In 1480 he produced four dated books, and then, though he was certainly working after 25 August, 1481, nothing more with a date until 26 May, 1484, when he is found using different types. After this he continued printing until past the turn of the century. About one hundred and twenty incunabula have been ascribed to him.

BONAVENTURA. Sermones. 1479.

1ª. Registrum sermonū et de tp̄e et de ‖ scīs cū cōmuni sanctorū ad populū dñi ‖ Bonauēture Cardinalis. deuoti et se-‖raphici sacre theologie p̄fessoris eximij ‖ Feliciter incipit: . . . 342ᵇ. col. 2. COLOPHON: Ventura bona docētis seraphici doc‖toris Bonauenture sacrosancte Röne ‖ ecclesie Cardinalis dignissimi de tem-‖pore simul et sanctis perfructuosum ‖ opus zwollis impressum: Feliciter ‖ explicit.:. Anno domini Millesimo ‖ quadringentesimo septuagesimonono. ‖

Folio. [*¹⁰] (a–z ⁊ ⁹ aa–qq⁸ rr⁶.) 344 leaves, 1, 11, 343, 344 blank. 2 columns. 39 lines. 201 × 138 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 103 mm.). Hain 3512. Campbell *336. Proctor 9122.

285 × 205 mm. Rubricated, with green and white tracery, forming a border-piece to the capital V on 10ª. On 1ª is written: Bibliothecæ montis Rigidi. [475

BERNARDUS. Sermonen. Winterstuck. 24 December, 1484.

1ª. TITLE: Dit is dat boec van ‖ sinte bernaerd⁹ sermonē ‖ [Woodcut.] 169ª. col. 2, par. 2: Hier eyndet dat winterstuck van ‖ sinte bernaerdus sermononē. die vtē ‖ latine ghetranslateert eñ ouer geset ‖ zijn in onser duytscher spraken ter ‖ eren godes en zijnder

lieuer moeder. || eñ tot heyl alder menschen salicheit || God si ghelouet ||| [Small device.] 169ᵇ. COLOPHON: Dit boeck dat is gheeyndt to zwolle inden stichte van || vtricht ter eren godes eñ zijnder lieuer moeder marien. || eñ oock mede tot heyl ende salicheyt alre ghoeder kers||tenen menschen. bij mij peter van os. Inden iare ons he||ren. M. cccc. ende lxxxiiij. op des heylighen kerstes auōt || Lof gode van allen. [Large device.]

Folio. [*⁶] a–t⁸ v x⁶. 170 leaves, 7–167 numbered 1–Clxi, the last blank. 2 columns. 35 lines. 187 × 138 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 106 mm.). Hain 2852 (1). Campbell *275 (1).

On the title-page, and again on 5ᵇ, is a very fine woodcut (185 × 151 mm.) of the Holy Child standing on a cushion placed on a ledge or table in front of the B. Virgin, holding out a flower to S. Bernard.

277 × 200 mm. Rubricated, a capital on 7ᵇ in blue with red tracery. Old stamped leather binding. [476

THOMAS CANTIPRATENSIS. Der bien boeck. 21 November, 1488.

1ᵃ. TITLE: Dit is der bien boeck . . . 187ᵃ. COLOPHON: AMEN || Dit teghenwoerdighe boec dat || daer is ghenoemt der byen boeck is || voleyndet eñ volmaket totter erē go||des eñ tot stichtinghe eñ beteringhe || alre goeder menschē die dit lesen ofte || horen lesen bi mij Peter van os pren||ter tot swolle. Int iaer ons herē. M || cccc. lxxxviij. des anderē daghes nae || sinte ponciaens dach. [Device.]

Folio. A⁴; a–c⁸ d⁶ e f⁸ g⁶ h i⁸ k⁶ l–n⁸ o p⁶ q r⁸ ꝛ⁶ s–v⁸ x⁶ y z⁸ ꝛ⁶. 188 leaves, 5–187 numbered 1–clxxxiij, the last blank. 2 columns. 36 lines. 190 × 136 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 106 mm.). Hain 4186. Campbell *1658. Proctor 9131.

On the title-page beneath the short title is a woodcut of two beehives and bees flying about the flowers that grow between them; this is explained allegorically in eight lines of verse, and beneath these is a double cut showing Christ holding the good souls and devils dragging away the bad. The author, who for some years was an Augustinian at Cantimpré (whence his surname), died as a Dominican at Louvain about 1272.

257 × 191 mm. Wanting sigs. c 3–6. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals having ornamental patterns in white. [477

VITAS PATRUM. Dat Vader Boeck. 1 April, 1490.

1ᵃ. TITLE: DIt boeck is ghenomet. dat vader boeck. dat in den || latijne is ghehieten Vitas patrū. inhoudende dye || historien eñ legenden der heyligher vaderen die ha||re leuē in strēgher penitencie ouerghebracht hebbē || Ouergheset in goeder verstādelre duytscer sprake. [Woodcut.] 165ᵇ. COLOPHON: Hier eyndet dat derde deel vā desen || boecke van den wōderlijke wercken eñ || goede exempelē eñ goede lerīghen der hei||gher vaderē so als die heylige leraer Ie||ronim⁹ vut dē grieckē in dē latine ghe-||toghē heeft Ouergheset in goeder v́stā||delre duytscer spraken om salicheit alre || goeder kersten mēscen. Ghedruct bi mi || Peter vā os In dē iare ōs herē M. cccc. || eñ xc. den eerstē dach vā den April. ||| [Small device.]

Folio. A⁴; a⁸ b–z⁶ A⁴ B–D⁶. 166 leaves, 6–165 numbered I–Clx, the last blank. 36 lines. 191 × 146 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 106 mm.). Campbell *938. Proctor 9135.

The title-cut is composed of two pieces, representing respectively the Descent of the Holy Spirit and Jacob's dream of the ladder to heaven, from an edition of the blockcut Biblia Pauperum. On 5ᵇ, facing the beginning of the text, is a large woodcut (178 × 136 mm.) of the Annunciation.

245 × 187 mm. Rubricated. The woodcut of the Annunciation coloured in red and yellow. [478

KUILENBURG

JAN VELDENER

(*Only printer*)

On 6 March, 1483, Jan Veldener completed at Kuilenburg a Boec van den Houte, and on 27 September in the same year a Dutch quarto edition of the Speculum humanae saluationis (two issues?), printed with one of his Utrecht types and with the sawn-up Speculum blocks of which he had already used two at Utrecht. In 1484 he published the Kruidboek, described below, and an edition of Roelans De aegritudinibus puerorum is also ascribed to his Kuilenburg press. In the same year he returned to Louvain, where he had made his start, and printed a few more books there.

AGGREGATOR. Kruidboek in dietsche. 1484.

1ᵇ. (underline to woodcut): Egredietur ẏga de radice yesse. 2ᵃ. Dye prologhe de ouersetters vẏt den latẏn in dẏetsche. 3ᵇ. par. 3: Dye voerspraeck dees meesters dees boeckx daer || dit dit van worde te worde vuyt gheseyt es volght || hier nae || [M]Ant veellyen mids der armoeden de apote||ken . . . 5ᵇ. (Table of chapters): [D]ye eerste partikel dees boeckx spreeckt van || de crachten der crudē in manier vā ghene . . . 9ᵃ. Absinthiū . . . 208ᵃ. l. 18. END AND COLOPHON: . . . die vader die soen eñ dye || heilighe gheest Amen. Ghemaeckt int iaer ons || heerē .M. CCCC. eñ. lxxxiiij. 208ᵇ. (underline to woodcut): mulier decepit virū vt secū cōmederet.

Quarto. [$*^8$; a–v^8 x^4; A–E^8 F^4.] 208 leaves. 25 lines. 141 × 91 mm. Types 5 and 6 (Gothic 113 and 120? mm.). Hain 8449. Campbell *918. Proctor 9158.

A translation of the German Herbarius which passed under the name of 'Aggregator', with copies of its numerous pictures of herbs. The woodcut at the beginning (repeated at the end of the first part, 164ᵇ) and that at the end are two half-blocks from the Speculum series, as used by Veldener at Kuilenburg in his edition of the previous year. On 2ᵃ is a fine woodcut capital G.

203 × 133 mm. Rubricated and with the woodcuts coloured. [479

LEIDEN

Between thirty and forty incunabula were printed at Leiden, not less than six of them by Heynricus Heynrici in 1483–84, and the rest by Hugo Janszoen, of Woerden, who worked from 1494 onwards. Heynrici printed both in Latin and Dutch, Janszoen apparently in Dutch only.

HEYNRICUS HEYNRICI

(*First printer*)

Heynrici's first fully dated book was a Cronike van Holland finished 9 July, 1483; his editions of the De duobus amantibus of Aeneas Sylvius and Epistelen

ende evangelien are dated with the year only. The Sermons of Michael of Hungary, described below, followed in March, 1484, and the De humanitate Christi of Thomas Aquinas in June. An undated edition of the Manuale of S. Augustine is also ascribed to him.

MICHAEL DE HUNGARIA. Sermones tredecim. 10 March, 1484.

2ª. Sermones tredecim vniuersales magistri || Michaelis de vngaria incipiūt feliciter. 124ª. par. 3: Sequuntur sermones deuoti de passione dñi. 144ª. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis sit laus et gloria trinis || Impssū Leydis Anno M CCCC Lxxxiiij. die || x. Marcij Per me Heynricū heynrici.

Quarto. a–s⁸. 144 leaves, the first blank. 28 lines. 135 × 81 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 96 mm.). Campbell *1246.

210 × 140 mm. Rubricated. [480

HAARLEM

WHATEVER printing, if any, was done by Lourens Coster must be credited to Haarlem, and it is to Haarlem that Dr. Hessels ascribes the eighty or more fragments and books connected typographically with the folio editions of the Speculum (see p. 263), which Bradshaw felt himself 'compelled to leave' at Utrecht. The first Haarlem printer with satisfactory credentials was Jacop Bellaert, who completed his first book in December, 1483, and continued publishing there until August, 1486. In the previous March another Haarlem printer, Johannes Andreae or Andrieszoen, had completed his first book, a Formula nouitiorum, which he followed in quick succession with three other books in May, June, and August, and two undated ones. After 1486, apparently, Haarlem was left without a printer.

JACOP BELLAERT

(*First printer?*)

IN the four years that he was at work at Haarlem Jacop Bellaert is credited with having produced at least fifteen books, all in Dutch, and several of them handsomely illustrated. For his woodcuts he seems to have had some kind of arrangement with Gerard Leeu, for those of his earliest book, the Lijden ons Heeren of 10 December, 1483, came from Leeu's stock, and after his disappearance in 1486 most of his blocks are found in Leeu's possession.

LAURENTIUS. Summe le roy of des conincs summe. 31 May, 1484.

2ª. Hier beghint een bouc datmē hiet sūme le roy || Of des conincs summe. Ende leert hoe datmen || die sonden biechten ende beteren sal || ... 199ᵇ. l. 9. COLOPHON: Hier voleyndt

het boec datmē hiet summe || le roy of des conincs summe .·. Eñ is gheprint || tot Haerlem in Hollant Int iaer ons heeren. M. || cccc eñ lxxxiiij. Opten lesten dach vā meye.

Quarto. a–r ꝛ f s t v u x y⁸. 200 leaves, the first blank. 28 lines. 139 × 84 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 98 mm.). Hain 9952. Campbell *1630. Proctor †9170.

The printer's device is on 200ᵃ.

Frère Laurent was a French Dominican of the 13th century.

205 × 125 mm. Rubricated, with tracery of green to the capitals on 2ᵃ and 3ᵃ. From the library of W. H. Crawford of Lakelands, Cork. [481

OTTO VAN PASSAU. Boeck des gulden throens. 25 October, 1484.

2ᵃ. [D]It is die tafel vandē na || volgēden boec des gul-||den thrōes of der xxiiij. || ouden eñ hoemen elkē || vinden mach eñ vā hoer||re leringhen die si leren om te comen || totten ewighen leuen. 141ᵃ. COLOPHON: Bider gracien gods so is dit boec ge-||prent ende voleynt in die stat vā her-||lem Int iaer ons heren M CCCC. || eñ Lxxxiiij. Op sinte crijspijn eñ crispi||aens dach .Deo gracias. || 142ᵇ. [Device.]

Folio. [*⁴] a–q⁸ r¹⁰. 142 leaves, 5–140 numbered 1–cxxxvij, the first and last blank. 39 lines. 194 × 135 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Hain 12132. Campbell *1343. Proctor 9171.

With woodcuts of the soul, attired as a woman, in talk with one or another of the 24 elders in different attitudes, and Bellaert's fine device.

245 × 185 mm. Rubricated. With this is bound the Vitas Patrum printed by Pieter van Os 1 April, 1490. [482

'S HERTOGENBOSCH

GERARD LEEMPT

(Only printer)

AT 's Hertogenbosch, or Bois-le-Duc, Gerard Leempt (Ketelaer's partner in the first press at Utrecht) printed a Dutch edition of the Vision of Tundalus in 1484, and half a dozen other books, besides some Indulgences, in the next four years.

LIBER. Liber de vita religiosorum. [1488?]

1ᵃ. Incipit liber de vita religiosoꝫ || REligiosoꝫ dat' hic || doctrina viroꝫ. || Que bñ discētes || ꝛ in illa pficiētes || Esse docet tales || tā iustos spūales || . . . 13ᵇ. l. 25. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit libellus de doctrina religiosoꝫ || Impressus in buscoducis ||

Quarto. a⁸ b⁶. 14 leaves, the last blank. 25 lines. 144 × 80 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 82, 120? mm.). Campbell *1746. Proctor †9177.

With a large woodcut R (55 × 60 mm.) on 1ᵃ. One of the latest of Leempt's books, as the headings are printed in the last of the three types he used at Bois-le-Duc.

208 × 129 mm. Majuscules and paragraph-marks touched with red. [483

SCHOONHOVEN

FRATRES SANCTI MICHAELIS

(*Only press*)

THE Canons of the Augustinian monastery of S. Michael, outside the walls of Schoonhoven, completed a Breuiarium Trajectense 28 February, 1495, and followed this with twenty or more devotional books and an Arithmetic before the end of the century. They went on printing for some time after this, but apparently without renewing their stock of cuts.

JESUS CHRIST. Dat Leven ons Heren Jesu Christi. 1497.

1ª. Dit ist ꝓlogꝰ vā ons liefs herē leuen. 1ᵇ. par. 2: ℂ Hier begint dat heilige leuē ons ‖ liefs herē ihꝛu xp̄i Inden eersten een ‖ cōtēplacie vāḋ heiliger drieuoudich3. 183ᵇ. COLOPHON: ℂ Gedruct butē scoenhouē Indē hē ‖ Int iaer ons herē .M. CCCC. se-‖uen eñ tnegentich. optē kers anont. [184ᵇ: woodcut.]

Octavo. a–z⁸. 184 leaves. 20 lines. 98×66 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 98 mm.). Hain 10054. Campbell *1110.

134×84 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, the larger capitals in these colours with ornamental relief in white. [484

SACRAMENT. Van dat sacrament, die passie ons heren op die maniere van seuen ghetiden, &c. 1505.

1ª. ℂ Hier in desen boec salmē vijnden ‖ suuerlike scone eñ deuote materien ‖ dienēde tot profite eñ vermanīge ȣ ‖ inniger deuoter mēschē. welke noyt ‖ voer dese tijt geprenten sij̄ geweest. ‖ ℂ Indē eerstē. wair in dat eē mēsche ‖ mach bekēnē. of hi dat heilige sacra‖mēt waerdelic ontfangē sal. ‖ Eē oft goet is dat dicke te ontfāgen ‖ of hoe hē eē hebbē sal als hijt ontfāct ‖ ℂ Ten anȣdē. eē deuote oefenīge op ‖ die passie ons herē. seer pūtelic ghe-‖deilt op die maniere vā vij. getiden ‖ ℂ Tē derdē mael. die deuote vij. geti‖den van ons liefs heren liden. 119ᵇ?. COLOPHON: ℂ Ghedruct eñ voleyndet is dit te‖genwoerdige boec Int iaer ōs herē ‖ M. cccc. eñ v. op sinte elysabeths ‖ dach butē Scoenhouē Indē hem. 120ᵇ?. ℂ Gheprent inden hem. [Device.]

Octavo. a⁴ b–g⁸ h⁴ i–q⁸. 120 leaves. 20 lines. 98×66 mm. Type: Gothic 98 mm.

Whole-page woodcuts of the B. Virgin and Child, arrest of Christ at Gethsemane, Christ before the High Priest, Flagellation, Christ bearing the Cross to Calvary, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Entombment, Mass of S. Gregory, Christ in the Wine-press, Christ with Emblems of the Passion, Christ being nailed to the Cross, and the device of the Canons, S. Michael in battle.

139×109 mm. Wanting six leaves of quire c, all n, and part of p and q. Rubricated. On 1ª is an inscription: dit boek heeft mariken ariaens in haer beañzin. With this are bound 'Een geestelicke leidsterre', from the same press, and 'Vanden xv. bloetstortingen ons heren' printed by W. Vorsterman about 1530. From the collection of Baron van den Bogearde de Heeswijk. [485

LEIDSTERRE. Een geestelicke leidsterre. [About 1505.]

1ª. ¶ Ihesus. ||| ¶ Hier begint een seerdeuoet boex‖kē dienēde alle staten ŏ mēschē. v̇ga‖dert wt die fonteyne ŏ heiliger scrif‖ten vā eē deuoet religioes. tractirēde ‖ hoemen dē costelickē tijt salichlic sal ‖ ouer brengē. pūtelic ghedeilt op die ‖ seuē dagē vanŏ weec. elcke dach heb‖bēde sijn sonŏlinge oefenīge. alsmē ‖ beteykenē sal int eynde van desen ‖ boec. welke boec men te rechte mach ‖ hieten Een geestelicke leydtsterre. Wāt wie verzeylt is in die zee der ‖ sondē. en hē an dese leydtsterre spie‖gelt. hi sal sonŏ twiuel comē tot die ‖ hauen der ewiger salicheit. ||| ¶ Maria. 132ᵇ. END: ¶ Hier in desen boec salmē vijnden ‖ Indē eerstē wat vruchtē hi ontfanct ‖ die deuotelic misse hoert ¶ Te anŏrē ‖ male scone oefenīge vanŏ weeck el⸗‖ke dach sijn sonŏlinge oefenīge vāŏ ‖ passien ōs herē. ¶ Ten derden male ‖ noch andere deuote oefenīge op die vier vtersten . . . ¶ Ten derdē die seuē psalmē geappliceert tot maria. mit harē toebe‖horēde letanien. ¶ Tē lesten seer sco‖ne gebedē vā det heiligē sacrament. ‖ Eñ oec vā allen lieuen heiligen.

Octavo. [⁎⁸] A–E⁸ F⁴ G–K⁸ L⁴ M–O⁸ P⁴ Q R⁸. 132 leaves. 20 lines. 98 × 66 mm. Type: Gothic 98 mm.

With full-page woodcuts of Christ with the Emblems of the Passion, before the High Priest (twice), being nailed to the Cross, dragged to Calvary, crucified, taken down from the Cross, entombed, in Judgement, arrested in Gethsemane, all as in the previous book, suggesting that these were the only blocks remaining of a full set illustrating the Passion. There are also four smaller blocks, of Death (very rude cut), hell-mouth, Christ at Simon's house (used twice), and Christ and the B. Virgin enthroned, these last two neatly cut blocks.

139 × 109 mm. Rubricated. Bound with the previous book. [486

BELGIUM

PRINTING was introduced into seven towns within the limits of modern Belgium in the 15th century: into Alost in 1473; the next year into Louvain, where much excellent work was done by Johann of Paderborn; into Bruges, by Caxton and Colard Mansion, probably in 1475; into Brussels, by the Brothers of the Common Life, in March of the same year. After a long interval printing began at Audenarde in 1480, and at Antwerp a year later still, the rear being brought up by Ghent in April, 1483. Gerard Leeu's work gave distinction to Antwerp as that of Johann of Paderborn did to Louvain, and these two cities between them account for over two-thirds of the registered output of 'Belgian' incunabula, the total of which is probably somewhat under a thousand. Belgium in the 15th century had, of course, no separate existence, nor were the boundaries of Holland those of the modern kingdom. It may be noted, however, that in the 'Belgian' books there is a much greater preponderance of Latin than in the Dutch, though a few printers were trilingual, printing in Flemish, French, and Latin.

ALOST

AT Alost Johann of Paderborn stopped for about a year before setting up his press at Louvain, working with Thierry Martens, a native of the place, whom he probably instructed in the craft, stories that Martens had himself worked at Venice being due to a misunderstanding. Four books are attributed to this partnership, two dated 1473, one undated, and a fourth finished 26 May, 1474. When left to himself Martens printed two more books in 1474 and then nothing more, so far as is known, until early in 1487. His second spell of printing at Alost produced upwards of twenty books, after which no more incunabula appeared there.

THIERRY MARTENS

(Partner of first printer)

ALL the books printed by Martens were in Latin, and most of them more or less theological. After printing at Alost in 1473–74, and again in 1487–92, he worked at Antwerp from 1493 to 1497, and at Louvain from 1498 to 1502.

After another visit to Alost he returned to Louvain, and remained there till the end of his career in 1529, fifty-six years after he had begun printing with Johann of Paderborn.

JOANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS. De prouidentia dei.

22 March, 1487–88.

1ª. TITLE: Incipit liber primus beati Ioā‖nis crisostomi ad stagiriū mona‖chum de puidētia dei vtilis ad‖modū. vt nullis iā vite hui⁹ casi‖bus aduersis deici quis poterit ‖ Hic liber nouiter trāslatutus ē ‖ de greco in latinū. Et totus ruti‖lat tulliano eloquio. 40ᵇ. Beati Ioannis Crisostomi ser‖mo de dignitate hūane originis. 41ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit sermo beati Ioannis crisostomi de diguitate humane ‖ originis. Editum a fratre ambrosio abbate generalis ordinis ‖ camalduleñ. qui transtulit e greco in latinum vitam sancti Io‖annis crisostomi q̄ dicauit Sigismundo īperatori. Impressum ‖ per me Theodoricum martini. In oppido Alosteñ. Comitatus ‖ flandrie. die xxij. marcij. Anni .M. CCCC. LXXXVII.

Quarto. a–g⁶. 42 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. 147 × 90 mm. Types 2 and 3 (Gothic 72, 144 mm.). Hain 5053. Campbell *425. Proctor 9195.

203 × 138 mm. [487

LOUVAIN

JAN VELDENER, whose subsequent work at Utrecht and Kuilenburg has already been noticed, matriculated at the University of Louvain 30 July, 1473, and was almost certainly the city's first printer, though this honour has sometimes been claimed for Johann of Paderborn. Veldener's first book was the Belial of Jacobus de Theramo issued soon after 7 August, 1474 (the date of a commendatory letter), and altogether a dozen books are attributed to his first stay at Louvain. Johann of Paderborn's first book was the Liber ruralium commodorum of Petrus de Crescentiis, completed 9 December, 1474, and during the next eighteen years he produced nearly two hundred editions. Aegidius van der Heerstraten, who printed about a score of books (1485–88), was the most prolific of the later Louvain printers. The city's total output of incunabula now extant probably did not exceed three hundred, of which two-thirds were contributed by Johann of Paderborn. Owing doubtless to the importance of its University the early books printed at Louvain are almost exclusively in Latin, and of a more or less scholastic nature.

JAN VELDENER

(*First printer*)

A COLOPHON to Veldener's edition of Maneken's Formulae epistularum tells us that it was begun on the first and finished on the last day of April, 1476, that he was living 'in monte Calci', where he had leisure for any commissions that might be given him, and that he was so contented with his lot that he had no intention of going away. Nevertheless, partly perhaps because Johann of

Paderborn reprinted this book including most of the colophon, he departed the next year, and worked, as we have seen, at Utrecht and Kuilenburg. In 1484 he tried his fortune again at Louvain, but only printed about four books, after which he disappears.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus temporum. 29 December, 1476.

1ª. Tabula breuis ꝫ vtilis sup̄ li‖bello quodā q̄ dicit̄ fasciculus ‖ tēpoꝝ. et vbi inuenit̄ punct⁹ ‖ ante numeꝝ est in p̄mo late‖re. vbi vero post in sc̄o latere ‖ incipit. 9ª. [G]Eneratio et generatio laudabit op̄a tua . . . 10ª. l. 40: Fascilus tp̄m om̄s antiquoꝝ cronicas ꝑplectens incipit feliciter. 72ª. COLOPHON: Impressa ē hec p̄sens cronica que fasciculus tp̄m dicit̄ in florētissima vniu̇sitate louaniēsi. ‖ ac sicut ꝓprijs cuiusdā deuoti carthusiēsis viri historiarū studiosissimi manib⁹. a mūdi ini‖cio vsq̄ ad sixti hui⁹ noīe pape q̄rti tp̄a ꝓtexta erat. p̄ me iohannē veldener sūma diligētia ‖ maioriq̄ impēsa nōnullis additis ymaginib⁹ ad finē vsq̄ deducta. et ꝓ̄po signeto signata. ‖ Sub ān̄o a natiuitate dn̄i .M.cccc. lxxvi. q̄rto kalēdas ianuarias sc̄̄m stilu3 romane cu‖rie de quo sit deus benedictus amen. [Device.]

Folio. [*⁸ a–d¹⁰ e–g⁸.] 72 leaves. 9ᵇ: 40 lines. 194 × 130 mm. Types 3 and 4 (Gothic 97, 89 mm.). Campbell *1478. Proctor 9204.

This edition has the shorter (two-line) note on the invention of printing. The last event it records is the accession of Pope Sixtus IV in 1474. It is surprising that Veldener should have called attention to new 'ymagines', as the cuts are all of the kind of the previous editions, and the conventional picture of Nineveh is used again for Rome, and the conventional picture of Treves does duty also for Syracuse.

298 × 215 mm. Rubricated. In a blind stamped binding (the leather much scorched), the stamps on which agree with those in Holtrop's plate of one of those from Veldener's own bindery. [488

JOHANN OF PADERBORN

JOHANN OF PADERBORN, better known to English-speaking bookmen as John of Westphalia, was conjectured by Holtrop to have obtained his first type, used both at Alost and Louvain, from Italy. After showing that his brother Conrad of Paderborn was probably printing at Padua in 1473–74, Mr. Proctor conjectured that John might have been there also, but as John is said to have written a manuscript at and for the Augustinian house at Marpach in 1473 (Duff's Early Printed Books, p. 103 note), it is more probable that he commissioned Conrad to procure him one or more sets of punches in Italy. Like Veldener he matriculated at the University of Louvain, but ten months later (7 June, 1474). His work at Louvain was as good as it was plentiful, and he showed his pride in it by occasionally using a small portrait of himself as a device. A similar head (not strikingly like) is found on the binding of the copy of his first book in this collection, a collotype from which forms the frontispiece of the present catalogue. He printed Latin books of every kind that could be wanted by students at the University of Louvain and a few of a lighter sort. Although he printed nearly two hundred books he is only recorded as

using six different types, about a fourth of the number used by Grüninger, Peter Drach the younger, or the brothers de Gregoriis, all of whom had a much smaller 15th century output.

CRESCENTIIS, PETRUS DE. Liber ruralium commodorum.

9 December, 1474.

2ª. In nomine sancte et indiuidue tri‖nitatis Amen. ‖ [V]Enerabili in cristo ‖ patri ꝛ domino spi‖rituali viro sūme ‖ religionis ac sapi‖entie: fratri Ayme‖rico de placentia: ‖ sanctissimi ordinis fratrū p̄dicato‖rum generali magistro dignissimo. ‖ Suus Petrus de crescentiis ciuis ‖ Bōn: seip̄m ad oīa sp̄ mādata obse‖quiosa paratū . . . Ibid. col. 2, par. 2: Incipit liber ruraliū cōmodorū. a ‖ Petro de crescentiis ciue Bonoñ: ‖ ad honorē dei omnipotentis: et sere‖nissimi regis Karoli cōpilatus. 197ᵇ. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis libri ruraliū como‖dorum. Laus sit altissimo qui vi‖uit per seculoꝝ secula sine fine bene‖dictus Amen. .:. .:. ||| (red) Presens opus ruraliū comodo‖rum Petri de crescentiis. quodam ‖ industrioso caracterisandi stilo: no‖uissime omnipotentis dei suffragio ‖ adinuēto. extitit hac littera vera mo‖dernata. abscisa. ꝛ formata: impres‖sum. p. Ioannem de westfalia Pa‖derbornēn dyocesis. In alma ac flo‖rētissima vniuersitate Louaniēsi re‖sidentē. Anno incarnationis domi‖nice. M°. cccc°. lxxiiii°. mensis De‖cembris die nona. ‖ .:. .:. .:.

Folio. (a–i¹⁰ k¹²; aa–ii¹⁰ k⁶.) 198 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. 186 x 131 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 89 mm.). Hain *5829. Campbell *501. Proctor 9208.

John of Westphalia's first book at Louvain.

Petrus de Crescentiis (1230–1316) was podestà of his native town, Bologna. He dedicated this book to Charles II, king of Naples. In his preface he tells how after studying theology, medicine, and natural science in his youth he sweated (insudaui) at the noble science of laws, and for thirty years went on circuit through divers provinces. During this time he read many books, and saw various operations of the tillers of the soil. At last, tired of his circuit work, he turned his attention to cultivation, and set himself to write this treatise, which treats of the choice of a site for a country house, of field crops, vines, trees, gardens, meadows, and woodlands, pleasaunces, the animals of the farm, means of taking wild animals, the rules for country work, and the occupations for the different months.

282 x 209 mm. Rubricated, with ornamental designs left in white in the larger capitals. An exceptionally fine copy, with both the blank leaves which Campbell ignores, in the original brown leather binding, with a stamp of John of Westphalia's head, similar to that used by him as a device, used eight times on each cover, also a small stamp, apparently a rebus, of a bird, the letters ve, a bent bow and stars (see frontispiece). On 1ª is the signature 'Francisci Combe. Oxon.', on a fly-leaf the stamp of the 'Biblioteca Heberiana' and note of purchase at Sotheby's in 1820 for 8*s.* 6*d.* [489

BOETHIUS, A.M.T.S. De disciplina scolarium. 1485.

2ª. [O]Sculetur me osculo oris sui . . . 3ª. (text): [V]Estra nouit intētio ȣ dis‖ciplina scolarium com-‖pendiosum postulare tra‖ctatū . . . 67ª. COLOPHON: Finitur Boecius De disciplina scolarium. Fideliter necnō diligenter al‖ma in vniuersitate Louaniensi impressus In domo magistri Iohannis de ‖ westfalia. Anno incarnatiōis dominice. Millesimoquadrin‖gētesimooctua‖gesimoquinto.

Folio. a–g^{8} h^{12}. 68 leaves, the first and last blank. 41 lines of commentary. 183 × 125 mm. Types 1^{B} and 2 (Gothic 90, 118 mm.). Hain 3413. Campbell *325.

273 × 207 mm. Rubricated. [490

JOHANNES [GOBII], Junior. Scala coeli. 1485.

[1^{a}. Liber venerādi patris Io-‖hannis iunioris ordinis pre‖dicatorum qui flores ex diuersorum doctorum libris eliget ‖ vt per eos interdū pastposito studio terreno atq; curioso ‖ ascendamus ad contemplatōem eternorū qr̄e hunc librum ‖ scalū celi noīari voluit.] 129^{b}. COLOPHON: Anno domini Millesimoqua‖dringentesimo octuagesimo quin-‖to liber iste uocat^{9} Scala celi Lo‖uanii impressus per Iohānem de ‖ westfalia feliciter explicit.

Folio. a–p^{8} q^{10}. 130 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. 182 × 137 mm. Types 1^{B} and 3 (Gothic 90, 180 mm.). Hain 9408. Campbell *1044. Proctor 9236.

The Dominican author lived in the first half of the 14th century.

285 × 207 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with one capital in gold and colours and another in blue over red tracery on 3^{a}. Wanting the first leaf. [491

PETRUS DE ALIACO. De imagine mundi. [About 1485.]

[1^{b}. Ymago mundi Incipit. Prima figura . . .] 7^{b}. Petrus de Alyaco vir inter omnes eui sui facile doctissim^{9}. . . 40^{a}. l. 18: Explicit Ymago mundi a dño Petro de Aylliaco Ep̄o Cameracen̄ / ‖ de scriptura ꝛ ex pluribus Actorib^{9} recollecta. Anno dn̄i .M. cccc. decīo ‖ Augusti duodecimo ‖‖ Epilogus mappe mundi Incipit. 45^{a}. Tractatus domini Petri de Alliaco de legib^{9} ꝛ sectis cōtra supersticio‖sos Astronomos. 59^{a}. Exhortatio ad cōsiliū generale. Super kalēdarii correctiōe. Ca p̄mū. 64^{b}. par. 2: Incipit tractat^{9} de v̄o ciclo lunari A dño Petro Cameracen̄ Episcopo. 69^{b}. par. 2: Compendiū cosmographie feliciter incipit. 91^{a}. Domini Petri de Aliaco Cardinalis Cameracen̄ Vigintiloquiū de cō‖cordia astronomice veritatis cū theologia Incipit Vigīti v̄ba p̄tinēs. 122^{a}. par. 3: Incipit elucidarium astronomice cōcordie cum theologica ꝛ hystori‖ca veritate. 158^{b}. Explicit tractatus de concordia discordantiū astronomorum recollec‖tus a dño Petro cardinali Cameracen̄. ‖‖ Venerabilis vir magister Ioannes Gerson collegit in lugduno. Anno ‖ domini Millesimo quadringentesimo decimonono quēdam tractatū quē ‖ intitulat trigilogium astrologie theologisate . . . 166^{b}. par. 2: Explicit opusculum astrologie theologisate editum A venerabili mgr̄o ‖ Ioanne Gerson cancellario parisiensi: 171^{a}. par. 2. END: Ioannis gerson Cancellarii parisien̄ Opusculum contra supersticiosos ‖ dierum obseruatores. Finit feliciter.

Folio. [*^{6}] a–k^{8} l^{4} aa–ii^{8} kk^{10}. 172 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. 184 × 122 mm. Types 1^{B}, 2, 5 (Gothic 90, 118, 80 mm.). Hain *836. Campbell 143. Proctor 9258.

This was a favourite book of Christopher Columbus, his copy at the Biblioteca Colombina at Seville being full of his manuscript notes, some of which were drawn on by Las Casas. Illustrated with diagrams. Petrus de Aliaco (Pierre d'Ailly, 1350–1420) was Chancellor of the University of Paris.

277 × 199 mm. Wanting the first quire. Rubricated. Majuscules touched with yellow. [492

THIERRY MARTENS

THIERRY MARTENS began his career at Alost, q. v. (p. 278). The book described below belongs to his second and final residence at Louvain, 1512–29.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS. Epistulae aliquot illustrium virorum ad Erasmum Roterodamum & huius ad illos. October, 1516.

1ª. TITLE: Epistole aliquot illustriū ‖ virorum ad Erasmum Roterodamum, & huius ad illos ‖ . . . Venundantur a Theodorico ‖ Martino Alustensi Chalcographo fidelissimo. 37ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ IMPRIMEBAT LOVANII THEODORI‖cus Martinus Alustensis. Anno domini Millesimo ‖ Quingentesimo Decimosexto Mense Octobri. ‖‖ Cum gratia ꝛ priuilegio.

Quarto. a⁶ b–i⁴. 38 leaves, the last blank. 34 lines and head-line. 144 (151) × 85 mm. Types: Gothic 160?, Roman 85, Greek 86 mm.

With numerous woodcut capitals in different styles.

193 × 139 mm. [493

BRUSSELS

FRATRES VITAE COMMUNIS

(*Only printers*)

IN his Index to the Early Printed Books at the British Museum Proctor assigned an edition of the Opuscula of Gerson, dated 3 March, 1475, and four out of an undated collection of seven tracts (the first by Rabbi Samuel) to a press of the Brothers of the Common Life at Cologne, attributing the remaining three tracts, which are in a different and inferior type, to the house of the same community at Brussels. In the last paper he wrote before his death, a review of Dr. Voulliéme's 'Der Buchdruck Kölns', he acknowledged his mistake, and assigned the earlier pieces also to Brussels. The Brothers of the Common Life, the only printers at Brussels, thus completed their first book in March, 1475; their latest bearing a date is of the year 1487, and their total output upwards of forty editions. Unlike some other religious houses they printed only religious and educational works, nearly all of them in Latin.

JOHANNES DE SANCTO LAURENTIO. Postillae euangeliorum dominicalium. 4 October, 1480.

1ª. Incipiunt postille euangeliorū ‖ dominicaliū totius anni ꝛ aliquo‖rum festorum venerabilis viri ma‖gistri iohannis de scō laurentio. 197ª. COLOPHON: Explicit insigne opus postillatū ꝑ ‖ reuerendū magistrū ioh̄em de sācto ‖ laurētio / supꝑ euāgeliis dn̄icalibꝰ vti‖lissime ꝓpositaꝝ. in inclita bruxellē‖sium ducatus brabātie ciuitate sum‖ma cū industria īpressū / ac ānno dn̄i ‖ Mº. cccc º. lxxxº. sub q̄rta die nona‖rū octobriū festo sc3 btī francisci feli‖citer terminatum ·:·

Folio. (a–z ꝛ⁸ ꝯ⁶.) 198 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 200 × 135 mm. Type 1^A (Gothic 100 mm.). Campbell *1041. Proctor 9332.

290 × 206 mm. Rubricated in red and blue; capital on 1ª in blue over tracery of green and red. From the library of William Morris with his printed book-label. On the two sides of the ornament of points at the end of the colophon is written in red 'ar' 'pa'; perhaps the beginning of the rubricator's name. [494

BERNARDUS. Epistulae. 11 April, 1481.

1ª. Incipit tabula epistolarum bea‖ti bernardi primi clareuall' abbatſ. 5ᵇ. Miraculū de prima epistola. 6ª. Incipit epistola sancti bernardi ‖ clareuallis abbatis ad robertū nepo‖tem suum. qui de ordine cisterciensi ‖ trāsierat ad cluniacēsem. 173ª. COLOPHON: Eplicit insigne opus epłaꝫ exi‖mie doctrine viri btī bernardi p̄mi ‖ clareuall' abbatſ in īclito bruxellen‖sium ducat⁹ brabātie oppido īpres‖sum ac āno dñi M. cccc. lxxxi. terci‖o yd⁹ aprilis ī festo sc̄ leonis p̄mi ‖ pape feliciter terminatum ·:·

Folio. (a^4; b–x^8 y^{10}.) 174 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 199 × 131 mm. Type 1^A (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain 2871. Campbell *268. Proctor 9333.

287 × 210 mm. Rubricated, the majuscules touched with yellow. Modern gilded binding ornamented as if for Henri II of France. [495

JOHANNES SALISBERIENSIS. Polycraticus. [About 1482?]

1ᵇ. [H]Ic liber intitulatur de nugſ ‖ curialiū ⁊ vestigiis pł̄oꝫ. ‖ cui⁹ Iohannes Salesberi‖ensis Carnotēsis epūs fuit actor. 33ª. Eutheticus Iohannis episcopi Carnoteñ In policraticon. 38ª. Policratici de curialium nu‖gis ⁊ vestigiis philosophorum ‖ Prologus incipit. 246ª. COLOPHON: Finit opus p̄clarū de nugis curiali‖um ⁊ vestigiis pł̄oꝫ cui⁹ iohānes ‖ salesberiēsis actor fuit. 247ª. Subscripta metra pulcre ⁊ plenissime conti‖nent materiam illam q̄ habetur supra libro 6 ‖ capitulo xxiiij. de membris corporis quō adu‖sus stomachū quasi voracitate omniū labores ‖ exhauriret conspiraverant. 249ᵇ. l. 8. END: Et sic est finis.

Folio. [A B^{10} C^{12}; D^4; a–v^{10} x^8 y^6.] 250 leaves, 32, 37, and 250 blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 200 × 132 mm. Type 1^A (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain *9430. Campbell *1045. Proctor 9337.

268 × 197 mm. Rubricated in red and blue. [496

BONAVENTURA. Stimulus amoris. [About 1485.]

2ª. Incipit prologus seu epł̄a domini bonauē‖ture in libro qui dicitur stimul⁹ amoris. 3ª. Incipit liber qui dicitur stimul⁹ amoris quē ‖ ꝓposuit dñs frater bonauētura de ordine fr̄m ‖ minoꝫ. 127ª. l. 15: . . . Explicit liber q̄ dicit̄ stimul⁹ amoris ‖ Deo gracias. 129ª. Incipit prologus bonauēture in itinerariū ‖ mentſ in deum. 131ª. par. 2: Incipit speculatio paupis ī deserto . . . 157ª. END: Explicit itinerariū bonauēture mentſ in de‖um.

Quarto. a–t^8 v^6. 158 leaves, 1, 128, and last blank. 27 lines. 133 × 79 mm. Type 1^B (Gothic 100 mm.). Hain *3475. Campbell *347. Proctor †9341.

212 × 145 mm. Rubricated. [497

AUDENARDE

AREND DE KEYSERE

(*Only printer*)

AT Audenarde in 1480 Arend de Keysere printed the Sermons of Hermannus de Petra, described below, a prognostication, some indulgences, and an undated tract in French on the siege of Rhodes. Before removing to Ghent, where he published his first book in April, 1483, he printed four other books at Audenarde, three in Flemish, and a French version of the Quattuor Nouissima of Dionysius de Leuwis.

HERMANNUS DE PETRA. Sermones. 1480.

2ª. In sequenti opusculo / inaudita || ac melliflua cōtinetur expositio ꝑ||cessu ꝓmocinario magistraliter lu||culenta / pre ceteris saluberrima de||uoto a religioso viro ordīs carthu||siensis bene merito / nouiter edita || super orōne dnīca / videlꝫ pater nos||ter tam spiritualibus q̄ꝫ seculari-||bus animarum salutem anhelanti||bus summe necessaria magis ma||giꝯ consciencie suscitatiua. 136ª. l. 11: Finit cōpēdiosa quidem sed vtilis sermonum quīquagīta supꝑ dñicam || orōem cōpilatio / correctōis lima ab omni rubiginis neuo q̄ꝫ diligētissime || purgata / p̄ssorieqꝫ laudatissime ac utilissiē artis fructuosa inuētione ac||curatissiē elaborata / deuotissimi preclarissimiqꝫ viri ac dm̄. dm̄ hermanni || cognomento de petra de scutdorpe oriūdi / diuinissimi carthusiēsis ordinis || monasterij circa muros treuiricos ꝑfessoris . . . l. 25. COLOPHON: Pressum aldenardi ꝑ me Arnoldū cesaris meosqꝫ sodales dñice īcarna||tionis supra M^m. cccc^m. āno lxxx^o Vnde ferant laudes cūcta creata deo

Quisq̄s ad heliseos cāpos et prata supna
Ire cupis / ducet iste libellus eo
Monstrabitqꝫ viam directam / deuia uitans
Et salebrosa simul et tenebrosa loca
Est iter obtrusum per quod cōscēdere celū
Nitimur / ac illud nos docet iste liber |||
Autor ut innoteat / et op^9 labor et liber eius
Hunc aldenardum pressit ob id nitide |||
Arnoldi manibꝫ faueat deus arbiter equus
E quibus effluxit vtilis iste liber.

Folio. [*⁸] a–q⁸. 136 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 40 lines. 195 × 129 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 97–98 mm.). Hain *8453. Campbell *919. Proctor †9346.

The verses at the end of the book begin at the extreme left of the type-page, and the space on the right is filled with a rope-work design in white on a black ground.

280 × 200 mm. Rubricated. From the Vergauwen collection. [498

ANTWERP

MATHIAS GOES, the first printer at Antwerp, began work in 1481 and produced about a hundred incunabula there before he gave up his press some ten years later. In a somewhat shorter period, 1484–93, Gerard Leeu, who had previously worked at Gouda, produced about one hundred and fifty books, many of them fine pieces of printing. While Goes and Leeu were at work they had no competitors, save each other; when they ceased, Govaert Bac, Thierry Martens from Alost, Adriaen van Liesvelt, and some minor firms printed rather more than a hundred incunabula between them, of which Bac was responsible for about seventy. Neither in quality nor in quantity did the work done in the seven years after Leeu's death give any promise of the high position which Antwerp attained in the next century.

MATHIAS GOES

(First printer)

THE first book printed by Mathias Goes was the Officien der missen of Simon van Venloe, 8 June, 1481; his last, bearing a date, the Biblia pauperum of S. Bonaventura of 1491. He printed many undated editions, and after he gave up his own press published at least one book printed by Govaert Bac. His earlier books were mostly in Flemish, his later in Latin. He changed his types in 1486, but it is not clear that there was any break in his work at that time.

AENEAS SYLVIUS. De remedio amoris. [About 1484.]

1ª. EPISTVLA Pij summi pontificis. || De Remedio amoris || 5ᵇ. l. 4: Explicit libellus Enee siluij Editus cōtra amo‖rem. 6ª. Tractatˢ Elegij poete laureati de duobˢ amā-‖tibus Incipit feliciter. 8ª. END: Ossa remāserunt nostra inhumata feris || Elegeˢ Explicit.

Quarto. a⁸. 8 leaves. 26 lines. 138×84 mm. Type 2 (Gothic 106 mm.). Campbell 20. Proctor 9348.

195×141 mm. Rubricated, and with manuscript corrections. [499

POGGIUS [BRACCIOLINI], JOANNES FRANCISCUS. Facetiarum liber. 3 August, 1487.

1ª. Pogij florentini oratoris clarissimi || in facetiarum librum Prologus inci-‖pit feliciter. 57ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Poggij florentini secretarij apostolici fa‖cetiarū liber explicit feliciter. Impssus Ant‖werpie p me Mathiam goes die tertia mē‖sio Augusti. Anno dñi .M. cccc. lxxxvij.

Quarto. a b⁸ c–h⁶·⁸. 58 leaves. 31 lines. 148×91 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 96 mm.). Campbell 1431.

With a woodcut capital M on 1ª and the large device of Goes on 58ᵇ.

166×131 mm. The lower edges have been made up with modern paper. [500

TROTTUS, ALBERTUS. De horis canonicis. [About 1487.]

1ª. ¶ Tabula cōposita a dño Alberto de ferrarijs vtriusq; iuris || doctore de placentia sup infrascripto opusculo. || De horis canonicis. 24ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit libellus de horis canonicis dicendis. 24ᵇ. TITLE: Tractatus de horis canonicis dicen‖dis domini Alberti de ferrarijs.

Quarto. a–d⁶. 24 leaves. 31 lines. 146×91 mm. Types 3 and 4 (Gothic 95, 120 mm.). Campbell 96. Proctor 9427.

197×135 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with a capital in blue over tracery of red and green on 4ᵇ. [501

GHENT

AREND DE KEYSERE

(First printer)

De Keysere's first publication after moving from Audenarde to Ghent was an edition of the Traité de paix et de mariage between Louis XI of France and the Duke of Austria; his second the Rhetorica diuina of Gulielmus Arvernus, and his last, bearing a date, the De consolatione philosophiae of Boethius, both these described below. Altogether about a dozen books are attributed to him. He is said to have been succeeded in 1490 by his widow, Beatrice van Orroir, but no books of her printing can be traced.

GULIELMUS ARVERNUS. Rhetorica diuina. 22 August, 1483.

2^a. Commendatio prestantissimi et || incomparabilis doctoris magistri || guillermi parisiēsis actoris sequē-||tis libri. qui Rethorica diuina pre||titulatur. Prologus. 5^a. Incipit liber dictus Rethorica diuina quo null^9 vtilior dulcior ac || deuotior est . . . 125^a. Colophon: Explicit Rethorica diuina doctoris vncti ꝛ vn||gentis magistri Guillermi parisiensis de sacra || et sanctificatiua oratione aliqualiter abbreuia||ta. Impressa Gandaui ꝑ me Arnoldum || cesaris Anno dñi. M. cccc. lxxxiij°. xi° kal'. sep. || 125^b. Epitaphium eiusdē magistri Guillermi aluer||ni parisiorum antistitis . . . par. 2: Reuerendissimo in xpristo patri ma||gistro Poncio rainandi priori generali sacri or||dinis gloriosissime dei genitricis sempꝫ virgi⸗||nis marie de monte carmeli dignissimo Arnol⸗||dus cesaris librorum vtiliorum qualiscunꝫ ꝑ||mulgator . . . 127^b. Incipit dyalogus cōsolatori^9 . . . 130^b. (woodcut title): Rethorica diuina.

Quarto. a–p^8 q^{10}. 130 leaves, the first blank. 29 lines. 141 × 82 mm. Types 3 and 4 (Gothic 124, 97 mm.). Hain 8306. Campbell *905. Proctor 9460.

Beneath the woodcut title on 125^b, in which the letters are in white on black, is the ornament previously used by de Keysere at Audenarde in the Sermones Hermanni de Petra in 1480.

210 × 135 mm. Rubricated, majuscules touched with yellow, capital on 5^a in red and blue. Sides of old blind-stamped leather. Duplicate from the University Library of Ghent, sold to F. Vergauwen. [502

BOETHIUS, A. M. T. S. De consolatione philosophiae. 3 May, 1485.

2^a. Dit es de tafele dienende desen nauolghenden vijf bouken Boecij de con||solatione philosophie. 13^a. (head-line): De Prologhe. 359^b. Colophon: Hier endt / dat weerdich bouc / boe||cius de consolatione philosophie / tē || trooste leeringhe ende confoorte al⸗||ler meinschen Gheprendt te Ghend || by my Arend de Keysere / den derden || dach in Mey. Int iaer ons heeren || duust vierhondert viue ende tachten||tich. ||| DEO .:. GRACIAS .:.

Folio. a b^6; a–z ꝛ A–K M, M–R^8 S T^6 V^8. 360 leaves, 1, 12, 13, and 360 blank. 2 columns. 55 lines and head-line. 269 (281) × 178 mm. Types 3 and 4 (Gothic 98, 127 mm.). Hain 3400. Campbell *322. Proctor 9461.

A space of about 180 mm. in height is left blank at the beginning of each book for an illumination or (possibly, as in Colard Mansion's edition of the 'De Casibus') an engraving. Following the colophon is the same ornament as in de Keysere's other books.

340 × 251 mm. Rubricated. Sig. H 5 is supplied in manuscript imitating the types. [503

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE first town within the limits of the present Austrian Empire to receive the art of printing was Buda-Pest, where Andreas Hess completed a Chronica Hungarorum, 5 June, 1473, and printed also two undated books. At Trient Albrecht Kunne, who subsequently worked at Memmingen, produced, 6 September, 1475, an edition of the Geschichte des zu Trient ermordeten Christenkindes, Hermann Schindeleyp two books about 1476, and Giovanni Lionardo Longo, from Vicenza and Bergamo, six more about 1481–82. At Pilsen an anonymous printer issued half a dozen books in the years 1475–79, and as many more were published in 1498–99, some or all of them by Nikolaus Bakalar. At Krakau anonymous presses at work in 1475–76 and 1496 issued two or three books apiece, Schwaypolt Fiol four about 1491, Johann Haller as many more about 1500. At Prag three anonymous presses, which began publication respectively in 1478, 1488, and 1497, produced between them some fifteen books. At Vienna about a dozen books were issued by Johannes Cassis, 1482–86, and over forty incunabula by Johann of Winterberg, who began work in 1492 and had built up a considerable business by the end of the century. At Winterberg itself Johann Alakraw from Passau printed two books in 1484; at Brünn Conrad Stahel and Matthaeus Preunlein about a dozen in 1486–99; at Kuttenberg Martin of Tischniowa a Bohemian Bible in 1489 and possibly an Aesop; at Olmütz Matthaeus Preunlein two books in 1499, and Conrad Baumgarten one in 1500. The number of incunabula registered as having been printed in Austria-Hungary is thus well under one hundred and fifty.

PRAG

SOME fifteen incunabula have been attributed to Prag, the earliest being the Articuli statuum utraquistorum said to have issued from an anonymous press in 1478. To a second anonymous printer, called after a Bohemian Bible of 1488, is assigned a group of books belonging to this and the preceding year; to a third and fourth, who worked in the 'nineties and are connected respectively with a Prag Benedictional and a Landtagschluss, some eight other books.

PRINTER OF THE BIBLE OF 1488

THE group of books assigned to this press include a Bohemian Psalter of 1487, the Chronicle of 1488 described below, and a Bohemian Bible and version of the Destructio Troiae of Guido de Columnis, both of the same year.

BENESCH AB HORZOWITZ. Chronicon Martymiani.

26 September, 1488.

1ª. (contents unknown). 2ª. [N]Alezagi psano lati-‖nie wnnohych Kni-‖hach ze gsu knihy od‖te chwile gessto pra-‖wie o Cziesarzich a o papezych a o kralich ‖ y o ginych paniech . . . 101ᵇ. COLOPHON (red): Leta narozenie bozieº M cccc lxxxviij ‖ Skonawa se Martymiany. a neb ya ‖ boz niekteri rziekagirzimsk a kronyka ‖ ten Patek przed. S. Waczlaw. m ‖ A to wstarem Miestie Prazskem.

Folio. a–i¹⁰ k¹². 102 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 44 lines. 230 × 149 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 105 mm.). Hain 5003.

The chapter-headings throughout the book are printed in red. Benesch ab Horzowitz was a canon of S. George's at Prag, where he died in 1375.

251 × 182 mm. Rubricated in red and blue, with a coloured capital and remains of a painted border on 2ª. The majuscules throughout the book are touched both with red and yellow. Wanting the first leaf, as does the copy in the University Library at Prag described by Dr. Anton Schubert in the Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for 1899. [504

VIENNA

PRESSES had been set up in five cities of Austria-Hungary before Johannes Cassis began printing at Vienna in 1482, and although he set to work vigorously his activity was short-lived. For some five years (1487–91) Vienna was again pressless, but in the last nine years of the century her second printer, Johann of Winterberg, gave her a substantial lead over any other city of the Empire.

JOHANNES CASSIS

(*First printer*)

JOHANNES CASSIS, of Regensburg, printed eight books in 1482, one of which, the Errores philosophorum of Aegidius Columna, by the omission of an x claims for itself a date ten years earlier. The four other books assigned to him are Innocent VIII's Bull canonizing S. Leopold promulgated 8 January, 1484–85, an Officium S. Leopoldi which presumably belongs to about the same date, and two editions of Perger's grammatica, one undated, the other of 1486. How the printer was occupied in 1483 and 1484 is not explained.

o o

INNOCENTIUS VIII. Bulla Canonizationis Sancti Leopoldi Marchionis. [After 6 January, 1484–85.]

1ª. Bulla Canonizationis San‖cti Leopoldi Marchionis /: ‖ (i)nnocencius Epūs seruus seruoꝝ dei. Ad ꝑpe⁄‖tuaȝ rei memoriā. Sacrosctām mrēm eccl'iaȝ ‖ astitisse a dextris dei reginaȝ in vestitu de au-‖rato c̄cūdatā varietate nō ab re ꝑ ꝑpheteȝ tradiť . . . 4ᵇ. l. 28: . . . Datū. Rome. Apud sanctum petꝝ ‖ Anno incarnationis dominice. Millesimo quadringē‖tesimo octuagesimoqnarto. Octauo Idus Ianuary pō‖tificatus nostro. Anno primo.

Quarto. [A⁴.] 4 leaves. 34 lines. 144 × 79 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 84 mm.). Proctor 9471.

The Bull narrates how Duke Leopold greatly favoured priests and men of religion, and was so devoted to the Popes that he was called by Innocent II 'peculiaris Sancti petri filius'. Of unstained purity in his personal life, during the strife of the Emperor Henry and his son of the same name he kept his duchy in peace. On his death, after a rule of forty years, in 1136, he was granted plenary absolution by the Pope and acclaimed as a saint by the people. On calling for his help the diseased were made whole, the lame walked, the dumb spake, the blind saw, and a man in prison, with fetters on his hands and feet, made his escape through an impossibly small hole.

244 × 155 mm. Edges untrimmed. [505

Another issue.

Printed from the same setting up, but with a rude capital instead of the guide-letter in the name Innocentius, a signature, A, on 1ª, and 'nostri' for 'nostro' in the last line.

205 × 141 mm. [506

JOHANN OF WINTERBERG

SAVE for two German tracts issued in connexion with the funeral of the Emperor Frederick III, Johann of Winterberg was a Latin printer, relying for support partly on the church, for which he produced several minor service books, canons, constitutions, &c., partly on students, for whom he printed a Persius (his earliest book, issued in 1492), the Cosmographia of Apuleius and Sententiae of Ausonius (both these 'ductu Conradi Celtis'), the Ars Poetica of Horace, Germania of Tacitus, and several school-books. As already noted, he printed over forty incunabula, and continued at work for some years in the 16th century.

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES. De situ orbis. [About 1499.]

1ª. TITLE: Dionisij Allexandrini ‖ philosophi de situ orbis ‖ Translatio per Pristia⁄‖nū grāmaticoꝝ prīcipē. 2ª. Priscianj cesariēꝑ interp̄tatio ex dionisio ὃ orb̄ situ. 20ª. COLOPHON: Impressum Vienne a Ioanne ‖ Winterburg Emendatū aūt a ‖ L. Ioanne Cuspiniano artiū ‖ ꝛ humanitatis professoris qui ‖ publice hūc libellum in studio ‖ Viennensi interpretatus est.

Quarto. a b⁸ c⁴. 20 leaves. 30 lines, leaded. 145 × 75 mm. Types 1 and 8 (Gothic 80 and 160? mm.). Hain 6224. Proctor 9486.

The large Gothic type used for the title appears not to have been in Winterberg's possession until 1499. The small text type is very neat and sharply cut and is used with small two-line capitals, of which the same may be said. For a three-line capital there is a space left on 2^a.

202 × 139 mm. An untouched copy. [507

LAPIDARIUM. [About 1505?]

1^a. TITLE: Lapidariū omni voluptate || refertū: ꝛ medicine pluri⸗||ma notatu dignissima || experimēta cō⸗||plectens. ||| OPVS DE LAPIDIBVS PRE⸗||clarū: miraq; uoluptate refertū: in quo || de singulis lapidibus nedum p̄ciosis: || uerū eciam de reliquis quibus uirtutis || aliquid inesse cōstat: & de p̄ciosorum || lapidum sophisticatione: & naturaliū || ac artificialium discretione: notatu di⸗||gnissima reperies: per quendā artiū ac || medicine doctorē editū atq; collectū. 28^b. COLOPHON: Per Io. Winterburger uienne impss.

Quarto. a–g^4. 28 leaves. 35 lines. 152 × 100 mm. Types: Gothic 155, Roman 87 mm. Pan. ix. 57. 324.

With two six-line woodcut capitals (P and A).

208 × 149 mm. [508

WINTERBERG

JOHANN ALAKRAW

(*Only printer*)

IN November, 1482, Johann Alakraw had helped Benedict Mayr to print at Passau a Tractatus pro infirmis visitandis (No. 154 in this collection). In 1484 he produced at Winterberg the only incunabula printed there, the edition of S. Augustine's Soliloquia described below, and the De eucharistiae sacramento of Albertus Magnus. As this last is dated 'die S. Galli', i. e. 16 October, and so came late in the year, the Soliloquia probably preceded it.

AUGUSTINUS. Soliloquia. 1484.

1^a. Incipit liber Soliloquiorum || beati Augustini aīe ad deum. 29^a. COLOPHON: Explicit liber Soliloquiorum Sancti || Augustini Aurelij. Impressi in Win⸗||derperg per Iohannem dictum Ala||craw. Anno domini Millesimo qua⸗||dringentesimo octuagesimo-quarto.

Quarto. [1–3^8 4^6.] 15 sheets signed a–p. 30 leaves, the last blank. 32 lines. 150 × 102 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 94 mm.). Hain *2013. Proctor 9492.

The method of signing the sheets with consecutive letters had already been used by Mayr and Alakraw at Passau.

196 × 133 mm. Rubricated. [509

BRÜNN

CONRAD STAHEL AND MATTHAEUS PREUNLEIN

(Only printers?)

In his 'Index' Proctor divided the incunabula printed at Brünn among three presses, an anonymous Printer of Clement von Graz (1485), an anonymous Printer of the Chronica of Thwrocz (1488), and the firm of Conrad Stahel and Matthaeus Preunlein (1491). It is now believed that all the Brünn books were the work of Stahel and Preunlein, and that the treatise of Clement von Graz Von den heissen Bädern (Hain 5470) belongs to 1495, i. e. ten years later than the date printed by Hain. Conrad Stahel, of Blaubeuren, was a priest, who had served at Memmingen. He had preceded Alakraw as a partner of Benedict Mayr at Passau (see Nos. 152 and 153 in this collection), and had then gone to Venice, where in 1484 he had partnered Andreas Coruus and Martinus of Zeiden in printing an Olmütz missal (Hain 3866). It was doubtless at Venice that he had met Matthaeus Preunlein, of Ulm, since in some of their books they speak of themselves as 'impressores Veneti'. At Brünn they printed together ten books, chiefly legal, ecclesiastical, and scholastic (1486–99). One other work, the Statuta synodalia ecclesiae Olomucensis, was produced, probably early in 1499, by Preunlein alone, who then removed to Olmütz and printed two more books there in the same year.

CANIBUS, Johannes Jacobus a. De modo studendi in iure. 1488.

1ª. Title: De modo in iure studendi libellū. 2ª. Petro Vecturio nouello Iuriū sco-‖lari Iohānes iacob. can. iuris vtrius-‖q; ꝑsultus. De modo in iure studendi ‖ libellū: ac salutē plurimā mittit. ‖| [Q]Voniā bene a Platone p̄-‖scriptū est: beatas esse. R. P. ‖ Que a sapientibus regerent . . . 22ᵇ. Impressum In inclita ciuitate ‖ Brunna. Anno salutis. M. cccc. ‖ lxxxviij.

Quarto. a b⁸ c⁶. 22 leaves. 23 lines. 153 × 102 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 133 mm., two types of the same body, but different faces). Hain *4325. Proctor 9494.

The author raises some interesting questions in this little treatise, but often offers disappointingly vague answers, as to his query 'Quis locus ad studium videatur esse potissimus' and in his remarks 'de paranda veste libris ac preceptore'. He advises students to give four hours to work in the morning and four in the evening, and to keep a horologe in their cubicles that they may know how time goes. To the question whether points should be read up before or after the oral lecture he answers, both. He is also clear that the canon law should be studied before the civil.

193 × 138 mm. Leaf 8 is bound after leaf 9. [510

OLMÜTZ

As already noted Matthaeus Preunlein, by whom and his partner books had already been printed for the use of the diocese of Olmütz at Venice and Brünn, removed to Olmütz in 1499 and printed two books there, a Planctus ruinae ecclesiae and the Quaestio fabulosa of Johann Schram. One other incunabula was printed there in October, 1500, by Conrad Bomgarth or Baumgarten.

CONRAD BAUMGARTEN

Baumgarten was probably invited to Olmütz by Augustinus Morauus, the 'Praepositus' of the cathedral there, two of whose books had already been printed at Venice. A third, his Tractatus contra haeresim Waldensium, was now completed 29 October, 1500, by Baumgarten, the rest of whose work belongs to the 16th century. In 1501 he issued another treatise on the same subject, described below, from the pen of Henricus Institoris.

INSTITORIS, Henricus. Contra haeresim Waldensium. 20 April, 1501.

1ª. Title: Sancte Romane eccl̃ie fidei defensio⁄‖nis clippeum Aduersus waldēsium seu ‖ Pickardorum heresim Certas germanie ‖ Bohemieꝯ naciones in odium cleri ac e‖ neruacionē ecclesiastice potestatis viru⁄‖lenta cōtagiōe sparsi3 inficientes. Sanc‖tissimi. Alexandri .vi. pōtificis iussu. nu‖per per eximiū. Sacre pagine ꝓfessorem ‖ frēm. heinricū institoris heretice ꝓuita‖tis inquisitore3. ordinis predicatoru3 In ‖ formam sermonum vtilissime redactum. [Woodcut.] 128ᵇ. Colophon: Opus perutile sermo⁄‖nu3 in defensionē sancte ‖ Romane ecclesie aduer‖sus waldēses hereticos ‖ cūcta christianorū regna ‖ in odiu3 cleri ac ecclesi⁄‖astice ptātis eneruacōe3 ‖ pestifera contagiōe spar‖sim īficiētes ex cōmissi‖one Alexandri .vi. sūmi pōtificis. per religiosu3 ‖ [col. 2]: fratrem [Henricū Isti⁄]‖toris Sacre pag[ine pro⁄]‖fessorem. hereticeꝯ pra‖uitatis īquisitorē ordīs ‖ p̄dicatorū collectū. ⁊ in ‖ Olomūc3. marchionatu ‖ morauie. per magistru3 ‖ Cōradū Baumgarthē ‖ impressu3. finit feliciter. ‖ Anno salutis nostre. M. ‖ ccccci. xx. die Aprilis. [Device.]

Folio. a b⁸ c d⁶ e⁴ f⁶ g⁴ h–p⁶ q⁴ r–x⁶ y⁴. 128 leaves, so numbered. 2 columns. 54 lines of small type. 225 × 145 mm. Types: Gothic 82, 148 mm.

With a double woodcut of the arms of the Pope and the author, dated 1500, on 1ª, a decorative heraldic full-page cut on the verso, and an ornamental capital I on 2ª.

298 × 196 mm. On 1ª is an inscription 'Ex libris Monasterij Raudén', and pasted inside the second board the label 'From the library of William Morris, Kelmscott House, Hammersmith'. [511

SPAIN

More than 700 Spanish incunabula have been described by Dr. Konrad Haebler in his 'Bibliografía ibérica del siglo xv.' (1903), on which the following notes are based, but others are still being discovered, and perhaps as many as a thousand may ultimately be registered. Presses were set up in twenty-four different places, but in no fewer than seventeen of these less than twenty books were printed, and only Seville and Saragossa produced over a hundred. Printing began in or about 1474 with the issue at Valencia, by Lambert Palmart, a German, of the verses in honour of the Blessed Virgin (Obres o trobes en lahors de la verge Maria) submitted by competitors at the Floral Games of that year, the first dated book being a Comprehensorium from the same press, 23 February, 1475. In October, 1475, a book was completed at Saragossa. In June, 1477, a single book appeared at Tortosa, and its printer, Nicolaus Spindeler, then carried the art to Seville, where his first publication is dated 1 August. Barcelona got to work in 1478, Salamanca probably in 1480 (dates begin in January, 1481), Burgos in 1485, and Toledo the next year. The earliest Valencian books were printed in a small Roman type, but this was speedily displaced by numerous varieties of rather heavy Gothic founts, which give Spanish incunabula a very massive and dignified appearance. From the first, vernacular books are common, and most printers published both in Latin and Spanish.

VALENCIA

Lambert Palmart, who introduced printing into Spain, worked at Valencia as late as 1494, but less than twenty books are attributed with certainty to his press. In 1477–78 he printed a Valencian Bible in partnership with Alfonso Fernandez de Cordoba, whose name appears alone in three other books, issued in 1477 and 1484–85. Eight or nine other printers are known to have worked at Valencia during the 15th century, all of them in the 'nineties, Nicolaus Spindeler, Peter Hagembach and Leonhard Hutz, and Lope de la Roca, being the most prolific, though none of these produced more than a dozen books at present described. Including another dozen typographically anonymous, altogether upwards of eighty incunabula were printed at Valencia, or about a tenth of the total Spanish output.

ALFONSO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA

(Partner of the first printer)

THE Valencian Bible printed by Palmart and Fernandez in partnership was begun in February, 1477, and finished in 1478. In the former of these years Fernandez announced himself as the 'Magister operis' in the colophon of an edition of the Summula confessionis of Antoninus, printed in a Gothic type closely resembling that used by Renner and Nicolaus de Francfordia at Venice, the use of Gothic type, and also of signatures, being new features in Valencian printing. In 1484–85 he printed the Opuscula and Commentum in Psalmos of Jacobus Perez de Valentia, whose Expositio in cantica canticorum was produced by Palmart in 1486. Whether the relations between Palmart and Fernandez extended beyond their partnership over the Bible is not clear.

JACOBUS [PEREZ] DE VALENCIA. Tractatus contra Judeos. 1484.

1ª. Incipit: tractatus contra iudeos ‖ edditus per Reuẽdissi-‖mus dñs dominũ Iacobus de valencia Eps ‖ cristopolitanum. 55ª. COLOPHON: Eplicit tractatꝰ ꝑ iudeos editꝰ ꝑ Reuẽdis‖simũ magr̃m ꝛ dñs Iacobũ ꝑeç de valẽtia ‖ ꝓfessũ ordis frũs scti Augustini ñc nõ eps ‖ xꝑopolitanũ / impressus ĩ eadẽ famosissim̃ ‖ yspiaꝝ vrbe valẽtie / Anno dõ Millesimo‖quadringẽtesimo octoagesimoquarto.

Folio. a–g⁸. 56 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 45 lines and head-line. 208 (222) × 140 mm. Hain 12591 (2). Haebler 536 (1).

With numerous small printed capitals. One of four tracts, the other three being the Expositio canticorum, Expositio super Te Deum laudamus, Expositio super cantica euangelica, no doubt also issued separately, but linked together by a note following the colophon of the last, beginning: In hoc volumine ꝓtinentur opera seq̃ntia domini Iacobi epi cristopolitani.

281 × 202 mm. [512

JACOBUS [PEREZ] DE VALENCIA. Commentum in psalmos. 6 September, 1484.

1ᵇ. Reuerendi et optimi patris dõ iacobi de valentia ‖ christopolitani epi: Ad reuẽdissimũ ĩ xº. pr̃es et do‖minũ .D. Rodericũ boria cardinalẽ valẽtinũ epm ‖ portuenses et carthaginenses: sancte romne eccl'ie ‖ vicecãcellariũ dignissimũ ĩ libros ps̃ꝝ dõ ꝓfatio. 389ª. COLOPHON: .Ilꝛs. ||| Comentum nouiter eddi‖tum per .R. ‖ .D. Iacobus de Valencia sacre Theo-‖logie ordinisq; Sancti augustini profes‖sorem / necnon Episcopum Cristopoli-‖tanum in spalmos dauid feliciter expli‖cit. Impressus ĩ eadẽ famosissima yspa‖niarum vrbe Valencie. sub anno Salua‖toris Millesimo Quadringentesimo-‖octoagesimoquarto. 389ᵇ. (Register): .a. ‖ Prima alba . . . 391ª. Incipit tabula . . . 400ᵇ. par. 4: Epistola ||| Grãde alienũ arduuq; negociũ ex tuo mãda‖to suscepisse videor tabulam ꝓfiċe ꝑ alpha-‖betum in opere tam digno. a tua dignissima reue‖rentia egregie confecto . . . perfeci .xvj. Augusti ‖ Millesimi quadragẽtisimi octoagesimiquarti. ho‖ra vesperoꝝ. F. villar. int' doctores mini⁹ ꝛc̃. ||| Explicit tabula quasi de omni materia reperta in ‖ libro psalmoꝝ secundum exposi-tionẽ nouiter fa-‖ctam per .R. D. Iacobum perec de Valencia Epm ‖ cristopolitatum. simul cum expositione impressa. ‖ .vi. Septẽbris. Anni dñi. Millesimi Quadringẽ-‖tesimi Octoagesimiquarti.

Folio. $a^8 b^{10} c^8$; $a^8 b^{10} c^8 d^{10}$ e–z aa–ii ll^8 mm^6; A–I L^8 M^{10}; a^{10}. 400 leaves, leaf 386 blank. 2 columns. 50 lines and head-line. 232 (247) × 160 mm. Types 3, 4 (Gothic 92 and 190 mm.). Hain 12597. Haebler 535.

With numerous fine woodcuts of different sizes. Spaces, however, are left in quires a–d of the second alphabet, which may perhaps indicate that these quires were set up before the 26 leaves containing the Prologi. The letter K is used in the second alphabet, not in the third or fourth. Quires b and d of the second alphabet have ten leaves each, instead of the eight assigned to them in the Register. They may have been reprinted. According to Señor Serrano (quoted by Dr. Haebler) a contract for printing this book was signed in July, 1483.

359 × 240 mm. Michael Wodhull's copy, with his book-stamp and note, dated 7 April, 1789, of purchase at the Pinelli Auction for 7*s.* and binding at a cost of 17*s.* After his usual 'Collat. & complet.' Wodhull has noted 'but some of the leaves from the second a to d do not accord in their beginnings with the Register fronting the Index'. He subsequently added: 'But that seems owing to inaccuracy in the Register not to any defect whatever in this copy. Between the time of printing and publishing the author seems to have reprinted those four sheets in order to make some alterations, and to have extended his sheets b and d to ten instead of eight leaves. In the four sheets a blank is left for the capital letters.' [513

SARAGOSSA

A SINGLE book, an edition of the Manipulus Curatorum of Guido de Monte Rocherii, was printed at Saragossa in October, 1475, and anonymous firms produced there two books in 1478 and nine or ten about 1481. In 1488–90 Johann Hurus printed some eight books, and in or before 1491 his work was taken up by his kinsman Paul Hurus, who by the end of 1499 had completed about fifty incunables. In 1500 the Hurus types are found in the hands of three partners, Jorge Coci, Leonardo Hutz, and Lope Appentegger, who printed four books with them in that year. Thus, although printing was at first intermittent, and there was never more than one firm at work, the output of Saragossa, like that of Valencia, amounts to between seventy and eighty books.

JOHANN HURUS

AN edition of the Epistles and Gospels translated into Spanish by Gonzalo de Sancta Maria is assigned in its colophon to the press of Paul Hurus at Saragossa in 1485, but Dr. Haebler, following Volger, regards this as one of the frequent cases of an omitted x, the book belonging typographically to ten years later. There is thus no doubt that Johann Hurus, of Constance, was the second Saragossa printer whose name we know, and the founder of the firm which produced three-fourths of the Saragossa incunabula.

ARISTOTLE. Ethica compendiada por el bachiller de la Torre.

[About 1489.]

[1a. TITLE: Ethica de Aristoteles.] 119b. COLOPHON: Acaba aqui el compendio breue delos .x. libros ‖ dela ethica de Aristotil sacado por el egregio ba‖cheller dela torre en nuestro cõmun fablar. en el ‖ qual son contenidas las conclusiones del philo⁄‖sopho paral bien e virtuosamente viuir. ||| Deo gracias.

Quarto. a–p8. 120 leaves, the last blank. 28 lines. 140 x 88 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 99 mm.). Haebler 32.

195 x 138 mm. Wanting the first leaf. [514

SEVILLE

ALONSO DEL PUERTO printed three books at Seville in 1477–78, in partnership with Antonio Martinez and Bartolomé Segura. Martinez then left the firm, subsequently printing one book on his own account in 1486. Del Puerto and Segura in 1480 produced the Fasciculus temporum described below, and Del Puerto alone a Crónica de España in 1482. After these six books nothing is known to have been printed at Seville until 1490, when a German firm, Johann Pegnitzer of Nuremberg, Paul of Cologne, Magnus Herbst, and Thomas Glockner, began work, and while losing Paul of Cologne in 1493 and Glockner in 1499, produced over thirty incunabula. In 1491 Meinardus Ungut (another German) and Stanislaus of Poland began publishing and proved even more prolific, over sixty books being attributed to them in partnership, and about ten more to Stanislaus alone in 1499 and 1500. Four more were printed by Pierre Brun of Geneva, two in 1492 with Giovanni Gentile, and two in 1499 by himself. With the addition of over a dozen anonymous books the total Seville output thus exceeds one hundred and thirty.

DEL PUERTO AND SEGURA

(*Continuation of first press*)

THE three books printed by this firm, while Antonio Martinez was a member of it, were the Repertorium of Diaz de Montalvo (1477), and two editions of the Sacramental of Sanchez de Vercial (1 August, 1477, and 28 May, 1478). The Fasciculus temporum of 1480 is the only book known to have been printed by Del Puerto and Segura together after Martinez left them.

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. Fasciculus Temporum. 1480.

1a. ¶ Tabula breuis ꝛ vtilis super li‖bello quodã qui dr̃ fasciculus tẽ‖poꝝ: ꝛ ubi inuenitur punctus ãte ‖ numeꝝ ẽ ı̃ primo latere: ubi uero ‖ post in 2° latere: incipit feliciter. 9a. [G]Eneratio ꝛ generatio laudabit opera tua: ꝛ potenciam tuam pronunciabũt . . . 10b. ¶ Fasciculus tempoꝝ: omnes antiquoꝝ cronicas completens: incipit feliciter: ‖ . . . 72a. COLOPHON: ¶ Cronica q̃ dicitur fasciculus tp̃oꝝ: edita in alma

vniuersitate co‖lonie agrippine a quodā deuoto cartusiensi: ꝛ impressa Ispaleñ. ‖ singulari industria atq; impensa Barthoalomei segura atq; Al‖fonsi de portu anno domini 1480. Sixto q̄rto pōtifice maximo: fi‖nit feliciter: 73ª. ¶ Ex Laertio de vita ꝛ moribus phō; autoritates extracte incipiunt. 79ª. END: ... Et hec de vita ꝛ moribus phōrum ex laercio satis sint dicta.

Folio. [*⁸ a¹⁰ b–k⁶ l⁸.] 80 leaves, 9–79 numbered 1–71, 8 and 80 blank. 49 lines. 226 × 168 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 93 mm., with some Roman capitals). Haebler 583. Hain 6927. Proctor 9519.

The Fasciculus temporum in this edition ends with the epitaph on Charles the Bold: Te piguit pacis teduitque quietis in vita. Hic iaces Karole iamque quiesce tibi. The woodcut of Venice shows that it was set up from Walch's Venice edition of 1479.

308 × 225 mm. On the covers are impressions of the heraldic book-stamp of 'J. Gomez de la Cortina et Amicorum'. [515

UNGUT AND POLONUS

THE first book published by Meinardus Ungut 'alemannus' and Stanislaus 'polonus' was that of Diego de Diaz In defensiones S. Thomae, completed 4 February, 1491; their second the Spanish translation of Seneca described below. The partners not only printed many books, but printed them particularly well, and showed a liberal judgement in their choice. As continued by Jacob and Johann Kromberger the life of the firm covered three-quarters of a century.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Obras. 28 May, 1491.

[1ª. TITLE: Cinco libros de Seneca. ‖ Primero libro Dela vida bienauenturada. ‖ Segundo delas siete liberales. ‖ Terçero de amonestamientos ꝛ doctrinas. ‖ Quarto ꝛ el primero de prouidençia de dios. ‖ Quinto el segūdo libro de prouidençia de dios.] 2ª. (red): Libro de Lucio anneo Seneca que escriuio a Galion E llama‖se dela vida bien auēturada. trasladado de latin en lenguaje ‖ castellano por mandado del muy alto principe ꝛ muy pode‖roso rey ꝛ señor nuestro señor el rey don Iuā de castilla de le‖on el segūdo. Porende el ꝓlogo dela traslaçiō fabla conel. 132ᵇ. COLOPHON: DEO GRACIAS. ||| Aqui se acaban las obras de Seneca. Imprimidas enla ‖ muy noble ꝛ muy leal çibdad de Seuilla por Meynar‖do Vngut Alimano. ꝛ Stanislao Polono: conpañeros ‖ Enel año del nasçimiento del señor Mill quatroçiētos ‖ ꝛ nouanta ꝛ vno años. aveinte ꝛ ocho dias del mes de ‖ Mayo. ||| [Device.]

Folio. a–f⁸·⁸·⁶ g–m⁸·⁶ n o⁸ p⁶ q–s⁸. 132 leaves, 52, 131, and 132 blank? 34 lines of text, 46 of commentary, which usually surrounds it, and head-line. 188 (203) × 116 or 147 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 110, 81 mm.). Hain 14596. Proctor 9528. Haebler 621.

With several fine woodcut capitals.

258 × 184 mm. Wanting the title, sig. i 4, and the blanks. [516

JACOB KROMBERGER

JACOB KROMBERGER has been claimed as a printer of incunabula on the score of an edition of the works of Peter Martyr, bearing the date 1500, probably only a 'doctored' copy of a 16th-century edition. His firm is really a continuation of that of Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus, Stanislaus, after working by himself since 1499, taking him as a partner in 1503. In the following year Kromberger became the sole owner, and was subsequently joined by a kinsman, Johann. Between them they made the firm the most important in Spain.

LOPEZ DE MENDOZA, INIGO. Prouerbios. 26 January, 1509.

1ª. TITLE: ¶ Prouerbios de dō || Yñigo lopez de men≈||doça .:. 24ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Fenecen los prouerbios de don yñigo lopez || de mendoça: Marques de santillana. Impressos || en Seuilla por Iacobo crōberguer alemā. a. xxvj || dias del mes de Enero. Año de nr̄o saluador Ie||su christo de mill ⁊ qnientos ⁊ nueue años.

Folio. a–d⁶. 24 leaves. 2 columns. 55 lines of small type. 225 × 143 mm. Types: Gothic 81, 120, 180 mm.

The title is within a woodcut border beneath a bar dividing the rectangle into two sections, in the upper of which is a woodcut of a man writing.

281 × 198 mm. From the Salva and Heredia collections. [517

BARCELONA

THE first printers at Barcelona were Nicolaus Spindeler, of Zwickau, and Pierre Brun, of Geneva, who had previously (1477) introduced the art into Tortosa. At Barcelona they printed the commentaries of Thomas Aquinas on the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle (15 June and 18 December, 1478), and then separated, Spindeler printing five or six books by himself (1479–82), and Brun helping a Catalan priest, Pedro Posa, with four of his books, after which Posa printed upwards of thirty by himself (1481–99). In the 'nineties Johann Rosenbach printed some fifteen books (1492–98), Diego de Gumiel nine (1494–99), and other printers, named and unnamed, perhaps a dozen between them, making the total Barcelona output of incunabula somewhat over seventy.

JOHANN ROSENBACH

AFTER printing a Bayonne breviary at Valencia in 1492, Johann Rosenbach, of Heidelberg, published a book at Barcelona in October of the same year, and continued working there until the spring of 1498, when he removed to Tarragona. In 1500 he removed again to Perpignan, at that time Spanish territory (see No. 461).

NEBRISSENSIS, Aelius. Grammatica. 5 November, 1497.

1ª. Title: Grāmatica Nebrissen⸗‖sis cum Comento. 1ᵇ. Ad artem suam auctor [36 lines of verse]. 2ª. Aelius. Antonius nebrissensis Isabelae principi sue .S. D. 3ª. (text: red): Ad optimam eandemꝙ maximā ‖ Augustam Isabelam huius nomi‖nis tertiam hispanie ac insularū ma‖ris nostri reginam clarissimam. Ae‖lij Antonij nebrissensis grā-matici ī ‖ recognitionē cōmentariosꝙ intro‖ductionū suarū quas de sermone la‖tino bis ediderat: Prologus incipi‖tur feliciter. 107ᵇ. Dictiones que per artem sparguntur in ordi⸗‖nem alphabetarum redacte. 113ᵇ. Anthonio nebrissensiarius lusitanus [22 lines of verse]. Idem Arius ad lectorem. [12 lines of verse.] 114ª. Colophon: Impressum et finitū est hoc opus brissensis per magi‖strū Ioannē Rosembach alemanū In principalissima ‖ Ciuitate Barchinone. Anno dominice incarnationis ‖ Millesimo. cccclxxxxvij. Die vero .v. mēsis Nouēbris. ||| [Device.]

Folio. a⁸ b–l, ll, lll, m–o⁶ p q⁸. 114 leaves. 44 lines of text, 69 lines of commentary, which usually surrounds it, head-lines and marginalia. 227 (236) × 158 (177) mm. Types 3, 4, 5, 6 [?] (Gothic 150, 300, 103, 65 mm.). Haebler 467.

Dr. Haebler was only able to quote an incomplete description of this book by D. Gregorio Mayans, and knew of no copy of it. In his Prologue to the Queen Nebrissensis expounds his dedication word by word, and defends at some length his use of the name Aelius. The book has numerous woodcut capitals.

290 × 210 mm. With many manuscript notes. [518

SALAMANCA

At Salamanca printing was almost entirely carried on by anonymous presses, to which about a hundred incunabula are attributed, as against about a dozen by named printers. Dr. Haebler distinguishes a first Gothic group of books (1481–87), first Roman (about 1491), second Gothic (1492–1500), and second Roman (same dates), besides a few miscellaneous books. The works of Aelius Nebrissensis were largely printed in all these groups of types, and an edition of his Introductiones latinae, 16 January, 1481, was the first dated Salamanca book. The printers who give their names are Leonhard Hutz and Lope Sanz (1496, eight books), Juan de Porras (1500, three books), Hans Giesser (1500, one book).

SECOND GOTHIC GROUP

The first fully dated book of this group is the Grammatica castellana of Aelius Nebrissensis, completed 18 August, 1492. Dr. Haebler enumerates no fewer than fifty-four books belonging to the group.

CUADERNO. Cuaderno nueuo de las alcabalas, su fecha en el real de Granada, 10 de deciembre 1491. [About 1496.]

1ª. Title (beneath a woodcut): Leyes del Quaderno nueuo delas rentas delas alcaualas ‖ ꝛ frāquezas. Fecho enla vega de Granada. Por el qual el Rey ‖ ꝛ la Reyna nuestros Señores reuocan todas las otras leyes ỏ ‖ los otros quadernos fechos de antes. 40ª. l. 45. End: . . . Dada enel real dela vega ‖ de Granada a diez dias del mes de deziembre. Año del naçimiēto del nr̄o saluador Ie‖su xp̄o de mil ꝛ quatro cientos ꝛ nouenta ꝛ vn años. ‖

¶ Yo el Rey yo la Reyna yo Fernand Aluares de Toledo Se‖cretario del Rey ℣ dela Reyna nuestros señores la fiz escriuir por su mandado.

Folio. a–f⁶ g⁴. 40 leaves. 48 lines and marginalia. 214 × 135 (164) mm. Types: Gothic 120 and 91 mm. Haebler 180?. Proctor 9573.

With one large and one small woodcut capital and a fine title-cut of the arms of Spain.

278 × 196 mm. [519

ZAMORA

ANTONIO DE CENTENERA

(*First printer*)

At Zamora, in western Castile, Antonio de Centenera printed the Cancionero of Iñigo de Mendoza in January, 1482, and other interesting vernacular books in that and the following year. Altogether he printed at least a dozen incunabula, continuing at work till 1492. The only other Zamora incunable, a Hebrew commentary on the Pentateuch, printed by Samuel ben Musa and another Jew, named Immanuel, is variously attributed to 1487, 1492, and 1497.

LUCENA, Juan de. Vita beata. 7 February, 1483.

1ª. ¶ Aqui comiença vn tratado en es‖tillo breue en sentençia no solo largo ‖ mas hondo ℣ prolixo el qual ha nom‖bre vita beata hecho ℣ cõpuesto por ‖ el honrrado ℣ muy discreto juã de lu‖çena ẽbaxador ℣ dl' cõsejo del rey Inti‖tl'ado al serenissimo prĩcipe ℣ glorioso ‖ rey don juã el segundo en nombre de ‖ castilla de immortal memoria. 23ª. Colophon: Deo gracias ||| ¶ Esta obra se acabo en la çibdad de ‖ çamora. viernes siete dias del mes de ‖ hebrero. Año del señor de. mill. cccc. ‖ .lxxx. iij. años. ‖ Centenera.

Folio. A¹⁰ B⁶ C⁸. 24 leaves, the last blank, 1–23 so numbered. 2 columns. 40 lines. 188 × 138 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 94 mm.). Hain 10255. Proctor 9583. Haebler 368.

280 × 201 mm. The majuscules touched with yellow. The Salva and Heredia copy. On a fly-leaf is written 'Ejemplar completo; C.C. 7 de Julio de 1878. Los 4 ultimos fols. han sido reproducidos por Sr. José Sancho Rayon y añadidos al Ejemp. Salvá que los tenia muy bien copiados en letra y papel antigos.' The facsimile work is so good that, except as to leaf 23, which is of whiter paper, it might easily pass undetected. [520

TARRAGONA

NICOLAUS SPINDELER

(*First printer*)

Tarragona was visited by two wandering printers in the 15th century, Nicolaus Spindeler (who had already been the first printer at Tortosa and Barcelona) and Johann Rosenbach. Spindeler printed the Manipulus Curatorum described below in 1484, Rosenbach three books in 1498–99.

GUIDO DE MONTE ROCHERII. Manipulus curatorum.

3 August, 1484.

1b. Incipit manipulus curatoꝝ || a Guidone de monte rocherii sacre theologie ꝓfessori cōposi||tus ꝛ domīo episcopo valenti||nensi destinatus. vt patet per || epistolam sequentem. 2a. (red): Sequitur manipulus curatoꝝ: qui vocatur presens liber . . . 87a. col. 1, par. 2. COLOPHON: Dei gratia per magistruꝫ Nichola||um spindeler germanū Tarracone || īpressus fuit. Tertia ẏo die Augu||sti anno dñi millesimo. cccc°: octoge||simo quarto presens manipul⁹ cura||torum qui vocatur feliciter peropti||meꝯ finiuit. ib. col. 2. Tabula huius libri. 88a. END: . . . Lxxxvi.

Folio. a–l⁸. 88 leaves. 2 columns. 3a: 43 lines. 192 × 125 mm. Type 5? (Gothic 90 mm.). Haebler 454 (who in his heading gives the date as 1483).

With numerous woodcut capitals.

276 × 195 mm. [521

BURGOS

PRINTING was introduced into Burgos by Friedrich (Biel) of Basel, his first dated book, the Grammatica of Andrea Gutierrez, being completed 12 March, 1485. Some forty incunabula are attributed to Biel's press, and about half as many to that of a native printer, Juan de Burgos, who worked there from 1489 to 1499, printed a few books at Valladolid in 1500–01, and then returned to his own city. Both Biel and Juan de Burgos did exceptionally good work.

FRIEDRICH BIEL

(*First printer*)

IN or before 1474 a Basel edition of the Epistulae of Gasparinus Barzizius was printed by Friedrich Biel in partnership with Michael Wenssler, and with this Biel is now generally identified the Fadrique de Basilea, or Friedrich of Basel, who printed at Basel from 1485, or a little earlier, to about 1517. Both for his workmanship and his choice of books he deserves to be reckoned with the finest of the 15th-century printers in Spain.

EXPOSITIO HYMNORUM. Aurea expositio hymnorum.

7 November, 1493.

1a. TITLE: Aurea expositio hym⸗||norum vna cum textu. 55b. COLOPHON: ¶ Expliciunt hymni cum suis expositionibus Burgis || Impressi per Fredericum Basiliensem: germanice na⸗||tionis. Anno millesimo. cccc. lxxxxiij. die vero. .vij. No⸗||uembris. ||| Deo gratias. [Printer's device.]

Quarto. a–g⁸. 56 leaves, the last blank. 40b: 40 lines of small type. 156 × 101 mm. Types 1–3 (Gothic 140?, 110, 78 mm.). Haebler 251.

With numerous woodcut capitals and Biel's first device.

185 × 137 mm. The only other copy registered is at the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. [522

JOANNES ALPHONSUS BENEVENTANUS. De confessione et poenitentia. 3 December, 1516.

1ª. TITLE: Tractatus de penitē⸗‖tijs et actib⁹ penitē⸗‖tium ꝛ confessorū: ‖ cū forma absolu‖tionu3: ꝛ de ca⸗‖nonibus pe⸗‖nitētiali⸗‖bus. 84ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Tractatus de confessione ac penitentia vtilis atq3 sum⸗‖me necessarius confessoribus ꝛ confitentibus. Compositus ‖ per egregiu3 virum Ioannem alfonsum Beneuentanum ‖ vtriusq3 iuris doctorem. Impressu3 in regali ciuitate Bur‖geñ. per Fredericum germanum de Basilea. Anno a nati‖uitate domini Millesimo quingentesimo. decimosexto. ‖ die vero tertia mensis Decembris. [Device.]

Quarto. a–k⁸ l⁴. 84 leaves. 42 lines, with marginalia. 162 × 103 (118) mm. Types: Gothic 260, 140?, 78 mm.

One of Biel's latest books, with his second device, which in its earliest state bears the date 1499 at the end of the scroll, here cut out.

205 × 146 mm. From the library 'del convento de los capuchinos de San Lucar de Barramela'. [523

MURCIA

LOPE DE LA ROCA

(*Only printer*)

LOPE DE LA ROCA frequently adds the word 'aleman' to his name, so that his very Spanish sounding name must have been a translation of an original German form, Wolfgang von Stein. In his first book at Murcia, the Oracional de Fernan Perez (26 March, 1487), the name of Gabriel Luis Ariño, a man of some importance who about the same time was giving commissions to printers in Valencia, is joined with his own. Roca printed two or three other books in Murcia by himself, and is subsequently found working at Valencia (1495–97). Dr. Haebler supposes that his head-quarters were at Valencia from the first, and that he was connected with the press of Alfonso Fernandez de Cordoba.

RODRIGUEZ DE ALMELLA, DIEGO. Valerio de las Estorias. 6 December, 1487.

[1ª. Aqui comiença la Tabla de todos los titulos de este tratado ... 3ª. Tractado que se llama Valerio de las Estorias escolasticas ꝛ de España / dirigido al Noble ꝛ Rev. Sr. D. Johan Manrique, Protonotario de la Santa Fee Apostolica Arcidiano de Valpuesta ...] 165ᵇ. COLOPHON: A gloria / ꝛ alabanca de nr̃o saluador / y redēptor ihū xp̄o fue este ‖ libro que es llamado valerio delas estorias escolasticas / ꝛ de es⸗‖paña fue acabado enla muy noble / leal cibdad de murcia. por ‖ manos de maestre. Lope dela roca aleman. Impressor de libros ‖ jueues a. vj. dias de diesembre. Año de mill. ꝛ quatrozientos / ꝛ ‖ ochenta / ꝛ siete años. ‖| DEO GRACIAS.

Folio. [*²] a–v⁸ x⁴. 166 leaves, the last blank. 32 lines. 208 × 135 mm. Type 1 (Gothic 130 mm.). Hain 864. Haebler 581.

261 × 201 mm. Wanting the first ten leaves. From the Salva and Heredia collections. [524

PAMPELONA

ARNAO GUILLEN DE BROCAR

(*Only printer*)

Arnao Guillen de Brocar (possibly Brochard in the south of France) began printing at Pampelona in 1489, and produced there some fifteen incunabula. In 1503 he removed to Logroño, and subsequently kept printing-houses at Alcalá (first book, 26 February, 1511), and from 1517 at Toledo and Valladolid, where, however, he chiefly printed bills and letters of indulgence. Through his friendship with Antonius Nebrissensis he obtained the printing of many important works, including the Complutensian Polyglott, and he was also appointed printer to the king. He died in 1523.

CASTROVOL, Pedro de. Super Quicunque vult. [About 1499.]

[1ª. Title: Tractatus vel si mauis exposi‖tio in simbolum Quicūqꝫ vult vna ‖ cum textu editus per fratrē petrum ‖ de castrouol famatissimum sacre ‖ theologie professorem.] 84ᵇ. Colophon: ¶ Tractatus super psalmum Quicunqꝫ vult per reueren‖dum in xp̄o Seraphici ordinis fratrem Petruꝫ de Castro‖uol in sacra pagina magistrum compilatus. Rursus Tho‖lose reuisus diligenter fideliterqꝫ examinatus: Pāpilone ‖ impressus finit. 85ª. Sequitur Tabula . . . 85ᵇ. End: . . . Hec est fides catholica.

Quarto. a–k⁸ l⁶. 86 leaves. 36 lines. 146 × 91 mm. Types 1, 3 (Gothic 82, 135 mm.). Hain 4656. Proctor 9611. Haebler 134.

With some outline woodcut capitals not used, according to Dr. Haebler, before 1499; on the back of the title-page is a woodcut of the Trinity with the underline 'Sancta trinitas vnus deus miserere nobis'.

207 × 138 mm. The first leaf is in facsimile. [525

GRANADA

UNGUT AND PEGNITZER

(*Only printers*)

The only incunabula known to have been printed at Granada are the Vita Christi of Francescho Ximenes, described below, completed 30 April, 1496, and an undated book on Christian doctrine by Fernando de Talavera. Both were printed by a temporary partnership of members of the two important firms at Seville, Ungut of Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus, and Pegnitzer of the German 'Compañeros'. As Ungut and Stanislaus published a succession of books in 1496, while the Compañeros produced only one book between May, 1495, and the same month in 1498, the active supervision of work at Granada probably fell to Pegnitzer.

XIMENES, FRANCESCHO. Vita Christi. 30 April, 1496.

1. TITLE (red): Primer volumen de vita xpi de fray fran-‖cisco xymenes corregido y añadido por el ‖ Arçobispo de Granada: y hizo le imprimir ‖ por que es muy prouechoso. Contiene qua‖si todos los euangelios de todo el año. 377^{b}. COLOPHON: ¶ Fue acabado y empresso este pri‖mer volumen de vita cristi de fray ‖ frācisco ximenez: en la grande ꝛ nō‖brada cibdad de Granada enel po‖strimero dia del mes de abril. Año ‖ d'l señor de mill. cccc. xcvj. por Mey‖nardo vngut ꝛ Iohānes de nurē≠‖berga alemanes: por mādado y ex≠‖pensas del muy reuerendissimo se≠‖ñor: don fray Fernando de talauera ‖ primero arçobispo dela sancta ygle‖sia desta dicha cibdad de Granada. ‖ [378^{a}. Tabla o registro delos qua≠‖dernos ꝛ hojas contenidos ‖ eneste primer volumen . . . END: . . . señalados por cuento.

Folio. [$*^{8}$ $**^{6}$] a–z aa–xx^{8} yy^{10} zz^{2}. 378 leaves, 16–375 numbered, with errors and omissions, ii–ccclix, leaf 15 blank. 2 columns. 39 lines and head-line. 247 (269) × 161 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 125, 160 mm.). Hain 16239. Haebler 711. Proctor 9613.

The only dated book printed at Granada in the 15th century. With numerous woodcut capitals, some of them printed in red, as are the head-lines and chapter-headings throughout the book.

307 × 220 mm. Wanting the last leaf, and with the title cut out and mounted. Sig. yy 10 is misbound after leaf 14. **[526**

MONTSERRAT

JOHANN LUSCHNER

(Only printer)

AFTER printing four books at Barcelona in the years 1495–98 (the first two in partnership with Geraldo Preus), Johann Luschner, of Lichtenberg, began work at the monastery of Montserrat with much vigour in 1499, producing seven books in that year and the same number in 1500. He and his staff of six journeymen had a formal contract with the monastery by which they received good salaries, but the arrangement soon came to an end, and in 1501 Luschner returned to Barcelona.

BENEDICTUS. Regula. 12 June, 1499.

1^{a}. TITLE: Regula eximij patris nostri ‖ beatissimi Benedicti. [Device.] 42^{b}. par. 2: ¶ Explicit regula sanctissimi patris nostri Be‖nedicti. Tu aūt dñe miserere nostri. Deo gratias. ||| Hec est breuis cōpilatio san≠‖cte regule patris nostri bea≠‖tissimi benedicti. [Latin verses.] 44^{b}. COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit regula eximij patris no≠‖stri beatissimi benedicti. In mona≠‖sterio beatissime virginis Marie de ‖ monteserrato ordinis einsdem san≠‖cti de obseruātia. Impressa per ma‖gistrū Iohannez luschner alamauū ‖ expensis eiusdem monasterij. Anno ‖ domini millesimo quadringētesimo ‖ nonagesimonono .xij. mensis Iunij.

Octavo. a–e^{8} f^{4}. 44 leaves. 27 lines of small type. 105 × 68 mm. Types 1, 2, [3] (Gothic 135?, 77, 95? mm.). Haebler 46 (see also his p. 356).

With the device of the monastery and numerous woodcut capitals. 135 × 91 mm. **[527**

PRINTERS UNIDENTIFIED

CONSTITUCIONES. Constituciones sinodales del Obispado de Jaen.

[About 1500?]

2ª. Don yñigo mārique por la graçia de dios ꝛ dela santa ‖ iglia de roma obp̄o de jahen oydor del rey ꝛ reyna ‖ nr̄os señores. presidente enla su corte ꝛ chāçilleria ‖ ꝛ del su consejo. alos venerables nr̄os mucho ama‖dos hermanos dean ꝛ cabildo dela nr̄a yglia. ꝛ al ‖ venerable abad mayor de alcala la real . . . 3ª. Titulo primero dela onestidad del abito ‖ delos clerigos benefiçiados. o en sacras ‖ hordenes constituidos. 27ª. par 4: ¶ las q̄les dichas constituçiones fueron publicadas enla muy noble fa‖mosa ꝛ muy leal çibdad de jahen enla capilla desantpedro de osma q̄ ‖ es enla claustra dela yglesia catredal dela dicha çibdad sabado dya de ‖ sant antonio de pauda. treze dias del mes de junio año del nasçimiē[27b]to de nr̄o señor jhū xp̄o demill ꝛ q̄troçientos ꝛ setēta ꝛ ochō años des‖pues de auer celebrado misa el dichō reuerendo señor obpō seyēdo su‖mo pontifiçe nr̄o señor el papa sixto q̄rto . . . l. 21. END: . . . ꝛ pero garçia de cadinannos bachiller en decretos ꝛ ‖ frāçisco de frias notario ꝛ otros muchōs.

Folio. [a10 b8 c d6.] 30 leaves, the first and the last three blank. 39 lines. 182 × 112 mm. Type: Gothic 93 mm.

On 2ª is a pretty 5-line woodcut capital D. With the exception of a majuscule T in the word Titulo, which frequently recurs, printed throughout in lowercase letters.

290 × 212 mm. [528

CUADERNO. Cuaderno de las leyes nuevas de la hermandad.

[About 1500.]

1ª. TITLE: [Woodcuts:] ¶ Este es el quaderno delas leyes nueuas ỏla hermādad ‖ del Rey ꝛ dela Reyna nr̄os señores: ꝛ por su mādado he⸗‖chas enla junta general en tordelaguna: notificadas el a⸗‖ño del nascimiēto del nr̄o saluador Iesu christo de mill ꝛ ‖ quatrocientos ꝛ ochēta ꝛ seys años. 8ª. l. 42. END: Yo Diego de santander secretario del Rey ꝛ dela Reyna nuestros señores la fize escre⸗‖uir por su mandado. Rodericus doctor. ||| Finis. Deo gratias.

Folio. [a8.] 8 leaves. 53 lines and marginalia. 241 × 153 (181) mm. Types: Gothic 150, 93, and 80 mm. Haebler 183 ?.

With a large woodcut of the royal arms on the title-page, partly surrounded by eight border-pieces; between the two border-pieces at the top is a small cut of S. Sebastian, probably copied from a French Horae. With one large and one small woodcut capital.

300 × 210 mm. [529

ENGLAND

THE first English books were printed by William Caxton at Bruges, but from Michaelmas, 1476, he rented a house, with the sign of the Red Pale, in the precincts of Westminster Abbey, and completed his first dated book there, the 'Dicts or Sayings of the Philosophers', 18 November, 1477. By the time of his death in 1491 he had issued from his press at Westminster ninety-six books and documents, of which copies or fragments survive, a large proportion of these being translated or edited by himself. At Oxford fifteen books were issued during the years 1478–86, the printer's name being given in 1481 as Theodoric Rood, of Cologne, and an Englishman, Thomas Hunte, appearing as his partner in 1485. At St. Albans an unidentified schoolmaster, with some help from Caxton, between 1480 (or 1479) and 1486 printed six schoolbooks and two English works, the Chronicles of England and Book of St. Albans. In the City of London John Lettou printed by himself an indulgence and two books in 1480 and 1481, and five lawbooks in or about 1482 in partnership with Willelmus de Machlinia, the latter continuing to work alone from 1483 to 1486, or later, and producing at least twenty-two more books. After Machlinia's death, the date of which is unknown, his stock was taken over by Richard Pynson, a Norman, who early in his career employed Le Talleur, of Rouen, to print two Anglo-French lawbooks for him, but who printed over eighty incunabula himself, his first dated book being issued in November, 1492. Meanwhile Wynkyn de Worde, who had been in Caxton's service since 1480 or earlier, had continued his old master's business, and by the end of the century produced over a hundred books. The only other press was that of Julyan Notary, who began work in 1496, using a device which bears also the initials I.B. and I.H. (probably Jean Barbier and Jean Huvin), and in partnership or by himself produced half a dozen incunabula. The total output of the English presses in the 15th century at present registered is thus about three hundred and fifty, the majority of the books being in English.

WESTMINSTER

WILLIAM CAXTON

(*First printer*)

WILLIAM CAXTON was born in the Weald of Kent about 1421, and after serving an apprenticeship as a mercer in the City of London, spent thirty years of his life as a member of the Merchant Adventurers at Bruges, of whom he

became the Governor. In 1469 he resigned his office to become secretary (and possibly financial adviser) to the Duchess Margaret of Burgundy. While in the service of the Duchess he translated Raoul Lefèvre's Recueil des histoires de Troye, and during a visit to Cologne in 1471 gained some knowledge of printing by helping to produce the first edition of Bartholomaeus De proprietatibus rerum (see note to No. 57). About 1474 he set up a press at Bruges, in partnership with Colard Mansion, and printed his translation of Lefèvre's Recueil, also the 'Game and Play of the Chess' and 'Les quatre dernières choses', a French translation of the Cordiale. At Michaelmas, 1476, he began renting a shop in the precincts of Westminster Abbey, and (probably after issuing some small quartos as specimens of his work) completed there, 18 November, 1477, his first dated book, 'The Dicts or Sayings of the Philosophers,' translated by Lord Rivers. During the next fourteen years he continued busily at work, translating and printing. By the time of his death, in 1491, he had printed at Westminster ninety-six books and documents, of which copies or fragments have come down to us, including the Canterbury Tales and other works by Chaucer, Gower's Confessio Amantis, Malory's Morte d'Arthur, the Chronicle of England, and Trevisa's version of Higden's Polychronicon, and his own numerous translations of popular romances and moral and religious treatises. He printed also in Latin some indulgences and Horae and a Psalter, but for a missal and Legenda preferred to avail himself of the help of a Paris printer, Guillaume Maynial.

GOWER, JOHN. Confessio Amantis. 2 September, 1483.

[2ª. tHis book is intituled confes⸗‖sio amantis, that is to saye ‖ in englysshe the confessyon of ‖ the louer maad and compyled by ‖ Iohan Gower squyer borne in walys ‖ in the tyme of kyng richard the second ‖ which book treteth how he was confes‖syd to Genyus preest of venus vpon ‖ the causes of loue in his fyue wyttes ‖ and seuen dedely synnes, as in thys ‖ sayd book al alonge appyereth . . .] 10ª. (text): tOrpor hebes seusus scola p⸗‖ua labor . . . Hic in principio libri declarat qua⸗‖liter in Anno Regis Ricardi Secun⸗‖di Sextodecimo Iohannes Gower pre‖sentem libellum conposuit et finaliter ‖ compleuit / quem strenuissimo domi⸗‖no suo. Domino Henrico De Lancas⸗‖tria tunc Derbie Comiti cum omni re⸗‖uerencia specialiter destinauit. 221ᵇ. Enprynted at westmestre by me ‖ willyam Caxton and fynysshed the ij ‖ day of Septembre the fyrst yere of the ‖ regne of Kyng Richard the thyrd, the ‖ yere of our lord a thousand CCCC. ‖ lxxxxiij.

Folio. [*]⁸ 1⁸ b–z ⁊ A B⁸ C⁶. 222 leaves, 10–221 numbered ij–ccxj, 1, 9, 10, and the last blank. 46 lines and head-line. 220 (230) × 153 mm. Types 4 and 4* (Gothic 95 mm.). Blades 53. Proctor 9654.

Blanks of varying sizes are left at the head of each book to be filled by illuminations. This feature and the Latin preface on 10ª, with its praise of Henry of Lancaster, a little unseasonable in a book printed in the first year of Richard III, were doubtless taken from the manuscript used for printing. The date reverses the more usual misprint and contains an x too many.

307 × 216 mm. Wanting (besides the blanks) leaves 2 and 3 and part of 221. On 221ᵇ is a note: Henricus Spelmā est huius libri verus possessor 1576. With book-plate of the Dogmersfield Library. [530

WYNKYN DE WORDE

In the letters of denization granted to him in 1496 Wynkyn de Worde is cited as coming from the duchy of Lorraine, and there can thus be no doubt that he was born at Wörth in Elsass. As early as 1480 he was already in England and married, and very probably he was already in Caxton's service when the latter began printing at Westminster at Michaelmas, 1476. After his master's death in 1491, de Worde took over the business, completed a few books, probably already arranged for, and in 1493 procured some new type and began a new career of great activity. By the end of 1500, when he moved from Westminster to Fleet Street, he had printed at least one hundred and five books on his own account, and during the next thirty-four years and a month he produced upwards of seven hundred others still traceable, or at the rate of twenty a year. Among these, however, are numerous small quartos; for large books, not already proved saleable by Caxton's experiments, he showed little enterprise. He was thus not only, like his master, a popular printer, but a popular printer of a lower class. One book from his press bears the date 1535, but as his will was proved 19 January in that year, he must have died late in 1534, or very shortly after the New Year.

LYNDEWOOD, William. Constitutiones prouinciales ecclesiae Anglicanae. 31 May, 1496.

1ª. Title: COnstituciones prouin‖ciales ecclesie anglicãe ‖ per. do. wiihelmũ Lyndewo‖de vtriusq; iuris doctorem ‖ edite. Incipiunt feoliciter. [Woodcut.] 168ª. Colophon: Opus Presens Fabricatum ‖ est. Et diligenter correctum ‖ Per wynandum de worde. ‖ Apud westmonasteriũ. In do‖mo caxston. Anno Incarna‖cionis Millesimo quadringẽ‖tesimo nonagesimo sexto. ‖ Vltima die May acabatũq;. ‖ Gloria deo. 168ᵇ. [Device.]

Octavo. a–x⁸. 168 leaves. 20 lines and head-line. 95 (105) × 60 mm. Types 2, 5 (Gothic 95, 116 mm.). Proctor 9701.

With a woodcut of a Bishop (Lyndewood, who died in 1446, was Bishop of St. Davids) on the title and de Worde's first device on 160ᵇ and 168ᵇ. The title in this copy is quite differently set up from that of the Morgan Catalogue No. 733. This is apparently the earlier setting.

128 × 84 mm. Bound by Alfred Mathews. [531

OXFORD

THEODORICUS ROOD

(*First printer*?)

The first three books printed at Oxford were the Expositio in symbolum apostolorum, attributed to S. Jerome, with the date M.cccc.lxviij (one of the frequent cases of an omitted x), and the De originali peccato of Aegidius de

Columna and Aretino's translation of Aristotle's Ethics, both of 1479. After an interval of two years, and in a different type, an edition of the commentary of Alexander de Hales Super primum librum de anima was completed, 11 October, 1481, 'per me Theodericum rood de Colonia in alma vniuersitate Oxoñ.' That this Theodoric Rood (not to be confused with another Cologne Theodoric, whose surname is now known to have been Molner) also printed the first three Oxford books is made probable by the obvious Cologne origin of their type, but cannot be regarded as certain. Rood's name is only found again in an edition of the spurious letters of Phalaris, which bears a date intended for 1485, and mentions as his partner an Oxford stationer, Thomas Hunte. The last book of the firm was its only English one, an edition of Mirk's Festial, completed 19 March, 1486 (probably 1486–87), but it had published Latin works by at least five Englishmen, Alexander de Hales, John Lathbury, John Anwykyll, Richard Rolle of Hampole, and William Lyndewood.

LATHBURY, JOHN. Liber moralium super threnis Ieremiae.

31 July, 1482.

2^a. [I]N no‖mi‖ne ‖ pa‖tris et filii et ‖ spiritus san⁄‖cti Amen. 271^b. COLOPHON: Explicit exposicio ac moralisacio ‖ tercij capituli trenorū Iheremie pro‖phete. Anno dñi M. cccc. lxxxij. vlti⁄‖ma die mensis Iulij. 273^a. (table): [A] Est prima ‖ littera . . . 291^b. Explicit tabula sup opus trenorū ‖ compilatū per Iohannem Lattebu‖rij ordinis minorum.

Folio. a–z A–I kk L M^8 N O^6. 292 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 40 lines and head-line. 200 (208) × 125 mm. Types 2, 3 (Gothic 200, 100 mm.). Madan 7. Proctor 9749.

On 2^a in this, as in most, but not all, other copies, is a fine woodcut border of flowers and birds, also used in some copies of the Alexander de Hales, unfortunately never found intact. This is one of the copies of the Lathbury which have the earlier reading on sig. kk 7 verso: 'Et sic est finis huius opis mora‖liū super capitulum ꝑm trenorū,' where for the improperly used contraction 'ꝑm' there was afterwards substituted 'secūdū'. John Lathbury was an English Franciscan of the beginning of the 15th century.

288 × 208 mm. An exceptionally broad copy, with the border intact at the outer edge, though cut into, as usual, at the top and bottom. [532

LONDON

THE first printer in the City of London was John Lettou, who began to print in 1480, and took Willelmus de Machlinia as a partner about 1482. Machlinia subsequently printed for some years by himself, and his stock, or part of it, then passed into the hands of Richard Pynson, whose earliest place of business was just outside Temple Bar. Towards the end of 1500, in consequence probably of anti-alien riots, Pynson removed within the City gates. Julyan Notary, who had been living at Westminster, came close up to Temple Bar, possibly to Pynson's old house, and de Worde gave up Caxton's house in the precincts of Westminster Abbey and moved into Fleet Street.

LETTOU AND MACHLINIA

(Continuation of the First Press)

After printing an indulgence and the commentary of Antonius Andreae on Aristotle's Metaphysics by himself in 1480, and Thomas Wallensis Super Psalterium in 1481 (both books at the expense of William Wilcock), John Lettou (i. e. of Lithuania) took as a partner Willelmus de Machlinia (Guillaume de Malines?) and while working together they printed five legal books at a house near the church of All Saints. After Lettou's death or retirement Machlinia printed eight books in a new place of business near Fleet Bridge, and then fourteen more in Holborn. The latest date connected with Machlinia is that of the signature, 27 March, 1486, of the Bull of Innocent VIII, confirming the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, but he may have been at work for some years after this.

ABBREVIAMENTUM. Abbreuiamentum statutorum. [1483.]

1ª. Incipit Tabula h⁹ libri ||| [A]biuracion . . . 108ᵇ. par. 2: . . . mes‖me la ley soit sil soᵗ vtlage de tñs vt s̄ il ſauer sez bñs en lez auᵗs ca‖ses ꝛc. In nouis ordinacōibꝫ Aº v E ii ꝛ puis e ſpell Anno .xv. de m̄ ‖ le Roy.

Folio. [*⁴] A–N⁸. 108 leaves. 10ᵇ: 40 lines. 203 × 124 mm. Types 1, 2 (Gothic 112, 140 mm.). Proctor 9760.

228 × 206 mm. Rubricated. On 108ᵇ is an inscription: Wiſſms Darne possidit hunc librū. [533

RICHARD PYNSON

Richard Pynson was born in Normandy, and probably learnt his craft from Guillaume Le Talleur of Rouen, who printed two legal books for him in the early 'nineties. His concern with lawbooks and his use of a Machlinia border, and also of fragments of Machlinia's books to line his bindings, suggest that he bought Machlinia's business. His own first dated book is an edition of the Doctrinale of Alexander Gallus, completed 13 November, 1492, but before this he must have issued his edition of the Canterbury Tales and several other books. Some time before July, 1493, he entered into a contract with a merchant named John Rush, as a result of which Rush bore half the cost of several of his early books. After printing over eighty books in the parish of S. Clement's, just outside Temple Bar, Pynson removed to the Sign of the George, next S. Dunstan's church, at the corner of Chancery Lane and Fleet Street. In 1508 he was appointed printer to the king, and held this office till his death early in 1530, when he was succeeded by Thomas Berthelet, with whom he may have had some kind of partnership, or working agreement, since 1519. Including his incunabula, Pynson printed altogether upwards of four hundred books and documents still extant, and both as a printer and a publisher he did far better work than Wynkyn de Worde. Perhaps for this reason his business was much less profitable, as is shown by the fact that in 1524 he was rated at £60 and de Worde at £201 11*s*.

PARKER, HENRY. Dives and Pauper. 5 July, 1493.

2ª. (table): RIche and pore haue like cūmynge into this worlde. ⁊ lyke ‖ outgoyng / but their liuyng in this worlde is vnlike. what ‖ shulde confort a pore man ayenst grutchyng / and what wycked=‖nesses folowe louers of richesses . . . 243ᵇ. COLOPHON: Here endith a compendiouse tree‖tise dyalogue. of Diues ⁊ paup. ‖ that is to say. the riche ⁊ the pore ‖ fructuously tretyng upon the x. ‖ cōmaūdmentes / fynisshed the v. ‖ day of Iuyl. the yere of oure lord ‖ god. MCCCC.lxxxxiii. Em‖prentyd by me Richarde Pynson ‖ at the temple barre. of london. ‖ Deo gracias. 244ᵇ. [Device.]

Folio. a b⁶; a–v A–I⁸. 244 leaves, 1 and 13 blank. 2 columns. 14ª: 37 lines and head-lines. 211 (226) × 143 mm. Type 3 (Gothic 114 mm.). Proctor 9782.

The table, which occupies leaves 2–12, is in long lines. Until the discovery of the 'Doctrinale' of November, 1492, this was regarded as the earliest dated book from Pynson's press. It would now appear to be the book with which his dealings began with John Rush. From the schedule attached to the complaint lodged by Pynson against Rush's executor it appears that six hundred copies of this Dives and Pauper were printed, and that three hundred of these were sold, ready bound, to Rush at four shillings each, equivalent to about £2 of modern money. According to Mr. Duff about twenty copies survive, almost all of them imperfect, the one perfect copy specified being at the Seminary at Oscott.

291 × 204 mm. Wanting the blank leaves, also 225, 226, 231, 232, these last supplied in facsimile. Leaves b 1 and h 1 have changed places. Bound by F. Bedford. [534

CHRONICLES. Chronicles of England. 1510.

[170ª. COLOPHON: Here endeth this present Cronycle of ‖ Englonde with the fruyte of tymes / cō=‖pyled in a boke / ⁊ also enprynted by one ‖ some tyme scole mayster of saint Albons ‖ vpon whose soule god haue mercy. amen ‖ ¶ And newly in the yere of oure lorde ‖ god .M. CCCCC. x. enprynted in flete ‖ strete at the sygne of the Gorge by Ry=‖charde Pynson Prynter vnto ye kynges ‖ noble grace.]

Folio. Aa⁶; a–z ⁊ aa bb⁶ cc⁸. 170 leaves. 2 columns. 47 lines and head-line. 220 (230) × 146 mm. Type: Gothic 97. Lombardic capitals.

With a few rude column cuts.

255 × 184 mm. Wanting all Aa and a, bb 6, and all cc. The identification of the fragment with Pynson's edition of 1510 is not certain. [535

WYNKYN DE WORDE

(*From Westminster*)

CHRONICLES. The Chronicles of England. 1515.

[1ª. TITLE: The Cronycles of Englonde / With the dedes of popes and em=‖perours / and also the descripcyon of Englonde. 169ª. COLOPHON: ¶ Here endeth this presente Cronycle of ‖ Englonde with the fruyte of tymes / com‖pyled in a boke / and also enprȳted by one ‖ somtyme scole mayster of saynt Albons / ‖ vpon whose soule god haue

mercy. Amen || ¶ And newly enprynted in Flete strete at || the sygne of the sonne / by me Wynkyn de || worde. In the yere of our lorde god. M. || CCCCC. and xv. 169ᵇ. Device.]

Folio. Aa a–z ꝛ ꝓ aa⁶ bb⁸. 170 leaves, 8–169 numbered ii–C.lxiii., the last blank. 2 columns. 44 lines and head-line. 207 (215) × 148 mm. Types: Gothic 94 mm. and larger type (130 mm.?) in head-lines.

With a large heraldic woodcut beneath the title and some miscellaneous column-cuts in the text.

225 × 170 mm. Wanting sig. Aa 1 (title), l 1, l 6, t 1, v 6, bb 4–6. [536

CAPGRAVE, JOHN. Noua legenda Angliae. 27 February, 1516.

[1ᵃ. Woodcut, repeated on 1ᵇ.] 2ᵃ. Prologus || SAncti patres qui priscis fu||ere tēporibᵍ ... 5ᵃ. col. 1, l. 3: ... Et quia maior pars sanctorum || in hac presenti legenda iā nouiter impres||sa contentorum fuerūt de ista patria que || nunc anglia vocatur: aut cum vocabatur || britannia vel postꝙ nomē anglie sortita || est in ea nati vel conuersati. Et quia simi||liter predicte terre hibernie / scotie / et wal||lie: de iure subici debēt ꝛ obedientes esse || tenentur huic regno anglie. Presens vo||lumen istud (vt videtur) non incongrue || vocari potest (Noua legenda anglie). ||| Tabula. 7ᵃ. (head-line over text): De sancto Adriano abbate et confessore. 340ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit (Noua legēda anglie). Impres≈||sa lōdonias: ī domo Winādi de Worde: cō||morātis ad signū solis: in vico nūcupato || (the flete strete). Anno dñi .M. CCCCC || xvi. xxvij. die Februarij. ¶ Itaꝙ omnes || hystorie hic collecte: merito dicūtur noue: || quia licet quedam de istis etiā reperiūtur || apud plures: nō tamē ita emēdate ꝛ corre||cte sicut in hoc volumen continentur. 341ᵃ. Woodcut. 341ᵇ. Device.

Folio. 𝔄⁶; A–X a–z ꝛ aa–ll⁶. 342 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 44 lines and head-line. 208 (214) × 147 mm. Types: Gothic 95 and 120 (?) mm. Woodcut and criblés capitals.

With a woodcut of the Trinity and the saints, used on 1ᵃ, 1ᵇ, and 341ᵃ, and another of the royal arms and Tudor badges, used on 6ᵇ.

270 × 194 mm. The first leaf is in facsimile. [537

WHITTINTON, ROBERT. Synonyma. [About 1520?]

1ᵃ. ¶ Roberti Whittintoni lichfeldiensis grā≈||matices magistri ꝛ prothouatis Anglie in || florentissima oxoniensi academia laureati || lucubrationes ... 26ᵃ. COLOPHON: ¶ Expliciunt Synonima Londoñ. per wynandum || de worde impressa. 26ᵇ. Device.

Quarto. A⁸ B⁴ C⁸ D⁶. 26 leaves. Equivalent of 57 lines of smallest type to a page. 154 × 92 mm. Types: Gothic 110, 95, 53 mm.

The synonyms are arranged in the alphabetical order of their English equivalents, the alphabetization as usual not being carried beyond the first letter.

182 × 120 mm. [538

WHITTINTON, ROBERT. Opusculum affabre. [About 1520?]

1ᵃ. TITLE: Whittintoni editio secunda. ||| ¶ Opusculum affabre recognitum et ad vnguem eli≈||matum. || ¶ De noīm generibus. || De verborum preteritis et supinis. ¶ De formatione preteritorū et supinorū verbo||rum passiuorū / deponentiū / ꝛ communiū. || ¶ De verbis defectiuis. ¶ De verbis que in prima ꝑsona sunt cōfusa. || De iis que confusum habent preteritū. || De verbis sincopā admittentibus. || De crementis verborum ꝛ medie sillabe quanti||tate in omnibus verbis. || [Device.] 16ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Finit

Opusculū Affabre. Impressum Londoñ. ‖ ꝑ wynandū de worde / in vico vulgariter nūcupato ‖ (the Fletestrete) ad signū Solis aurei cōmorantē.

Quarto. A^8 B C^4. 16 leaves. 6^a: 20 lines of text interlineated with smaller type, with head-line and marginalia. 148 (153) × 88 (105) mm. Types: Gothic 95 and 53 mm.

Some of the interlineations and marginalia are English glosses, e. g. Tridens is explained as having three teeth, Anglice, 'a muk forke, or a flesshe hoke'; bidens, on the other hand, answers to 'a pyck forke or mattok'.

180 × 130 mm. [539

HYLTON, WALTER. Scala perfectionis. 31 March, 1525.

[1^a. TITLE: Scala perfectionis. 1^b. ¶ Here after foloweth the chapytres of this present vo‖lume of Walter Hylton / named in latyn (Scala perfe≠‖ctionis) englysshed / the ladder of perfeccyon / whiche vo‖lume is deuyded in two partyes . . .] 156^b. COLOPHON: ¶ Enprynted at London in Fletestrete by Wynkyn de ‖ worde dwellynge at the sygne of the Sonne / and fynys≠‖shed in the yere of our lorde god. M. CCCCC. and .xxv. ‖ The last daye of Marche. [Device.]

Quarto. a–$v^{8\cdot4}$ x^8 y^6 z $\tilde{z}^8$ $\tilde{p}^6$. 156 leaves. 33 lines and head-line. 155 (160) × 98 mm. Type: Gothic 95.

The title-cut represents Christ holding his cross, a spear on either side, one of them with a sponge. On the left kneels a religious, from whose hand comes a label inscribed 'Dñe peto m̃iam et non iudicium', answered on another label from the hand of Christ, 'Fili fuge vince . . . tace quiesce.' At the foot of the cut are the lines (woodcut), 'The greatest comfort in al temptacyon. Is the remẽbraunce of crystes passyon.' To the right and left of the woodcut are ornamental ledges.

185 × 127 mm. The first leaf in facsimile. [540

DENMARK

ONLY two cities in Denmark received the art of printing during the 15th century, Odensee and Copenhagen. At Odensee in 1482 Johann Snell printed a single book, Caoursin's De obsidione et bello Rhodiano, and then went on to Stockholm. At Copenhagen at least five incunabula were printed by Govaert van Ghemen in the 'nineties.

COPENHAGEN

GOVAERT VAN GHEMEN

(*First printer*)

BEFORE arriving at Copenhagen Govaert van Ghemen had printed half a dozen books at Gouda (1486–89?) and one at Leiden. He is said to have issued a Donatus at Copenhagen as early as March, 1490. Two other grammatical works from his press are dated in June and July, 1493, a Danske Rijm-Kronicke was issued in 1495, and an edition of the Summa de poenitentia of Innocent IV in 1497. Van Ghemen continued at work until 1510.

SKONSKA LOGH. 1505.

1ª. TITLE: ¶ Hær begynnes skonskæ logh paa ræth || danskæ och ær skifft i. xvij. bøgher oc hwer || bogh haffuer sith register. oc ær mæl offuer || seeth och rættelighe corrigeret. [Woodcut of a Danish king.] 101ᵇ. l. 13. END: Danmarck oc Swarighe. at ꝛc. Finis || [Armorial woodcut.] COLOPHON: ¶ Tryckt i køpænhaffn Anno dñi M. d. v. || Hoss gotfrid aff gemẽ In ꝑfesto sc̃i Nicolai.

Quarto. A–R⁶. 102 leaves, the last blank. 28 lines. 142 x 83 mm. Type: Gothic 101 mm.

The woodcut on the title is the same as that on the Danske Rijm-Kronicke of 1495. On the back of the title-page is a small and rude cut of Christ in Judgement.

199 x 140 mm. Rubricated. On the title-page is the signature 'Stephanus Johannis Stephanius', a Danish historian who died in 1650. [541

PORTUGAL

THE majority of the few Portuguese incunabula are in Hebrew. At Faro a Pentateuch was printed for Don Samuel Gacon in June, 1487. At Lisbon seven Hebrew books were printed by Rabbi Eliezer (1489–92) and as many in Latin and Portuguese by Valentin 'Fernandez' of Mähren and Nicolaus of Saxony, alone or in partnership. At Leiria Abraham Dortas printed three Hebrew books (1492–95), and the following year, if the colophon speaks the truth, the Almanach described below. At Braga a German, Johann Gerling, who afterwards worked at Monterey and Barcelona, printed a Braga Breviary in December, 1494. This gives a total of twenty incunabula, of which eleven are Hebrew.

LEIRIA

ABRAHAM DORTAS

(*Only printer*)

AN edition of the Proverbs of Solomon was completed by Abraham Dortas at Leiria, 25 June, 1492, and two other Hebrew books in 1494 and June, 1495. The Perpetual Almanach of Abraham Zacuthus, described below, is entirely Venetian in appearance, and its claim to have been printed at Leiria has been denied. But if Venetian type and a Venetian compositor were hired for the purpose, it does not seem more impossible that a book with Venetian characteristics should be printed at Leiria than that books with Cologne characteristics should be printed at Oxford.

ZACUTHUS, ABRAHAM. Almanach perpetuum. February, 1496.

[1ª. Almanach ꝑpetuuꝫ celestiuꝫ motuuꝫ ‖ astronomi zacuti. Cui⁹ Radix est ‖ 1473.] 13ª. Almenach ꝑpetuum cuyus ‖ Radix ē anū 1473 cōpo‖situꝫ ab excelentisimo magiꝫ‖stro in astronomia nomine ‖ bocator zecutus. 158ª. COLOPHON: Explciūt taƀle taƀlaꝫ astronomice Raby abraham zacuti ‖ astronomi serenisimi Regis emanuel Rex portugalie et cet ‖ cū canonib⁹ traductis alinga ebrayca in latinū ꝑ magistrū ‖ Ioseph vizinū discipulū ei⁹ actoris opera et arte viri soler‖tis magistri ortas curaꝯ sua nō mediocri inprēsione cōple‖te existūt felicib⁹ astris año aƀ̃ma reꝫ ethereaꝫ circuitione ‖ 1496 sole existēte in 15 g̃ 53 m̃ 35 ϒ pisciuꝫ sub celo leyree.

Quarto. a b⁶ [c¹² d–h⁸ i⁴ k–t⁸ v x¹⁰.] 168 leaves. 3ª: 32 lincs. 149 × 98 mm. Type 5 (Gothic 93 mm.). Haebler 720.

Dr. Haebler mentions, as an argument against this book having been printed at Leiria, the existence in the Biblioteca Prov. of Evora of another edition (30 lines to a page) with the same colophon, and also of an edition of the Elegantiae of Augustinus Dathus in the same type. He urges that the occurrence of the present colophon in a different edition proves that it is not a printer's colophon (que no es suscripción del impresor). But it certainly reads as if it were meant for a printer's colophon, and examples of reprinted colophons are fairly common. The worst that can be said on this score is that the last words can be interpreted either as asserting that the printing of the book was completed at Leiria when the Sun was in the position named, or that it was completed (at a place unspecified) when the Sun was in this position at Leiria. Against this ambiguity must be set the facts that Dortas had been printing for some years at Leiria, and that the book, therefore, were it not for its Venetian appearance, would naturally be assigned to his press. It is also noteworthy that copies of this and of the other edition, and also of the Dathus, should all be found at Evora.

180 × 128 mm. Bought at the Manzoni sale, with the exlibris and stamp of Josephus Martinus Lucençis. Original stamped binding. Ropework and other Oriental patterns. [542

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Zabarella, Franciscus. Super Clementinis. Turin, Jacobinus Suigus, 1492. *16254. 373
Zacuthus, Abraham. Almanach perpetuum. Leiria, A. Dortas, 1496. Haeb. 720. 542
Zocchis, Jacobus de. Repetitio canonis Omnis utriusque sexus . . . [Padua,] Bart. de Valdezoccho and Mart. de Septem Arboribus, 1472. *16288. 330
Zutphania, Gerardus de. De spiritualibus ascensionibus. [Cologne, Joh. Landen, ab. 1500.] 83

A LIST OF BOOKS PRINTED IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY IN THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY AND THE GENERAL LIBRARY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

OXFORD
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1910

THE following list is intended to place on record, with such data as may serve to identify the individual copies, the books preserved in the John Carter Brown Library and in the General Library of Brown University, printed during the fifteenth century. The fact that these books of the same class as those collected by General Hawkins are housed within a few hundred feet of the Annmary Brown Memorial building sufficiently accounts for their inclusion in the present volume. A further reason might be found in the interesting circumstance that several of them once belonged to Nicholas Brown, the father of Annmary Brown Hawkins, and the brother of John Carter Brown.

G. P. WINSHIP.

BLOCKBOOK

[*The Netherlands.*]

BIBLIA PAUPERUM. [About 1460?]

Schreiber, 'Manuel de l'amateur sur bois et sur métal au xv^e^ siècle,' 1902, iv. 3. Premier groupe, 1.

286 × 197 mm. 32 original leaves, marked f–v, a–c, f–t. The eight needed to perfect the copy, i. e. the first five, 24, 25, and last, are in facsimile, by Harris, from a British Museum copy. The previous owner of the copy stated that he secured it, about 1884, from a convent near Bruges. [i

BOOKS PRINTED WITH TYPE

Mainz. Johann Gutenberg?

BALBUS, JOANNES. Catholicon. 1460.

Hain *2254. Proctor 146. Morgan 15.

409 × 274 mm. Rubricated, initials red and blue. Traces of early pencilled signature numbers. Bound in two volumes, in full red morocco. Book-plates of Mark Masterman Sykes, Syston Park, and J. H. T[horold]. This copy belongs to Dr. Zedler's group of copies without printed 'Incipit'; with three-line space preceding colophon; and on tower or crown paper. Worked with two pin-holes. See Gottfried Zedler: 'Das Mainzer Catholicon', Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft, iv. 1905. [ii

Mainz. Fust and Schoeffer.

BIBLIA LATINA. 14 August, 1462.

Hain *3050. Proctor 79.

In this copy vol. i has a colophon and vol. ii has the last line of text in red and a seven-line colophon with spellings 'Artificiosa', 'Moguntñ', &c.

398 × 292 mm. On vellum. Rubricated, the large initials red and blue. Bound in two volumes in dark blue morocco, with the arms of Prince Eugene of Savoy on the sides. Book-plates of Syston Park and J. H. T[horold]. Press-marks, IV. B. 4 on reverse of first fly-leaf, and I. c. 13 on the facing page. In the second volume some leaves show the original signature numbers. [iii

Mainz. Peter Schoeffer.

GREGORIUS IX. Decretales. 23 November, 1473.

Hain *7999. Proctor 103.

423 × 304 mm. Rubricated, capitals in red and blue. Ecclesiastical bookplate, with initials B A Z W. [iv

Strassburg. Johann Mentelin.

PAULUS DE SANCTA MARIA. Scrutinium Scripturarum. [1470.]

Hain 10763. Proctor 209.

276 × 197 mm. Rubricated.

On 1ª is written: Fratrum Carmelitarum Heillbrunnæ ad vrticas. Many of the original signature numbers, 1–22, in red ink in the middle of the foot of the first page of each quire, are preserved. Bound in stamped pigskin, with metal bosses at corners and centre of sides, and catches for the clasps, which are gone. Lettered, around the border of the upper cover, scrutiniũ · · scripturaꝝ · pro frẽ · sÿ · sella · ꝑf · ĩ adelberg. The lower cover has the important inscription: · illigatus · in gÿslingen · 1·4·7·0· per ꝛ me · rich · en · bach. This gives an external limit for the date a year earlier than that known to Hain and Proctor. [v

Strassburg. The R-printer (Adolf Rusch).

PLUTARCHUS. Vitae illustrium virorum. [1475?

Hain *13124. Proctor 242.

385 × 273 mm. In old oak boards with stamped pigskin back, lined with vellum manuscript and sheets of an early German quarto. Inscription on 2ª, S. Georgij Augustae, and on 3ª, Bibliotheca S. Georgij Augustae Vindelicorum. Donation of the class of 1821 to Brown University, in 1846. [vi

Strassburg. Johann (Reinhard) Grüninger.

BRANT, Sebastian. Stultifera nauis. 1 June, 1497.

Hain *3749. Proctor 480.

200 × 148 mm. [vii]

Strassburg. Bartholomaeus Kistler.

COLUMBUS, Christopher. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. (*German.*) 30 September, 1497.

Hain *5493. Proctor 755. Harrisse, 'Bib. Amer. Vetustissima,' 19. Church, 'Catalogue of Books relating to the Discovery and Early History of America forming a part of the Library of E. Dwight Church, compiled by G. W. Cole' (New York, 1907), no. 14.

188 × 136 mm. [viii

Cologne. Arnold ther Hoernen.

BURLEY, WALTER. De vita et moribus philosophorum. 1472.

Hain 4122. Proctor 931. Morgan 81.

203 × 136 mm. Rubricated. With the book-plate of the Duke of Sussex. [ix

Cologne. Printer of the Historia S. Albani.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. De quattuor virtutibus. [With other tracts.] [1472?]

Proctor 1003. Bradshaw 2. Voulliéme 1072.

196 × 136 mm. Bound in blue gros grain morocco extra, by Roger Payne. An Althorp duplicate, with cancelled press-mark 11791, in the hand of Ocheda. Rubricated. [x

Cologne. Johann Koelhoff, the Younger.

CHRONICA. Chronica van Coellen. 23 August, 1499.

Hain *4989. Proctor 1464. Voulliéme 324. Hawkins 82.

309 × 220 mm. Inscription on 1[a]: Liber gymnasij laurentiani. [xi

Another copy.

305 × 212 mm. Lacks the first title and has the register and 21 other leaves supplied from two slightly smaller copies, one of which was rubricated.

These two copies show a considerable number of variations in the text, while the Hawkins copy on several pages differs from both. [xi[a]

Augsburg. Johann Schoensperger.

SCHEDEL, HARTMANN. Buch der Croniken. 1500.

Hain *14512.

400 × 215 mm. Lacks the last leaf, blank. In old boards covered with stamped pigskin. Press-mark on lower panel of back: H. P. G. || VI || 15. Inscription on 1[a]: Collegij Societatis Jesu Mindelhemij 1518. [xii

Nuremberg. Anton Koberger.

SCHEDEL, HARTMANN. Liber Chronicarum. 12 July, 1493.

Hain *14508. Proctor 2084. Hawkins 110. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 13. Church 7.

453 × 308 mm. Seven leaves supplied from a smaller coloured copy. On the fly-leaf is written: L. jos. Ferrij ciui Bruxellensi anno D. M.D. iii. vii. [xiii

Ulm. Leonhard Holle.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 16 July, 1482.

Hain *13539. Proctor 2556. Hawkins 130. Eames (Sabin, 'Dictionary of Books relating to America') 66472.

406 × 285 mm. Capitals in several colours, as in most copies of this edition. At the foot of 1[a], a scroll with motto, 'Probasti Domine,' enclosing a pot surrounded by flames. In old vellum. [xiv

Another copy.

450 × 294 mm. Rubricated, with initials coloured as usual. In old boards covered with a soft stamped leather, reinforced with vellum manuscript. The eagle in a lozenge is the only stamp decipherable. The original sewing, and probably binding. This copy contains a world map printed from a different block from that which occurs in other copies examined. It is described, with a brief statement of reasons for thinking it earlier than the usual map, by Henry N. Stevens, in 'Ptolemy's Geography a brief account of all the printed editions down to 1730' (London, 1908), pp. 25–31. [xiv[a]

*** The maps in this edition have explanatory text printed on the first page of the double sheet, on the inside of which the map is printed. These notes are surrounded by borders, for which two sets of blocks were used. Two, and in a few cases three, distinct type settings were used in printing these, and as the different forms seem to have been gathered up for binding quite indiscriminately, no two copies so far examined show any tendency towards uniformity.

The 32 maps offer at least 63 typographical varieties of notes. Of these, 50 are represented in the two copies described above, while 3 more occur in the copy in the Hawkins collection.

In addition to the seven editions of Ptolemy's Geography included in the present list the John Carter Brown Library contains thirty-nine editions printed after 1500.

Ulm. Johann Reger.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 21 July, 1486.

Hain *13540. Proctor 2580. Eames (Sabin) 66473.

406 × 287 mm. The wood-cut capitals coloured red, blue, yellow, green, &c., as in 1482 edition. [xv

Rome. Georg Lauer.

FESTUS, SEXTUS POMPEIUS. Collectanea. [1471.]

Hain 7037. Proctor 3408.

276 × 190 mm. Bound in green morocco extra. Sussex book-plate. Memoranda on back of first fly-leaf: Cat. v. 2 p. 573 M M S Stedman. On 1ª: Hieronymi Mocoardini. [xvi

Rome. Apud S. Marcum (Vitus Puecher).

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Romanae historiae libri quattuor. [1475.]

Hain *7198. Proctor 3543.

278 × 205 mm. Wants the first (blank) leaf.

On 1ª is written: Ad usum fratris Prędicatorum—Henrici de Pimonte Lectoris Ordinis filij Conuentus Ste Crucis Stabiensis. [xvii

Rome. Arnold Buckinck.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 10 October, 1478.

Hain *13537. Proctor 3613. Eames (Sabin) 66470.

389 × 265 mm. Initials in red and blue. Wants the blank leaf at end of text. [xviii

*** Another set of the maps of this edition is bound with the text of that printed at Bologna in 1482.

Rome. Stephan Plannck.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. [1493.]

Hain *5489. Proctor 3711. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 1 (see also his 'Colomb et les Académiciens espagnols', 1894). E. D. Church, 'Catalogue,' 3 A.

183 × 129 mm. Mosaic binding by Cuzin. [xix

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. [1493.]

Proctor 3712. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 4. Church 5.

208 × 133 mm. From the Library of Henri Ternaux-Compans. [xx

Rome. Eucharius Silber.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. [1493.]

Hain *5492. Proctor 3870. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 3. Church 4.

181 × 131 mm. Bound by J. Mackenzie. [xxi

Rome. Petrus de Turre.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 4 November, 1490.

Hain *13541. Proctor 3966. Eames (Sabin) 66474. Hawkins 228.

425 x 295 mm. Wants second and third blank leaves. In old boards with pigskin back. [xxii

Another copy.

422 x 273 mm. Wants all the blank leaves except the fourth. Book-plate: E Libris Sheffieldi Grace Armig. Sup. Ord. Com. Aul. B. Mariae Oxon. M D CCC XIII. [xxii[a]

Venice. Wendelin of Speier.

STRABO. Geographia. 1472.

Hain *15087. Proctor 4042.

400 x 280 mm. Initials in red, green, and gold. Bound in olive morocco extra, signed by J. Mackenzie, Bookbinder to the King.

Signature on 4[b]: ptr Pauli Criffei, and on 1[a]: A. A. Smets, Savannah [Georgia], June 8, 1885. The Murphy copy, sale no. 2424. [xxiii

Venice. Nicolas Jenson.

JUSTINIANUS. Digestum nouum. [1477.]

Hain *9581. Proctor 4104.

412 x 278 mm. Rubricated. Wants a j. [xxiv

Venice. Erhard Ratdolt.

MELA, POMPONIUS. Cosmographia. 18 July, 1482.

Hain *11019. Proctor 4385. Redgrave's 'Erhard Ratdolt', 28. Church 1.

209 x 156 mm. [xxv

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Quadripartitum. 15 January, 1484.

Hain *13543. Proctor 4394. Redgrave 40.

230 x 166 mm. [xxvi

SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE. Sphaera Mundi. 1485.

Hain *14111. Proctor 4402. Redgrave 57.

196 x 139 mm. Inscription on 1[a]: Ex libris Imperialis Monasterij S. Maximinij. [xxvii

Venice. Joh. and Greg. de Gregoriis.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS. Rhetorica. 17 July, 1483.

Hain *5078. Proctor 4501.

309 × 204 mm. Wants blanks. Inscription on 151ª: Liber Societatis Jesu Confluentie. In mottled calf by C. Kalthoeber. Sussex book-plate. [xxviii

HORATIUS FLACCUS, QUINTUS. Opera cum commento Landini. 1483.

Hain *8883. Proctor 4502.

285 × 202 mm. In early vellum. With annotations ascribed to Torquato and Bernardo Tasso, and to Pomponius Leto. Brown University Library. [xxix

Venice. Baptista de Tortis.

SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS, CAIUS. Opera. 23 December, 1481.

Hain *14211. Proctor 4609.

275 × 195 mm. In early Italian vellum, with press-mark A || gn. [xxx

Venice. Andreas Torresanus.

ANTONIUS [COCCIUS] SABELLICUS. Res Venetae. 23 May, 1487.

Hain *14053. Proctor 4713. Hawkins 273.

397 × 269 mm. In old vellum. Sussex book-plate. [xxxi

Venice. Bernardinus Rizus.

PORTOLANO. 6 November, 1490.

Hain 13302. Proctor 4957.

215 × 160 mm. Bound, together with 'Libretto de tutta la navigatione de re de Spagna de le isole et terreni nouamente trouati: Venice, 1504', in fragments of three vellum manuscripts. [xxxii

Venice. Gulielmus de Piancerreto.

SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE. Sphaera Mundi. 14 January, 1491.

Hain *14114. Proctor 5113.

199 × 155 mm. [xxxiii

Venice. Simon Bevilaqua.

BIBLIA LATINA. 22 November, 1494.

Hain *3117. Proctor 5388.

200 × 151 mm. Rubricated. Wants the first 18 leaves. Inscription on last leaf: Este liber est frīs petri mȧis madius decomo or^{is} pre. emi. 1546. die. 17. decembris. [xxxiv

Venice. Bernardinus and Matthaeus de Vitalibus.

ANTONIUS [Coccius] SABELLICUS. Enneades. 31 March, 1498.

Hain *14055. Proctor 5524. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 21.

431 × 284 mm. [xxxv

Venice. Aldus Manutius.

ARISTOTELES. Opera. 1 November, 1495—June, 1498.

Hain *1657. Proctor 5547, 5553, 5555, 5556, 5565.

318 × 209 mm. The five volumes. [xxxvi

GAZA, Theodoros. Introductio grammaticae. 25 December, 1495.

Hain *7500. Proctor 5548.

297 × 205 mm. There are two lines of text at the foot of leaf 87^{b}. [xxxvii

Another copy.

278 × 192 mm. 106 leaves only. Inscription on 1^{a}: Bibliothecae . . . Conventus S. Rochi ad Tolosam. [xxxvii^{a}

THESAURUS. Θησαυρός, κέρας Ἀμαλθείας καὶ κῆποι Ἀδώνιδος. August, 1496.

Hain *15493. Proctor 5551.

312 × 208 mm. [xxxviii

URBANUS BELLUNENSIS. Institutiones grammaticae. January, 1497.

Hain *16098. Proctor 5554.

213 × 155 mm. [xxxix

LEONICENUS, Nicolaus. De morbo gallico. June, 1497.

Hain *10019. Proctor 5557.

205 × 140 mm. Sussex and 'Fari quae sentiat' book-plates. [xxxix bis

CRASTONUS. Dictionarium Graecum. December, 1497.

Hain *6151. Proctor 5561.

295 × 229 mm. Sussex book-plate. [xl

ARISTOPHANES. Κωμῳδίαι. 15 July, 1498.

Hain 1656. Proctor 5566.

315 × 210 mm. Wants the first leaf. With William Blackstone's book-plate. [xli

POLITIANUS, Angelus. Opera. July, 1498.

Hain *13218. Proctor 5567.

300 × 204 mm. Stamp on 1[a]: Bibliothecae S. P. . . . ad Vincula. [xlii

EPISTULAE. Ἐπιστολαὶ διαφόρων. March and April, 1499.

Hain *6659. Proctor 5569.

202 × 143 mm. Old red panelled morocco. Inscription on 1[a]: Caroli Bernard nudo si, ma contento. [xliii

Another copy.

201 × 145 mm. [xliii[a]

LUCRETIUS CARUS, Titus. De rerum natura. December, 1500.

Hain *10285. Proctor 5576.

200 × 147 mm. In full red gros grain morocco. Sussex book-plate. Memorandum: 'This copy cost Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, £8 8s. It is exceedingly rare and is one of the last Aldines he succeeded in procuring.' [xliv

*** Besides these incunabula the John Carter Brown Library contains some three hundred specimens from the Aldine presses, collected during the early decades of the nineteenth century, largely from the Sussex and other sales of that period.

Florence. Nicolaus Laurentii.

BERLINGHIERI, Francesco. Geographia secondo Ptolomeo. [1480.]

Hain 2825. Eames (Sabin) 66501.

412 × 285 mm. The H. C. Murphy copy, sale-catalogue no. 2045. [xlv

Florence. Francesco Buonaccorsi.

VESPUCCI, Giorgio Antonio. Martyrologium. 6 November, 1486.

Hawkins 309.

209 × 145 mm. Rubricated. [xlvi

LILIUS, Zacharias. De laudibus scientiarum. 7 April, 1496.

Hain 10103. Proctor 6316. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 17. Church, 'Catalogue,' 11.

197 × 132 mm. [xlvii

Treviso. Gerard de Lisa.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. De potestate dei. 18 December, 1471.

Hain 8456. Proctor 6458. Morgan 443. Hawkins 310.

183 × 124 mm. R. Farmer's copy. [xlviii

Treviso. Johannes Rubeus.

LIVIUS, TITUS. Decades. 1482.

Hain *10135. Proctor 6496.

321 × 210 mm. Inscriptions on 1ª: Ex libris Laurentij de Braccijs Volatf; 5ª: Fris Joannis Vignantsij Politian; 22ª: Di Lorenzo Bracci Volterrano, and liber est moñ Sā Andree de VVlterris ordis mōnsoliueti. [xlix

PLATINA, BAPTISTA. Vitae Pontificum. 10 February, 1485.

Hain 13048. Proctor 6498.

294 × 195 mm. In old English panelled calf. Viscount Granville's bookplate. [l

Bologna. Dominicus de Lapis.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 23 June, 14[8]2.

Hain *13538. Proctor 6538. B. M. Eames (Sabin) 66471.

423 × 284 mm. The maps coloured. [li

Another copy.

410 × 275 mm. Lacks the first leaf, the two blanks, and the maps. In blue morocco by R. W. Smith, with a note signed by Henry C. Murphy (see Murphy sale catalogue, no. 2043) stating that the first leaf was with the book when it went to the binder. The maps of the Rome 1478 edition are bound with the Bologna text. [liª

Vicenza. Hermann Liechtenstein.

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS. Cosmographia. 13 September, 1475.

Hain *13536. Proctor 7139. Eames (Sabin) 66469.

288 × 200 mm. [lii

Basel. Michael Wenssler.

CLEMENS V. Constitutiones. 2 May, 1476.

Hain *5418. Proctor 7478.

383 × 282 mm. Rubricated, initial on 1ª in green and gold. Signature on 70ª: .p. Ledlaw. Given to the Brown University Library in 1899 by the Rev. Thatcher Thayer. [liii

Basel. Johann Bergmann de Olpe.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. [1493–94.]

Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 2, and his 'Colomb et les Académiciens', p. 87.

183 × 130 mm. Lacks first and last leaves. Mosaic binding by Mercier. [liv

VERARDUS, CAROLUS. Bethicae et Granatae obsidio, victoria et triumphus. 1494.

Hain *15942. Proctor 7770. Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 15. Church 8.

206 × 149 mm. [lv

BRANT, SEBASTIAN. Stultifera nauis. 8°. 1 March, 1497.

Hain *3747. Proctor 7775.

144 × 101 mm. In old vellum. Inscription on 1ª: Cōuētᵍ Parisiens Carmelit. Discalceat. [lvi

Paris. Louis Symonel, R. Blandin, and J. Simon.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS. De finibus. De officiis. August, 1477.

Hain 5253. Proctor 7909.

282 × 203 mm. and 274 × 192 mm. Rubricated, with extensive interlineations and marginal notes. Lacks two leaves, one blank, at end. [lvii

Paris. Gui Marchand.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Epistula de insulis nouiter repertis. [1493.]

[Not Proctor 7988.] Harrisse, 'B. A. V.,' 5, and his 'Colomb et les Académiciens', p. 83.

188 × 121 mm. [lviii

Paris. P. Pigouchet, for S. Vostre.

HORAE. Horae ad usum romanum. 22 August, 1498.

Hain 8855 (the date wrong). Proctor 8196. Morgan 577.

194 × 132 mm. On vellum. Rubricated in blue, red, and gold. The large blocks coloured, and the first three pages entirely painted over, so that the printing cannot be made out. The centre of 1ª has the initials D I on a shield surrounded by a wreath. Bound in black morocco, with interlaced design. In the centre of the upper cover is the inscription PERA || M SÑA and of the lower DONNA || IVLI || ANA. [lix

Paris. Georg Wolf, for G. de Marnef.

BRANT, SEBASTIAN. Stultifera nauis. 8 March, 1498–99.

Hain 3753. Proctor 8381.

183 × 130 mm. [lx

Lyon. Matthias Huss.

BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. Le Propriétaire des choses. 12 October, 1485.

Hain 2518. Proctor 8561.

303 × 223 mm. Rubricated. Wants the blank last leaf. Sussex bookplate. [lxi

Louvain. Johann von Paderborn.

PETRUS DE ALIACO. De imagine mundi. [About 1485?]

Hain 836. Proctor 9258. Hawkins 492.

260 × 198 mm. Rubricated. [lxii

Bruges. Colard Mansion.

BOCCACCIO, Giovanni. De la ruine des nobles hommes et femmes. 1476.

Campbell 295. Proctor 9316.

378 × 254 mm. In black morocco by Cuzin. Signature numbers in black ink. The Sunderland copy. Techener sale, 1886, no. 839. [lxiii

Seville. Pegnitzer, Herbst, and Glockner.

ORTIZ, Alfonso. Tratados. 1493.

Hain 12109. Proctor 9523. Haebler 503. E. D. Church, 'Catalogue,' 6.

282 × 189 mm. In red morocco by Lortic. From Dr. Court's sale. [lxiv

Westminster. William Caxton.

ROYAL BOOK. The Royal Book. (Somme le roi.) [1488.]

Blades 74. Proctor 9671. Ricci, 'Census of Caxtons,' 89. Morgan 698.

258 × 175 mm. Lacks leaves 1, 4–6, 98–102, 152–162, which are supplied in lithographed facsimile, excepting 1 and 162, blanks. In old English red morocco. The Ratcliffe copy.

On 65[a] is written: Thomas achlee [?] is the tru onner of this boke so sayeth william achlee. On 57[a]: E Libris Jacobi Flanner Coll. Sanct. Mariae Magd. apud Cant. Alumni, 1778. [lxv

Westminster. Wynkyn de Worde.

JACOBUS DE VORAGINE. Golden Legend. 20 May, 1493.

Proctor 9691. Morgan 723.

270 × 192 mm. Lacks the last leaf, supplied in facsimile. In brown morocco by Bedford. [lxvi

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